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Montmorency—Les Montmorency de France et les Montmorency d'Irlande, ou Precis historique des démarches faites, à l'occasion de la reprise du nom de ses ancêtres par la branche de Montmorency-Marisco-Morrès, par le chef de cette dernière maison; avec la généalogie complète et détaillée des Montmorency d'Irlande, fine plate of Ruins of the Abbey of Dunbrody, and woodcuts, 4to, boards, very scarce, £3. *Paris, privately printed*, 1828

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2182 M. d. 58

This copy of the Genealogical Memoir of the Montmorency-Morres Family is presented with his sincere and cordial regards, to the Honou[illegible] Charles-Lenalow Tonson, his respected relati[illegible]
Paris 30th June 1818 By the Author.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR

OF THE FAMILY OF

MONTMORENCY.

Lambert Sc.

DUNBRODY-ABBEY, Founded, A. D. MCLXXXIV.

By Hervey de Montmorency, de Marisco Peer and Constable

of Ireland, Lord, of Marisco. of Forth, and Bargy. &c.

Obit. 1205

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR

OF THE FAMILY OF

MONTMORENCY,

STYLED

DE MARISCO OR MORRES;

ANCIENT LORDS DE MARISCO AND DE MONTEMARISCO,
IN THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND —

MOST RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY

LOUIS XVIII,

KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

BY

HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES,

Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Colonel d'Etat-Major in His Most Christian Majesty's service; and senior Representative of the Barons de Marisco and de Montemarisco.

PARIS,
PRINTED BY J. R. PLASSAN.

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Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY LOUIS HAINWARE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author has to apologize for certain typographical and orthographical errors that appear in this book — The Printer's ignorance of the English tongue cast the burden of correcting the press on the writer; who, notwithstanding his care and attention, found it impossible to guard against inaccuracies out of his power to prevent: he flatters himself, however, nothing will occur in these pages tending in any respect to alter or disfigure the true sense and meaning of the subject in hand.

TO THE KING.

SIRE!

YOUR MAJESTY'S Publick and Private Virtues, Experimental knowledge of the world, Learning and Benevolence, embolden me, most respectfully to approach YOUR MAJESTY as an humble suitor, on a Case of inherent Right and neglected Prerogative. —

Born out of your Majesty's dominions, though no longer, through YOUR MAJESTY'S bounty, an Alien in France: —

enjoying, moreover, military rank in YOUR MAJESTY'S armies and bearing the name MONTMORENCY — a Name, which some persons suppose not only to belong, exclusively, to this indigenous Gallic race, but, erroneously, from the very beginning and institution of surnames, will confine the seed, trunk aud branches, peculiarly and immoveably to France and the Continent : — a so delusive and painful a misinterpretation of the truth, combined with the above-cited reasons, renders it imperative on me, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, with great humility to obtrude on YOUR MAJESTY this particular question, and prove from the purest sources, my direct legitimate male descent from that House.

The author of the English Scotch and Irish peerage and Baronetage, (1) published in the year 1810, in nine large 4to volumes, and dedicated to the King of England, thus opens our pedigree : « The » family de Marisco otherwise MORRES, of Lateragh and Knockagh » castles, in the county of Tipperary, is not only the oldest among » the Strongbonians (2) of Ireland, but one of the most ancient » in Christendom : being a branch from the illustrious House of » Montmorency, so distinguished in France, and in every part of » Europe. »

The branch of the Montmorency family from which we spring, though seated in England since William the Conqueror, has been earlier known in those parts, and permanently established in Ireland since the reign of Henry II ; — at which epocha, a chieftain of my blood and name, at the bead of his followers, « the first of all Englishmen, » undertook the conquest of that country (3).

Notwithstanding that the de Mariscos, for a series of years, seldom figure on the great political stage, and ever since the humiliating periods of 1641 and 1689 have been very little known beyond the

(1) Playfair, article Morres, vol. IX, Append., p. 11 and 89.
(2) The Anglo-Normans.
(3) Viz : Lord Robert-Fitz-Stephen de Marisco, in 1169.

reduced boundaries of their diminished estates : yet, on the score of exalted birth and heraldic pretentions, the Morres family is allowed, to be second to no noble family, in Great Britain and Ireland; and, if owing to a series of civil wars and spoliations, the senior or Roman Catholic line of the ancient Barons of Marisco and Montemarisco, (whom I represent at this day) yields, perhaps, on certain worldly advantages to the junior or Protestant branch, it has pleased Divine Providence so to order it that, the latter, under favour of an encouraging legislature, a good deal of personal merit, and some portion of Court protection, happily has been able to keep up a share of primitive lustre both in and out of parliament and in the Peerage : (1) at the same time that, myself and most of my Catholic relatives, suffering under a political system of religious disqualification, do owe, in a great measure, our fortuitous preservation from absolute ruin, to the protection we kindly received in France and in Austria. — This heartfelt consolation, however, cheers us — that, none of either branch have derogated, (and never shall, I trust) from those honourable principles which more than their proud achievements, illustrate the Montmorencys of France, and above all considerations entice me, to claim at YOUR MAJESTY'S HANDS, a child's share of so invaluable an inheritance ? — of this inheritance, SIRE, so ably worded by the Historian, (2) and by Your majesty's Royal fore-

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(1) This family, consisting altogether, at present, of six male adults, (one Catholic (myself,) and 5 Protestants,) with their offspring ; recons one dormant peer (de Montemarisco :) two sitting Lords in the Irish Peerage and two Baronets ; and in the year 1773 Five of the Morres family were in Parliament.

(2) Il n'en reste guère maintenant qui se puisse glorifier d'avoir produit tant d'hommes de renom que celle de Montmorency ; car la valeur, le courage et la générosité lui ont été une marque aussi naturelle que l'ancre, la hache et la lance, à celle des Seleucus, de Pithon, et de Semès. De quoi sont garants les Historiens, tant étrangers que français, qui témoignent que la Palestine, la Hongrie, la Sicile, l'Aragon, L'ANGLETERRE, L'HIBERNIE, la Flandre,

fathers, constantly acknowledged to be the patrimony of this noble race. —

I do not undertake, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, to enter at large into the Montmorency history: — my province shall be to confine my narrative to what more immediately regards the de Marisco filiations, and humbly lay before YOUR MAJESTY, a series of facts; such, as on the like statement having been submited to His Royal Highness the Prince-Regent of the United Kingdom af Great-Britain-and-Ireland and to His Britanic Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, His Royal Highness sensibly penetrated with the justice and consistency of the claim, has been pleased on the behalf and in the name of the King, his Father, to grant His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to my relatives, the Right Honourable Lords Viscounts Mountmorres and Frankfort de Montmorency and those of our family, to reassume and bear the name and ancient arms of Montmorency: they being duly proved from our annals and Records to be the undeniable inheritance, of the Morres or de Marisco portion of that House.

Thus prepared for investigation, I with confidence approach the

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la France, et autres lieux de la Chrétienté où la vertu militaire se pouvoit faire admirer, ont souvent éprouvé la vigueur des armes des seigneurs de MONTMORENCY, pour le service de Dieu et de leurs Rois, et sont demeurés remplis de leur nom, d'où ils se sont acquis la louange véritable qu'aucuns leur donnent, d'avoir été LES PLUS VAILLANS CHEVALIERS DU ROYAUME, LES PLUS PREUX ET DE MEILLEUR CONSEIL, ET LES PLUS PRISÉS ET AIMÉS. De-là est venu aussi que par le Temple de cette vertu ils sont entrés plus avant que tous les autres en celui de l'honneur, et ont tellement perpétué les grandes charges de la Couronne Française en leur Maison, qu'elles semblent s'y être rendues héréditaires; car il y en a eu six qui ont exercé la dignité de Connétable, ET UN SEPTIÈME QUI A TENU LE MÊME OFFICE EN HIBERNIE, SOUS L'AUTORITÉ DE HENRY II, ROI D'ANGLETERRE, etc. » (*Du Chesne, Hist. de Montmor., pag.* 5.)

foot of YOUR MAJESTY's Throne: — Claiming only my birth-right, I infringe no-wise on the privileges of others: — I curtail no part of any man's income: neither do I solicit the smallest undue concession in my favour.—My family usurps nothing:— it usurps neither a name nor a title. — The page of History attests, our having conformed to a foreign ideom and neglected the Montmorency, has in no manner weakened the primitive spirit of a common ancestry which, under a collateral designation still animates us — and, only from a conviction of the truth, and of what we owe to ourselves, do we now, after so long a lapse of hereditary indifference, put forth pretentions which our predecessors deemed unnecessary to agitate, and in their insulated position in Great-Britain and Ireland, believed immaterial and superfluous to revive. — The Extinct Ducal line, so illustriously represented by a Prince of your Majesty's House, (1) shrunk not, we are told, from the avowal of a connexion that never I hope, could have dishonoured the highest name: — and, the Baron de Morres, cherished in exile, combating in a cause that lost him his parent country, expired in the arms of Duke Henry of Montmorency;—whose extraordinary grief for the loss of a « *dear friend,* » whom he evidently protected as his Kinsman, stands engraven in our annals, a lasting title of honour to his descendants throughout every generation of our line.

In fine, MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN! — Du Chesne, the family Historian, Le Laboureur, Des Ormeaux and other French writers, establish in the clearest point of view, the identity of the French and British and Irish Montmorencys, and the ascertained fact of their deriving from one primitive source. — Hence, Du Chesne tells us, (*p.* 11.) — Morency-sur-Oise was the original seat of this family, that afterwards was removed to the mountain-castle near St Denys, which from its situation, they

(1) The Prince of Condé.

named Montmorency : — that, Morency, Mauriciagus, Maurinciagus, Morenciacus, Moranciacus, Morinciacus : et par abrégé, Morantius, Maurentius, Maurinzus, MAURISCUS, MAURIACUS, « et autres semblables, usitez pour désigner tant la ville de Montmorency, située au Parisis, que le village de Morency, assis sur la rivière d'Oise, au diocèse de Beauvais » — viz : that all the above-cited epithets, formerly, designated indifferently, the city of Montmorency and town of Morency-sur-Oise : — that is to say, both the one and the other place had been known under the appellation *Mauriscus* and *Moriacus*, which, indisputably, is one and the same with *Marisco Maurisco* and *Morres*, the distinctive title or *nom-de-terre* of my House. — Mr Du Chesne (*p.* 9.) gives a further proof of their identity, where he treats of the probable etymology : — « que delà Montmorency a tiré son appel-
» lation : — Il y aurait plus de raison, si le temps n'y résistoit, d'en
» rapporter les commencemens à Maurontus, Comte de Marseille,
» dont est fait mention en la Chronique de Fredegaire et aux An-
» nales du Roy Pepin ; puisque Paul-Emile l'appelle Mauritius,
» et que Montmorency semble estre dit Mons-Mauritii dedans l'His-
» toire D'HIBERNIE escrite avant l'an mille deux cents. » — There might be more plausible reasons still, if the period of time permitted, to deduce the etymology from Maurontus count of Marseille, mentioned in the Chronicle of Fredegair and annals of King Pepin, the more so, seeing that Paul Emilius calls that person Mauritius, and in the HISTORY OF IRELAND, written before the year 1200, Montmorency is set down Mount-Maurice, — (or Mountmorres.) (1)

The individual of the Montmorency family here alluded to is, the Constable of Ireland Marshal of Henry II of England, Hervé de Montemarisco ; who died issueless, in the habit of a monk of the Priory of Christ'schurch, Canterbury, *anno* 1205, aged

(1) See Leland. Gordon. Hist. of Ireland, etc.

75 years, and lies buried in the Cistercian Abbey of Dunbrody, in Ireland, Founded by himself. He is indifferently called de Montmorecy, de Montmorency, de Montemarisco, de Montmorres, de Marisco, and de Mareys. Mr Du Chesne, without a particle of evidence, or any rational probability of the matter being precisely as he states, nay, in despite of everything recorded by those writers best qualifield to decide that question, namely, our British and Irish historians: — Mr Du Chesne, cuts out at once, a convenient position for the Irish Constable on his French genealogical tree, taking no notice whatsoever of the many other noblemen of the same name and family, residing at that precise period and many years before in England. — It was sufficient for his purpose to have ascertained that, the Constable Montmorency died issueless and belonged to the family of Montmorency: though at the same time, a very unfair thing in him, to garble his case and dispense with giving to the world a full and open confession of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; in which case, without disfiguring his otherwise precious history by half a dozen of falsehoods, he might candidly have acknowledged his ignorance, (if such it really was) or come forward with whatever documents he found, (most of which existed long before Du Chesne:) to prove that, Hervé de Montmorency was no Frenchman but, a native of England — that he had brothers, and those brothers again, had issue : and, from this stock the Anglo-Hiberno line of de Marisco and Morres derived. — Which facts, Mr Des Ormeaux, the last historian who treats of the Montmorencys, firmly establishes in these words: — « Hervé » de Montmorency, ce guerrier si fier, si illustre par ses exploits, » qui avoit passé toute sa vie dans le tumulte et l'agitation des armes, » détrompé du faux éclat des honneurs, des richesses et de la gloire, » embrassa le parti de la retraite : il alla s'enfermer dans un mo- » nastère à Cantorberi. On prétend que le regret qu'il eut de la » mort de Neste, sa *seconde* femme, petite-fille de Rese-le-Grand, » Roi ou Prince de Galles, lui fit prendre une si étrange résolu-

» tion. *Quoiqu'il en soit, il ne laissa point d'enfans : et ses domaines* » *en Irlande ont passé à la maison d'Ormond, à qui ils appartien-* » *nent encore.* » (1) — Hervé de Montmorency that warrior so proud, so illustrious by his exploits, who spent his whole life amidst the tumult and agitation of arms, no longer dazzled with the false glitter of riches glory and honours, resolved to retire from the busy world : he, accordingly, shut himself up in a monastery at Canterbury, etc. Tis generally undertood, excessive grief at the loss of Nesta his *second* (2) wife, grand daughter to Rese King or Prince of Wales caused him to take this strange resolution : *be that as is may, he left no children; and his extensive domains in Ireland passed to the House of Ormonde, in whose possession they remain at the present day.* —

Here, it will be asked, through what medium, title, grant, or conveyance, the Constable's estates had been transferred as is pretended, immediately on his decease, to the house of Ormonde? and what may be the proper designation of those lands and manors? — There exists nowhere, neither has there ever existed a single document or Instrument, tending to show or offer a shadow of evidence respecting any conveyance made by Montmorency to the Butler's. — King John's grants to Theobald-Walter first hereditary Butler, and Theobald's list of purchases from Philip of Worcester in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick long after, are all in being, and particularly specified by Carte, in his life of the Duke of Ormonde and history of His Grace's family; also, by Lodge and Archdall in their genealogies of Lord Ormonde; (3) yet, in all they state on the matter, (and they have taken great pains to acquit themselves faithfully) not one acre of Hervey's lands situate in the

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(1) Des Ormeaux, Hist. de Montmorency, *tom.* I *pag.* 187.

(2) The Constable had no *second* wife : = His only spouse was, Nesta. —

3) See Archdalls Peerage of Ireland, *vol.* IV.

counties of Wexford, Kerry, Limerick Waterford and Tipperary will be found at that time among the aforesaid Lordships and manors of the House of Butler, either in Ireland or England, though far otherwise the case will appear, some years later, agreeable to Mr Des Ormeaux wellgrounded information. The Constable de Montemarisco after having endowed his Abbey of Dunbrody, (1) and bestowed on the monks various Lordships and manors, made over to his next heirs male Lords Geoffrey de Marisco, or de Montemarisco, and William his brother, the residue of his estates in the modern baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the county of Wexford; also, all his lands in Gualtiere, in co Waterford, those situate in the island of Kerry, in Desmond, together with the Lordship of Any in the county of Limerick, and a portion of Ogarthy or Ely-O Fogarthy, (in which Knockagh - castle stands,) in Tipperary; — along with these he bestowed his lands in Essex, Somerset, Wales, etc. proportionably divided between said brothers Geoffrey and William; and to his own brother Walter, Hervey granted the Manor of Stow - Mareis in Essex. (2) Constable Hervé died in the year 1205, as appears by the following curious foundation of masses in the Abbey of Dunbrody, for the salvation of his soul, written in old English-French : « And » le Signour le Roy, and en son Conseil, monstre l'abbé de Bil- » dewas q' come Hervy de Montmores donna et granta totes les » terres teneres rents et possessions de Dunbroth en Hirland à » l'abbé et convent de Buldewas petulment en pure and perpe- » tual almoigne, et puis le dit abbé voillant aerester divine ser- » vice founda une abbey in le dit lieu de Dunbrothy a chaunt » pur l'alme le Roy a le alme le dit Hervy de Mountmorres leur » heirs et leurs ancestres, etc. etc. » (3) William de Marisco being

(1) See. Lodge; Archdall; peerage; appendix.

(2) See Monast. Anglic. Pedigree : Appendix.

(3) De Brett Peerage A. D. 1803, *vol. II, p.* 648.

a man of a turbulent character (1) forfeited a large portion of his lands; but the island of Lundy; the manors of Hontspile-Morres in Somerset, Brampton in Devonshire, La Clude and others, which he inherited from Lord Jordan de Montemarisco his father, passed to his brother Geoffrey.

Geoffrey was constituted Viceroy of Ireland *anno* 1215 and frequently afterwards; he inherited from Constable Hervé almost all his Irish baronies, especially the island of Kerry and manors of Killagh, in Desmond, in the former of which he built the castle of Castleisland, that today gives title of Viscount to the English family of Gage, as it did before, to the family of Herbert; and at Killagh he founded an Abbey for Regular canons, in the reign of King John, the abbot of which House sat among the peers in Parliament. (2) Lord Geoffrey from his uncle Hervé, likewise inherited the Lorship of Any and manor of Adair, in the county Limerick, in both which places he founded Priories of Knights Hospitallers of the order of St John of Jerusalem, (3) that existed till the general dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII; and was besides, a munificent Benefactor to many other religious houses. Lord Robert Fitz-Steplen de Marisco having obtained from Henry II, (4) a grant of one half of the County of Cork, with the Ducal title, and Milo and Richard de Cogan, at the sametime, joint grants of the remainder, Fitz-Stephen upon the death of his two sons Alberic or Meredith, and Ralph, without legitimate

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(1) « An aid by way of Hidage was laid on the counties of Devon and Cornwall for the siege of the isle of William de Marisco. The sheriff of Somerset accompted for 40 marks, which he had received of the county, by way of aid for the defence of the maritime parts against William de Marisco. *Anno* 4 reg. Joh. A. D. 1203. » (*Madox. Exchequer. p.* 423.)

(2) See, Monast. Hib. p. 304. Alemand, p. 57. Ware, etc.

(3) Monast. Hibernicum, p. 420. Alemand, p. 128. Ferrar Hist. Limerick, p. 188, etc.

(4) Cox Hist. of Irel. Ware. Leland.

issue, partitioned that whole country among his nephews and relatives, the de Barry's, de Carew's, etc. and to Geoffrey de Marisco he gave the district of Dunashad or Baltimore, which his posterity enjoyed till the reign of Henry IV or Henry V (*see Appendix.*) In the year 1219, Lord Geoffrey resigned the chief government of Ireland (1) and made a croisade to the Holy land. — On his return to England the following year, he was solemnly invested by Henry III, in presence of Pandolph Bishop of Norwich, the Popes Legate and Camerlingue, H. Archbishop of Dublin, Peter Bishop of Winchester, Hubert de Burgh Grand-Justiciary of England, William de Longue-espée Earl of Salisbury, William de la Bruyere, Fulco de Brent, Walter de Lacy, Reginald de Broyes, John le Mareschal, Robert de Courtenay, Walter de Clifford, Stephen de Segrave, Roger Bertram, Henry de Tracy, Geoffrey de Constantin, Roger Waspail and other Barons, with the Viceregal Sword of Ireland; upon which occasion he surrendered his sons Walter and Thomas de Marisco, into the King custody, as hostages for his fidelity. (2)

The people of Conaught having taken up arms, he marched against them; defeated their petty princes, slew and made prisoners to the number of 20,000, deposed one of the O'Conor's and placed another of the same House on the provincial throne, in his stead, and after performing those services marched back in triumph to Dublin. (3) Not long after, Hugh O'Conor King of Conaught, whose daughter espoused John de Marisco, one of the Viceroy's sons, being on a visit at Lord Geoffrey's residence at Baltimore, was slain in a scuffle with de Marisco's followers, who caused the

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(1) Those grants were made the 8th of King John. A. D 1206. — « Salvus » conductus pro G. de Marisco justici. Hiberniæ cruce signato, profectur ad » terram sanctam. » (*Rot.pat. Turr. Lond. an. III. reg. Hen. III* (A. D. 1219.) *Apud Johns Index.*)

(2) Rymer's Fæder. Tom. I, p. 244. See Append.

(3) See Mathieu Paris, p. 490.

perpetrators to be immediately executed for the fact : a piece of strict justice, seldom or never resorted to heretofore, by the Anglo-Normans, when the life of a native was in question. (1) In fine, in the year 1234, Richard Mareschal Earl of Pembroke having raised commotions in England, being discomfited by the King's troops, fled to Ireland, and there roused the inhabitants of Leinster to take up arms. Henry issued proclamations calliug on his loyal subjects to oppose the Earl, and wrote most particularly to Geoffrey to exert all his power and influence to put down the rebelion and take or kill the chief rebel; promising to reward with grants of his forfeited lands, those Barons who discovered most zeal in the royal cause. De Marisco having partly by stratagem, and partly by force of arms, crushed the insurrection and slain Earl Richard, (2) awaited at the Kings hands the highest rewards his fidelity and valour entitled him to; yet strange to tell, the fickle Henry showed himself quite otherwise disposed : — so far from approving the Viceroy's successes, he bitterly bewailed young Pembroke's fall. Forgetful too of his own orders, issued upon the occasion, he accused de Marisco, de Lacy, Hubert and Richard de Burgh and, Maurice, Fitz-Gerald of treachery : attributing all they had performed to ambitious views, the fruit of a conspiracy to seize the reins of government into their hands, annul the legislative union of both countries, and partition the island between them : — In consequence of which Lord Geoffrey was deposed and banished, and his lands seized into the Kings hands : the other noblemen more or less participating his disgrace. (3)

The rebellion of William de Marisco, Geoffrey's son, who with a fleet of ships infested the coasts, (4) helped to heighten the Kings displeasure, and drove the ex-Viceroy to the necessity

(1) Annals of Inisfallen.
(2) Stow, p. 183-6. Monast. Hiber., p. 372. Holingshead.
(3) Ware; Leland, etc.
(4) Holingshead; Mathew Paris, p. 783.

of seeking refuge from persecution, at the court of Scotland; but here, after the tragical end of his son, executed for rebellion in 1242, he could not long remain in safety : for Henry III jealous of the protection afforded Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, caused it to be solemnly announced to the Scottish Monarch, he must either abandon the noble Exile, or immediately go to war for his sake: (1) the first alternative was of course adopted : — upon which Geoffrey passed as to his last and surest retreat into France, (2) where he died in the year 1246 : tradition sais, at Montmorency. His body was conveyed for sepulture to Ireland, and buried in the church of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Any, where his tomb is still to be seen, with his effigies, as represented in the annexed engraving. The Morres family ascribes the honour of this last homage to the remains of a great and unfortunate man, (who in his day was not only the most prominent personage among all the Montmorency's, but one of the most puissant subjects under any potentate or sovereign prince in Europe,) to his cousin, Mathew III Sire DE MONTMORENCY.

He married, first, Eva, de Bermingham Lady of Offaly, daughter to Robert ancestor of the Earl of Louth and Baron of Athenry; (3) and secondly, Lady Christiana de Riddlesford, daughter to Walter Baron of Bray, sister and coheiress of Emeline wife of Hugh de Lacy Earl of Ulster and Meath, (4) by whom he had issue, first, Geoffrey Lord of Marisco, who died issueless : 2° Jordan, of whom hereafter; 3° Walter, Constable of the Castle of Roches co Louth; 4° Thomas; 5° John, killed in Conaught S. P.; 6° Richard: 7° Stephen, father of Geoffrey, who died unmarried, and of Lady Desiderata de Marisco, his heir : and a daughter Emeline de Marisco wife of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, great-grand-mother to Thomas-Nappagh,

(1) Mathew Paris, p. 871. Holingshead, p. 233.
(2) Ware, annals of Irel. London edit. 1705, p. 48.
(3) Archdall's Peerage, Earl of Louth's pedigree, vol. III, p. 32.
(4) Ulster office of arms; Mathew Paris, p. 534.

or the Ape, ancestor to the Duke of Leinster, Earl of Kildare, and of the Earl of Desmond, and Knights of Kerry and the Glynn. (1)

Jordan de Marisco Lord of Hontspile-Mareys in Somerset, of Vado-Petrosa in Tipperary, etc. espoused N. daughter and sole heir of N. Martin (or Fitz-Martin,) Lord of Lateragh in the county of Tipperary, by whom he had issue two sons, both named William, of whom the younger, obtained from his father the town and manor of Tipperary, in county of same name; he married Matilda Scorchvelyn, daughter to Hugh de Tyrrel Baron of Castleknock, (2) by whom an only son Hugh, who died issueless: William de Marisco the elder, Lord of Hontspil-Morres, of Vado-Petrosa, etc. married and had issue a son John, and a daughter Joan wife of Theobald Lord Butler of Arkloe, (3) father of Theobald, whose son Edmond Earl of Carrick died 1322 succeeded by James his eldest son, first Earl of Ormond.

John de Marisco Lord of Hontspil-Morres, Vado-Petrosa, Lateragh, etc. had two wives: by the second, he left an only son Jordan, father of Nicholas, who left issue 5 daughters: of whom Ellena the youngest died a nun, and her sisters married into the families of Tunstall, Carleton, Brockholes and Preston: but by his first wife Lord John de Marisco had one son, Herbert Lord de Marisco or de Montemarisco, Lord of Hontspil-Morres, of Vado-Petrosa (now Thorney-bridge in co Tipperary,) of which last he had Livery 26th of September 1297, Lord of Lateragh of Cloghir, etc. died circiter 1336. Lord Herbert had two wives, of whom the second, Sybilla, daughter to Walter de la Haye, Escheator of Ireland, conveyed to her husband the manor of Kilmeadon co Waterford, which afterwards went by marriage along with Garden-

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(1) Annals of Inisfallen. Dom a Rosario, Hist. of House of Desmond. Smith Hist. Kerry. Peerage, etc.

(2) Pedigree, proved.

(3) Carte, life of Ormond. Peerage. etc.

Morres, Clashmore, and other manors to the Le Poers, (1) and was mother of William, who succeeded his half-brother Stephen in the Lordships of Lateragh and Thorney-bridge: but by his first wife Lord Herbert had an only son Stephen, aforesaid, who the 15 march 1361, had summons among the Peers, to the British Parliament, and dying without any issue by Alicia his wife, his unsettled estates in England and Ireland, deriving to him from his direct predecessors and the Constable Hervey de Montmorency, passed to his next heir of the full-blood, in the right of Lady Joan de Marisco, said Stephens grand-aunt, viz, to James Earl of Ormonde, her Ladyships great-grand-son. Those manors and Lordships comprised Hontspile-Morres, Cloghir, all or most part of the lands, afterwards in possession of the Ormonde family, in the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, in Forth and Bargie, in Waterford county, Limerick county, etc. etc. — and here, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, we recognise Mr Des Ormeaux statement, of *the Constable Hervé de Montmorency's domains passing after his decease, to the House of Osmond:* not, however, in the abrupt way the learned gentleman supposes, BUT THROUGH THE PROPER HEIRS MALE OF HIS OWN BLOOD, NAME, AND LINEAGE; — a species of proof, which added to the possession ef some of those very estates here specified, (viz Lateragh, Thorney-bridge, etc.) constantly and uninterruptedly for six hundred years, down to the present generation, in the same race and name, is, I humbly presume, evidence nearly sufficient, to lay the scruples of the most tenacious genealogical sceptic, respecting the identity of the French and British Montmorencys? —

Neither Mr Du Chesne nor any French Genealogist, ever having presumed to question Constable Hervé's title, it will be granted me, I hope, to await the like indulgence for his brothers, sprung with him from the same father and mother? — Richard Stanyhurst, one of our best and highly esteemed authors,

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(1) Pedigree, proofs.

whom we find universally quoted by subsequent writers; in his Book « DE REBUS HIBERNICIS, » published *anno* 1584, with an Appendix from the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis, decisively points out the true birth and origin of the Irish Constable. On the subject of the Anglo-Norman invasion, in 1169, by the renowned Robert Fitz-Stephen de Marisco, Stanyhurst enumerating the chief leaders of the British army writes : — « Inter cæteros Herveius de » Montemarisco ROBERTI PATRUUS, NEPOTI SUO se comitem præ- » buit. » (1) Among the rest Hervey de Montemarisco Robert's PATERNAL UNCLE, accompanied his NEPHEW on that expedition. And again : « Robertus, etc. — aliam viam ingreditur PATRUO SUO om- » nibus quibus potest rebus commodat. » (*Ibid.*) Robert, etc. — assisted his uncle in every way he could, etc. — Abbé Mac-Geoghegan, (*Histoire d'Irlande, tom. I, p.* 169,) on the King of Leinster's grants to his foreign allies : « Dermod donna aussi à » Hervé de Montemarisco, ONCLE PATERNEL de Fitz-Stephen, quel- » ques terres auprès de Wexford. » — King Dermod likewise bestowed on Hervey de Montemarisco, PATERNAL UNCLE of Fitz-Stephen, certain lands near Wexford. Here we have proof positive of Mr Du Chesne's incorrect pedigree of this nobleman; and in an equal degree, the certitude of his British birth, as well as descent from a branch of the Montmorencys seperated from the main stock and sometime seated in England. Giraldus Cambrensis, the steady reviler of his Kinsman Hervey, mentions the knowing him from his childhood; and although he loads Montmorency with invective, even from the cradle to the grave, Cambrensis, in the present instance, opposed to such as assign him, a no less honourable position I allow, only an erroneous one, on the French genealogical tree, is an important witness. — The father of Robert Fitz-Stephen here alluded to, was Lord Stephen de

(1) Stanyhurst. Lib. II. p. p. 69-70.

Marisco, constituted constable of Cardigan and Pembrokeshire by King Henry I, (1) who fell in a battle with the Welch, wherein he commanded in chief the English forces, in the year 1136. By Nesta, widow of Gerald Seneschal of Pembroke, formerly, Mistress to Henry I, and daughter to Reese-ap-Theodore Prince of South-Wales, his concubine, he had Robert Fitz-Stephen and four or five daughters : viz, Angaretha de Marisco, wife of William de Barry, Mario de Marisco wife of William de Carew, Gladwis de Marisco, wife of—de Cogan, etc. whose names under that identical signature, everywhere appear; (2) and of consequence, Du Chesne's and Le Laboureur's hypothesis as to Morency, Montmorency, Marisco, and Moriaco, bearing one and the same signification in France and England, and those persons who bore those titles being the fruit of one Tree, obtains selfevident confirmation. So lately as in 1576, Stow, the English Chronologist, styles Charles Baron de Montmorency, Marshal of France, « the Lord of Mounmarice.» (3) « Baronius » Annales Ecclesiastici sub anno 1171, » (4) published at Lucca 1746, writes the name de Montemauricii. Ralph Brooke, the York Herald, *anno* 1619, de Montmauritio. Dr Burke Bishop of Ossory, (Hibernia Dominicana,) de Montemarisco : with this remark, that from that stock came the Morres family : —also, the author of an History of the House of Desmond, published at Lisbon, in the year 1655 : (5) » Herbeus de Mareis *alias* de Montemarisco, etc. — venit Herveus » cùm Comite Strangbo seu Arcu-forti et Mauritio Geraldino, in

(1) See Tyrrell, Hist. of England, p. p. 177-205, tom. II. Enderbie, Chron. of Wales, p. 262. Peerage. Appendix, n° XI.

(2) Peerage. Baronetage. Wynn's Irel, etc.

(3) Stowes Chronicle, p. 249.

(4) Baronii Annales Ecclesiastici cum critice Pagii, tom. XIX, p. 390. Lucæ Typis Leonardi Ventucrini. A. D. 1746. Appendix,

(5) Frater Dominicus de Rosario (O'Daly) Ord. Prædicatorum S. Theolog. prof. in supremo S. Inquisitionis Senatu censorem iu Lusit. Reg., etc. anno 1655 in 8.vo

» Hiberniam, etc. ab hoc Moresii » — Hervey de Mareis *alias* de Montemarisco : — this Hervey passed into Ireland with Earl Strongbow and Maurice Fitz - Gerald, from which stock the Morres's derive. — Maurice Regan chief secretary to Dermod Mac-Morough King of Leinster, our earliest and best writer on the affairs of his time, whose chronicle (1) compiled in 1172 in French, sir George Carew Earl of Totness, translated into the English tongue : — Alemand a Frenchman, (2) Mathew Paris, Dugdale, Ware, etc. repeat the *Montmorency* : — de Montemarisco, de Marisco and de Mareys, as confidently and as sure of being understood, as today, in speaking of the Prince of Tancarville and Duke of Luxembourg, every hearer will recognise the birth and parentage of those noblemen.

The consanguinity of Hervey and Stephen once proved, there remains no possible objection, I concieve, to acknowledge Du Chesnes mistakes, and pronounce a favourable verdict, in my cause? That they were own brothers history, as we have shown, attests : the same authority specifies they bore one name : — all French writers on that head confess the reciprocal application of the de Montmorency, and de Marisco, and the right of the de Mariscos to use the *Montmorency?* — O Daly, in 1655, and the Bishop of Ossory still later, plainly tell the world, the *Morres* family (and no second family exists of the name of Morres,) (3) derive from the same stock with the constable de Montemarisco : and the *Constable* — Du Chesne, Desormeaux, Moreri, Le Laboureur, Pere Anselme, Maurice Regan, sir George Carew, Alemand, etc. etc. individually and collectively prove to YOUR MAJESTY, was by birth a Montrency, and own brother to the elder de Marisco's of that day. — Dugdale, Brooke, and others, led astray by Du Chesne : (indeed,

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(1) See Harris's Hibernicum, 8vo edition.

(2) Histoire monastique d'Irlande, p. 171.

(3) See Appendix, article Morris.

former in the teeth of his own recorded proofs to the contrary,) absurdly number the Constable de Montmorency among the children of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Cardigan, though numerous charters, (1) the genealogy of the de Clare's by Ordericus Vitalis and Gulielmus Gemmeticensis, cotemporary historians, place the fact, in a distinct perspective, and expose the shallow credulity of those negligent annalists.

What drew sir William Dugdale into so palpable an oversight, was, his finding the name Hervé, a party to a Grant of Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis, widow of Earl Gilbert de Clare, along with her children by Said Earl : (2) whereas, the individual in question, could not be the Constable of Ireland, who was not yet born at the time, but to a certainty Lady Adeaide's own son, by her second husband, our Constable's uncle, named like him, Hervé de Montmorency, as a charter to the Abbey of St Mary and St Botolph of Thorney in the isle of Ely, of four roods of land in the manor of Randa, to which act the dowager Countess of Clare subscribes herself ADELAIDE DE MONTMORENCY, manifests: » Præterea de dono Adalaidæ « de Montemorenci iiij virgatas terræ in RANDA, quas Turgisius » tenuit et Tovi prius dederat per concessionem et confirmationem « prædictæ Dominæ de Deneford (3). » This fact is entirely cleared up by a former charter during her widowhood, before her Ladyships second marriage took place, in these terms: — « Adelaide » Mother of Earl Gilbert, has confirmed to the church of St Botolph » of Thorney, the manor of RANDA, and four shillings rent out » of same, which Raoul Fitz Nigel (de Toeny,) and Amicia his » wife, who held this manor under Countess Adelaide, lately » (*Anno* 1107.) Granted to that church : Earl Gilbert and Walter

(1) See Appendix, de Clare pedigree, n° VIII.

(2) *Ibid.* n°s VI. and VIII.

(3) Monasticum Anglicanum, tom. I, *see.* Appendix VI.

» his brother, with many others of her men, *clericis atque laicis* » being there present. (1) »

There are other similar documents to *prove* this marriage : one in particular, whereby Countess Adelaide on the foregoing business of Randa manor, styles her son Hervey, her *son-and-heir;* of course her son-and-heir by Hervey de Montmorency, her last Husband : her son-and-heir by Earl Gilbert, being his Lordships eldest son, Richard, Earl of Clare Cardigan and Hertford. (2) Had du Chesne ever seen those Charters, he probably would have reflected somewhat, ere he closed his History with passing over the English branch, which this single match sufficeth to establish not only the existence thereof, (which is incontestible :) but bespeaks the high consideration our Montmorencys stood in at that early period, at the court of Henry I : Countess Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis being nearly related to the Royal families of France and England ; (*see P. Anselme*,) and before her last marriage, the spouse, and widow, of the Greatest nobleman in the British dominions.

M. Du Chesne upon further enquiry, might also have learned, that, the elder Herve, here styled Hervé de Montemorentino, (3) in the year 1113, subscribed with Peter de Sengham, his brother, (father to Geoffrey Fitz Peter, or Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex,) and other nobles, to a grant made by his aforesaid Lady, Countess Adelaide de Clermont, to the monks of Acre Abbey in Norfolk ; also, that on his father's, Lord Geoffrey's decease, *anno* 1118, during whose lifetime agreeably to a prevailing custom, he adopted his grandfather Hervey's patronomic, and as Hervæus filius Hervæi, (Hervey Fitz Hervey,) paid a fine into the Exchequer, of ten marcs of Silver, to have Soc and Sac of his Norfolk estates. (4) — Hervey Fitz Hervey his eldest Son, accom-

(1) Monast. Anglic., tom. I, p. 248. Appendix. n° VIII.
(2) Monast. Anglic., tom. I, p. 248. Append. n° VIII.
(3) V. Parkyn, Hist. of Kings-Lynn, Norfolk, p. 171. Append. n° VIII.
(4) Carte, Prynne, Madox.

panied Hervey the Constable, his cousin, and his own nephew Earl Strongbow, into Ireland : (1172 :) King Henry II made him a Lord Chamberlain; but in 1183, he died issuless. (*Life of Orm.*) This branch terminated very early, in an heir female.

Another personage belonging to our House , of whom Du Chesne knew as little as of Hervey, or in likemanner passed him by in silence is, Bouchard de Montmorency : whose christian name, BOUCHARD, could not fail to open the writers eyes, and awake conviction in him, had he taken the proper steps to authenticate and complete his history.—Bouchard de Montmorency owned lands at Flore, also at Hampton in Northamptonshire; and in the Lordship of Marisco in the isle of Ely, conjointly with his brothers Hervey and Robert, he enjoyed a good estate. In the city of Norwich, he appears to have possessed other property. (*Monast. Anglic.*) (1).

To the monks and monastery of *St. Mary de Caritate*, in Northampton, founded by Earl Simon de Senlis and Matilda his wife, he gave ten acres of land, with his tithes at Hampton (2). Bouchard de Montmorency granted yearly, to Thetford Priory, in Norfolk, out of his ponds in Marisco, two thousand eels, with something else besides, which in the original deed is now effaced : — » de Burcardo de Montemorei et duo mill anguill. » cum... Testante Nigello Heliense episcopo, Thomas cancellario, » H. comite Norfolciæ, Richardo de Humez, constabulario, Ma» nasero Biset, dapifero, W. de Carsham, R. de Dunestre, Jos» celino de Bailolo : Apud Thedfordam (3). Witness, Nigel Bishop of Ely, Thomas *Chancellor* (the celebrated St Thomas Becket). Hugh Bigot Earl of Norfolk, Richard de Humez constable of Normandy, Manaser Bisset, Seneschal, W. de Carsham,

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(1) Appendix, n° IX, article Norwich.

(2) Monast. Angl., tom. I, p. 679. Appendix, Hampton. n° X.

(3) Monast. Anglic., Tom. I, p. 664. See Appendix, Thetford Pryory. n° X.

R. Paganell Lord of Dunster, Iosselyn de Bailliol : At Thetford.— These are the witnesses to the confirmation charter of Henry II, to Bouchards original grant, passed in the reign of William Rufus or of Henry I. To Bouchard de Montmorency succeeded William Fitz-Bouchard, his son, who was likewise a Benefactor to the Priory of St Mary de Caritate at Northampton. He confirmed his fathers donations in Flore etc., to this House. (1) William died unmarried ; — his lands passed to Lord William Peverell, natural son to the Conqueror, and to Geoffrey de Mandeville, and Baldwin Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco, his uncle, and the rest of his family. (2).

A very strong point here follows, in this summary of ancient proofs : — Hervé de Montmorency, the same person by Du Chesne surnamed de Deuil, and in England nicknamed *crust*, (or *the parcimonius :*) of whose biography French Authors confess themselves ignorant, appears to have been seated in England. — Having taken Holy orders, this Hervé was constituted Bishop of Bangor, — Brown Willis, in his survey of British Cathedrals, thus speaks of him : — « Herveius Bishop of Bangor being ousted thence from his severe usage of the Welch, retiring hither about the year 1107, he became on the death of Richard the 11th abbot of the monastery of Ely, successor to him, *anno* 1109, in an higher station : For abbot Richard having a mind to quit himself of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, within whose diocese he stood, dealt so with the King with purse and pater-noster, thath he prevailed with him to turn his abbey into a Cathedral ; and had accordingly effected his purpose with the King and Bishop of Lincoln, but his death prevented his possessing, the Benefit of his ambition and industry, which was inherited by this *Hervey*. And so he presided here from 1109 to the time of

(1) Monast. Anglic., tom. I, p. 981. Append. nº X.

(2) Doomsday Book, Northamptonshire, p.p. 224-226-228.

his death, which happened August 30th 1131, after he had sate 22 years; whereupon his bodie was buried in the Cathedral, in the upper part of the North isle, in the Presbytery, as I take it, thongh there is no monument for him. » Mr Madox thinks Bishop Hervé died in the year 1133 : He quotes various entries in his history of the Exchequer respecting that prelate, mostly extracted from what is termed the roll of 5th of King Stephen, which the laborious annalist proves to have belonged more properly, to the 18th of Henry I (1118.) — From those entries it appears, Bishop Hervé to the prejudice of his see enriched his family and relations : in particular his grand-nephew William Fitz-Bouchard, whose estates passed as before stated, to his relatives. — Thus among other acts we read, (*apud Madox :*) « Her- » veus Episcopus de Ely reddit compotum de vij Marcis Auri et » dimidia pro ministerio Willielmi nepotis sui. In Thesauro xviij » L, pro iij marcis auri et dimidiam. Et quater xx et xij L et » x solid. (1) Hervey Bishop of Ely paid into the Treasury seven marks of gold for his nephew William's office at court, with his lands, etc. in Cambridgeshire : besides other weighty sums for different purposes. (2) The chapter and people of Ely, bitterly complained of Hervey's unconscionable partiality to his kindred, accusing him with alienating in their favour vast domains : (3) in corroboration of which charge, we find he granted them, the great Lordship of Marisco, together with the hereditary custody or

(1) Mag. Rot. an. 5. Steph. Rot. 5. A. tit. Grentbrug.

(2) Et idem Episcopus debet C. Marcas argenti pro quadam veteri conventione quæ facta fuit inter eum et regem in Normannia. Et idem Episcop. debet C, libr. pro placito quòd fuit inter eum et Abbatem S. Edmundi et Abb. de Ramesia; et idem Episcop. r. c. de M. libr. ut milites Episcopatus de Ely faciunt Wardam suam in insula de Ely, sicut faciebant in castello de Norwic. In Thesauro ccclxiv libr. et debet DC et xxxvj L. (Mag. Rot. 5. a. tit. Grentibrugescire apud Madox.)

(3) Parkyn, Hist. Kings-Lynn, p. 260, etc.

Governorship of the whole isle of Ely ; and so lately as the seventh year of the reign of Richard I., (A. D. 1196) William de Marisco Lord of Marisco and Hontspile-Morres, (Lord Geoffrey's brother,) paid into the Exchequer a fine of three hundred marks, for custody of the isle of Ely : (1) « Willielmus de » Marisco r.c. de c.c.c. marcis pro habenda insula de Ely in cus- » todia ; salvo jure omnium qui aliquid in eadem insula calump- » niaverint. » Saving the rights of those who claimed property in said island. — From that period the British Montmorencys styled themselves after this territory, as Mr Parkyn shows. (2) Mathew Paris (3) has left us a curious description of Marisco, and of the abbeys founded formerly and that still flourished in his time, within that district. — He tells us Marisco stretched into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, Cambridgeshire, Lincoln, etc, and Ramsey, Thorney, Croyland, (founded A. D. 716 by King Ethelbald of Mercia:) Burgh, and Sauterie, were the principal monasteries within its limits. (4) Mr Blome (5) describes Marisco proper, or Marshland, in these words : « Nigh unto this town, (Kings Lynn:) on the other side » of the Ouse, is a little Mersh-country called Mershland, very » subject to inundations, occasioned by the overflowing of the » tempestuous ocean, which rendereth it very moist and aiguish; » but in recompense is of exceeding fat soil, and feedeth abun- » dance of sheep and oxen. And in this Marsh are seated several

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(1) Mag. Rot. 7, R. 1, Rot. 18, a. Dorset et Somerset. Among the royal titles of the Kings of England, that of Marquis of the isle of Ely, is one.

(2) See, Appendix, article Marisco, or Ely manor. n° VII.

(3) Mathew, Paris, p. 1241. See, Appendix, article, Lordship of Marisco in Ely. n° VII.

(4) Mathew, Paris, p. 644, p. 1194. See Append. Monasteries situate in Marisco. n° VII.

(5) Blome's Britania, article Lincolnshire; printed by Roycroft, London, A. D. 1673. folio, p. 170.

» towns which are very destitute of fresh water for their house-
» hold uses, many of them being constrained to get a supply
» thereof at four miles distance : and of the towns, those of chief-
» est note are Walpole, Walsoken and Tilney, and all of them
» are garnished with fair churches. » — Merch, Newton, West-Walton, Tydd-St Gyles, Hakebeach or Holbeach, comprised a part of the de Marisco property. Here also stood the towns and castles of Kirkton, Willington, Spalding, Kirkton-Maris, Kirkton-Skeldike, Kirkton-Holme, Grimesby-Magna, Boston, Burgh, Sutton, *Kirtling*, Maltby, etc., in all of which the de Marisco family owned manors and houses, especially at Grimesby, which at the Doomsday survey, belonged to Geoffrey, and afterwards to his son Robert de Montmorency Lord of Marisco; as will appear. Of the foregoing Abbeys situate in Marisco, Thorney was refounded and dedicated, by Bishop Hervé de Montmorency, (at a place the Saxons called Ankeridge,) in honour of St Mary and Saint Botolph. (1) To this foundation by one of his family, may be ascribed, no doubt, the very great predilection for the Abbey of Thorney, manifested by the Bishop's nephew, Hervé de Montmorency, and Countess Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis, his spouse, whose benefactions to that House were immense. To the same cause also, may be attributed the solicitude of the de Marisco's to perpetuate the remembrance of that pious foundation, by naming one of their family seats in Somerset (2), and another in Tipperary, Thorny, Thorney-bridge, or Thorney-Castle; which name of Thorny or Torny, originally derived from a castle of the Montmorencys, mentioned by Du Chesne.

Bishop Hervey's life is written; and a copy preserved in the

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(1) Beauties of England and Wales, vol. II, p. 169.

(2) Thorney-bridge, Kingsbury-Hundred, Somersetshire: and Thorney-bridge, otherwise Vado-Petrosa, Barony of Iffa-and-Offa, four miles South-east of Clonmell, on the river Suire, co of Tipperary.

Bodleian library at Oxford. (1) — Brady, appendix to his Hist. of England, recites the Bull of Pope Paschal II, granting his Holinesses Licence to Henry I, to erect Ely abbey into a Bishopric, in favour of Hervé, or to grant him, the said Hervé, whom he highly extols for zeal and devotion, « any vacant church within his dominions, of sufficient value to convert into a Bishopric; in order that, that illustrious prelates voice, which breathed-forth so much of cœlestial wisdom and morality, might not be lost to mankind, in the torpor of unprofitable silence. » — (2) From what we read in history, (*appendix* V :) Bishop Hervé and his family, were rather benefactors than otherwise, to the new bishopric: the chief share of the Episcopal revenue, deriving, from his own donations of lands; of which, several manors, appear distinctly specified in Doomsday-Book, on the catalogue of Bouchard's and Hervé's possessions. Be that as it may, to him is attributed the permanent establishment of our Montmorencys at Marisco, as well as the extent of civil power, exercised by that Family, in the isle of Ely; which fell little short of the Bishops authority, unlimited in a manner, as his privileges have been. (3) Indeed, all things duly weighed, and old usages and customs taken into accompt, nobody will feel surprise at the Lords of Marisco cultivating that title? — a more extensive Barony, a richer in point of yearly income, or one endowed with ampler rights and liberties than the

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(1) Vita Hervei primi Episcp. Eliensis, et sequentium Episcoporum, p. 862. Joh. Lelandi Collectanea. Tom. I, p. 5102, n° 142, folio: printed 1697.

(2) « Dompnum Hervæum Episcopum quem vita et scientia commendat non modica, nimia Barbarorum ferocia et persecutione, de sede sua expulsum, et multa fidelium fratrumque suorum cæde fuisse fugatum. Cujus ut scientia fructum, qui non periit, affere, et vita bonum valeat Dei populo exemplum præbere, volumus et rogamus ut si eum apud vos vacans Ecclesia vocaverit, ibi auctoritate apostolicâ constituatur, ne infructuoso diù silentia torpeat, qui vitæ cœlestis documenta in scientia et moribus portat., etc. Data xi. Kal. December. (*Brady, p.* 31-32.)

(3) See Appendix. Article, Ely.

Barony de Marisco, was nowhere to be found : that title embracing the Peerage both in England and Ireland. — Sirnames, during the latterend of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth centuries, were but little known, and where understood, only partially cultivated : — but in no case were they, hereditary. — Noblemen, then, were distinguished by their respective patronomics, having the syllable *Fitz*, (*Son :*) prefixed to their fathers or Grandfathers christiannames ; as, Fitz Gilbert, Fitz Gerald, Fitz-Geoffrey : the son of Gilbert, of Gerald, of Geoffrey, etc. The father of Earl Strongbow styled himself, after his granfather, *Fitz Richard,* during the lifetime of his own father : and on the decease of latter, *Fitz Gilbert.* — A *nom de terre;* (a more modern invention,) first under William-Rufus and Henry I, became fashionable, and hereditary, only in the reigns of the Plantagenets. The progress of what has since obtained the appellation, *Family names,* held pretty much one equal pace in point of dates, in France and England. It was usual in both countries for the Barons, to take their titles after whichever manor, castle, or Lordship they inhabited, at the moment of perfecting any formal acts : of which a striking example occurs in the House of de Clare, Gilbert Fitz-Richard writing his name, conformable with that practice, either de Clare, de Brion, de Benefacto, de Tonebridge, de Cardigan, de Chepstow, de Strigule, etc. — Sir William Dugdale, speaking of Leofric Earl of Chester and Mercia, living iu the time of King Ethelred, tells us : « He is by some of our Historians called Earl of Hereford, » but that was I presume by reason of his residence at Hereford » sometimes, it having been usual in former times to call those » persons Earls of such places whereat they did reside, as is evi- » dent in those of *Strigule,* Arundel, Tutbury, and others, though » they were Earls of certain Counties, in or near whereunto » those castles where they lived then, stood. » (1)

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(1) Dugdale, Baronage, p. 9.

Properly speaking, the senior possessor of the Baronial castle, claims *a priori*, the privilege, specially to name himself after the chief or primitive family Seat; the junior branches and younger sons, adopting distinctive titles from their respective appanages: — yet, can nobody dispute it, from the earliest institution of local surnames; all those legitimately sprung in the male line, of any particular race, have had at all times, the hereditary improscribable birth-right, to claim, revive, and enjoy, (observing the proper customary differences:) the primitive or patriarchial name of the acknowledged Founder of the House? — Du Chesne, history of the House of Guines, (p. 40:) writes: « Les Seigneurs d'Alost » continuerent aussi de prendre en leurs Chartres et en celles » d'autruy, le surnom de Gand, nonobstant qu'ils n'eussent plus » rien en la ville ny au Neufchateau: ce que l'on doit croire » qu'ils firent pour conserver la mémoire de leur extraction, et » montrer qu'ils estoient issus des premiers comtes de ce lieu. » — The Lords of Alost constantly in their Charters and public acts, took the surname de Gand, notwithstanding they possessed no property in that city or in the new castle: only to mark their descent from the ancient counts of that territory. — In likemanner, of our early Montmorencys, one junior line had been simply styled of Montlheri, another of Banterlu, another of Gisors, a fourth of Marly, a fifth of Laval, none of whom took the *Montmorency*: — that of Laval, which still flourishes, having only within a century, thought fit to revive it. Even the Lords of Nivelle and Hornes, of Fosseux, of Wastines, etc. though avowedly eldest representatives of the name and arms, during the existence of the Ducal line of Ecouen and Chantilly, which has merged into the illustrious House of Condé, never bore any titles but such as derived to them from their hereditary domains; or if the name happened to be at all mentioned, it was oftenest on Epitaphs or in private family deeds. — This monopoly of the Montmorency title, occasioned it to be reported, after the tragical end of Duke Henry II, that, in him, the Montmorency race ceased to

exist inFrance : — « Quelques personnes (writes a modern author :) » (1) sur une expression hazardée des mémoires de D'Epernon (2) se » sont imaginées que l'infortuné Duc de Montmorency, décapité » à Toulouse en 1632, étoit le dernier de son illustre maison. » — Many people deceived by a passage inadvertantly hazarded in the memoirs of the Duke of Epernon, have believed, the unfortunate Duke of Montmorency, beheaded at Toulouse in the year 1632, was last male of this illustrious House. — If, therefore, in France, where so many of that stock, under the protecting hand of a congenial Government has flourished to this hour, unpersecuted almost, and nearly undisturbed : — if, in France, I say, the cradle of the race, the nurse of the name, false and frivolous doubts arise; Surely, I, a stranger, unaided except by History and my right, can hardly hope to fare better than those persons dwelling in their native land, amidst friends and relations, and surrounded with speaking monuments of their ancestors, who still, have had their share of enquiry to reply to, and objections to satisfy and remove ? —

The Author of an interesting work intitled : — « L'ART DE VÉRIFIER » LES DATES, » — (3) pretty plainly proves an early connexion with England, on the part of the Montmorencys. British history informs us : « King Edward the Confessor, son to Ethelred and to Emma of Normandy, returning from Exile, in the year 1042, brought with him divers Normans, who in the time of his banishment having showed him great friendship, he now come unto the Crown, as a thankful man much favoured and recompensed : — which caused Earl Goodwin of Kent (the Kings father-in-law,) and his sons, to take up arms demanding the expulsion of those foreigners ; — « Upon which great power the Earl presuming,

(1) Introd. à l'Hist. de la maison de Beaumont, p. 14.

(2) Hist. du Duc d'Epernon, par Gérard. Fol. ed., p. 474.

(3) See, Appendix, n° II.

» proudly demanded to have the Earl of Boulogne (Eustace,) » with the other Frenchmen and Normans, which then held the » castle of Dover, delivered into his hands : whereunto though » the King at the first stood in doubt what to answer, yet hearing » that the great Earls Leofric, Sward, and the rest of his friends, » were coming unto him, with all the power they could make, » and that they were now at hand, he even by the same mes- » sengers that Earl Goodwin had sent, returned him answer : — » that of those men whom he demanded he would not deliver » him one.

» In a few years after, Goodwin having returned from banish- » ment, and made his peace with Edward, Robert the Archbishop » of Canterbury and all the Normans and French, were sent out » of the country, and deprived of their English estates : etc. » (1) Of those French or Normans, Sir William Dugdale (2) shows, all that survived to that period, accompanied William the Conqueror in 1066, on his expedition; and a great many were restored to such lands as formerly had been given them by King Edward, many of whose names we recognise in Doomsday-Book : among the rest, the abovementioned Eustace Count of Boulogne, Robert de Roelant, cousin-German to Richard surnamed d'Avranches, Duke of Normandy, King Williams father, and many others. Moreover, we meet on the same registry, the names Bouchard Alberic, Hervé, Thibaud, Geoffrey, and Robert, of whom agreeably to the only mode of distinguishing families and individuals, then known or practiced, that is to say, by their christiannames, and the possession of certain castles and manors, history offers no stronger proofs of anything in that way, than the certitude of their being all of them Montmorencys. (3) — Of those

(1) Mills, Catalogue of Honour, printed in London, 1610, p. 40-41.

(2) Baronage, p. 35, etc. etc.

(3) Appendix. n° III. Doomesday-Book.

lands that Bouchard owned, in Edward the Confessor's days in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Lincolnshire, and other counties, and those Earl Alberic, his brother possessed, at that period, we find Thibaud and Hervé, Bouchard's sons, proprietors under William the Conqueror, of some of the same ; (1) We also find, soon after, Geoffrey, Hervé, Bouchard and Robert , hold a share of Thibaud's and Hervés manors. — Du Chesne, and our regular best instructed Genealogists , always made this sort of evidence a fixed standard where by to establish old titles : especially, ere family names, derived from noblemen's castles, seats, and Lordships, permanently obtained. — In effect, the enquiry whether or not those persons owned lands in England, or belonged to the Montmorencys, is immaterial to the present question; further, than in as much, as it tends to confirm that same immaterial connexion with England; and reflects a clearer light on what we read in « *L'Art de vérifier les dates.* » — a piece of evidence, upon the whole, that soever indefinite the proofs may appear at a first glance, on a closer inspection exhibits, the dispersed children of the House, acting each a proper part, on the great theatre of events; and finally sharing together, the united reward of enterprise and courage. —

Doomsday-Book, instructs us how, Bouchard and Alberic (which last is described under the title, Earl :) tarried a very short time only, after the Conquest, in England ; ere they returned back to France, where they ended their days. Hervé too, soon followed : — for, in Henry the first's reign, Richard FitzGilbert and Gilbert Fitz Richard, successive Earls of Clare , possessed the greatest part of Hervé's Suffolk lands; — besides, his return to France , is particularly noticed in Doomsday - Book. Under the appellation , Herveius de St Brice , or de Bereu , (so named after his castle in Norfolk , situate on the river Berue or, Beurarius, that at Yarmouth

(1) See, Appendix. n° IV. Doomesday extracts.

falls into the Yare; or after his manor of Bereu, which at the time of the general Survey, he appears, to have owned in Lincolnshire :) Hervey is especially mentioned in the Doomsday registry. — He is also styled de Biturícens; and as Lord Chamberlain to King William, held the Lordship of Winbrune in Dorsetshire, directly of the Crown. (1) In Suffolk, *in capite de rege*, (by Barony :) he held upwards of thirty Lordships; besides various manors, in other counties, many of which devolved on those of his posterity, who settled in that island : (2) particularly Tor, or Torney, in Northamptonshire, Brutge, Campsey, Walton-in-Marisco, (formerly Earl Alberic's) Wickham and Ulverthesthun : which in Edward the Confessor's time, belonged to Lord Bouchard, his father, and after Hervé, to his son Geoffrey. (3) The Sire de Montmorency in his brother Thibaud's lifetime, usually bore the titles de Deuil and de Marly, in France ; and was a munificent Benefactor to the church. — To the Abbey of St Florentin of Saumur, which his maternal ancestor Thibaud Count of Chartres and Blois, rebuilt, he bestowed his manorial churches of St Eugene of Deuil, St Peter of Gonesse, the church of St Marcel at St Denys, another church at Verneuil, with lands at Espineuil-sur-Seine. (4) To the Abbey of Notre Dame de Colombs, near Nogent, he granted two churches situate in his castle of Marly : « Et outre ce, il assista » encore à quelques libéralités faites au Prieuré de Sainct Martin » des Champs de Paris, avec GEOFFROY DE MONTMORENCY, Landry, » fils d'Alberic *de Montmorency*, Arraud *de Montmorency* frère de » Landry, Richard de Bury. *Gautier Tyrrel*, (5) Gautier de Pontoise,

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(1) Appendix, n.° III.

(2) *Ibid.*

(3) Appendix, n° III n° IV.

(4) Du Chesne, Hist de Montm., p. 80.

(5) Walter Tyrrel, who afterwards slew William-Rufus King of England, in Newforest. His posterity exists in England and Ireland.

» Gasse de Thorote, et Gaucher de Noisy. (1) » And he shared, moreover, in certain donations to the Priory of St Martin des Champs at Paris, by Fulco d'Alneto, Geoffrey de Montmorency, Landry Fitz-Alberic, Arraud brother of Landry (both of whom, Du Chesne, under the *patronomic-law*, qualifies *Montmorencys* :) Richard de Bury, Walter Tyrrel, etc.

Hervé is a subscribing witness to an act of William the Conqueror, in favour of the Priory of Andover in Hampshire, (England :) now become a cell of the aforesaid Abbey of St Florentin of Saumur : — « Andoverense coenobium in agro Hantoniensi, » cella S. Florencii apud Salmurum. » (*Monast. Anglic. Tom. I. p.* 552.) — Also, in 1079, (he being already Grand-Butler of France :) his name appears subscribed with King Philip's and William the Conqueror's, to the charter of privileges granted to the Abbey of Saint Quentin of Beauvais. (*Du Chesne p.* 81.) In fine, on the list of Benefactors to the Abbey of St Mary at York, A. D. 1088, we find him inscribed in the following order :

Stephen Earl of Albemarle,
Eudo Earl of Champagne,
Berengarius de Toeny,
Alan Earl of Britany,
Norman D'Arcy,
Hbert de Lacy,
Hervé de Marisco, etc. (*Monast. Anglic. Tom. I. p.* 388.)

Du Chesne, and after him, Moreri and P. Anselme pretend that, the Grand-Butler had espoused Lady Agnes d'Eu, daughter to William II, count of Soissons, (son to William *bastard* of Normandy, Count of Eu, by Lezeline de Harcourt :) — « Agnes de Sois- » sons, mariée à Hervé de Montmorency, Seigneur de Marly, » Bouteiller de France. Il prétendait aussi part au comté de Sois- » sons. » (*P. Anselme, Tom. II. p.* 494.) — Agnes de Soissons

(1) Du Chesne, p. 80. Preuves, p. 27. Appendix, n° IV and, art. d'Alneto.

(sixth child of the Count of Eu, and of Adelaide daughter and heir of Renaud count of Soissons :) espoused Hervé de Montmorency Lord of Marly, Grand-Butler of France, in whose right he claimed a title in the Soissons succession. — Now, it will be discovered upon the simplest computation that, no such a marriage could possibly have taken place ? — first, Bouchard de Montmorency Hervé's eldest Son, appears to be at this time, quite as old, if not older than Agnes, his pretended mother : but above all, one fact which places the impossibility of the thing as it regards the Sire de Marly, beyond dispute, at the same time it establishes the connexion with another member of his family, is this; that no claim on the part of the husbands of Earl William's daughters, to the Soissons succession, could hold good, or at all be agitated by the claimants, till after the death of Count Renaud II, *Anno* 1146, which according to Du Chesne himself, was 52 years subsequent to the Grand-Butlers demise, in 1094. (*Du Chesne p.* 83.)

The truth of the matter: — Lady Agnes d'Eu did epouse Hervé de Montmorency; though not Du Chesne's *Hervé*, but his grandson, of the English line, (son of Geoffrey,) whom she espoused in England, (1) where the chief members of the House of Eu, then resided. (2)

Lord Hervé de Montmorency died, as already stated, in the year 1094, leaving Bouchard IV, (3) his successor in the Arch-Barony (as Selden terms it,) of Montmorency; from whom all those, this day of the name, in France, derive their descent : 2° Geoffrey, progenitor of the line of de Marisco : 3° Hervé, Bishop of Ely; who out of

(1) See Attested Pédigree.

(2) Hervé's wife, very possibly, might have been Agnes Malet, sister to William, Constable of Normandy; of whose lands in England, Hervé obtained grants of various manors. (*Appendix III.*)

(3) Rather the V of the name; — if we include Bouchard Constable of France under Charlemaigne, the undoubted progenitor of the Montmorencys ; of whom see Appendix, n° II.

those lands he inherited from his father, endowed that Bishopric; and was first prelate to fill that see; 4° Alberic; — and three daughters: the youngest of whom (not noticed by Du Chesne,) was wife, I find, of Roger de Guines, in England. (*Appendix.*) The memory of this great man, has been held in such high veneration, by his descendants seated in England and Ireland; throughout every successive generation from that time to this, both to perpetuate our descent from so meritorious an individual, and illustrate our connexion with the Irish Constable and his family, one or more members of every branch of the Morres's, have borne the christianname HERVE: — a practice, that, within the united Kingdom of Great-Britain-and-Ireland, marks our particular race from all others, as strongly and decisively as doth in France, the Barony of Montmorency, the Chief of the name. It is notorious to every Irish Gentleman, no Second family in his Britanic Majsty's dominions, moved by those reasons that influence us, cultivates that christianname: —on which account, the *Hervé,* properly speaking, has become a confirmed title of honour for six hundred years and upwards, that excepting out of respect to a female alliance, (of which some examples occur:) (1) the Morres family of Thorney-bridge, Cluanymenagh, Rathlin, Knockagh, and Castlemorres, have exclusively, and peculiarly appropriated it to themselves. (2) Even this circumstance, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY! I respectfully put forth, as a piece of evidence that in its nature, taking into accompt the object of the institution — the uniformity, and great antiquity of it, — falls nothing short, I dare presume, of any written, monumental, or other proofs that may be

(1) As Hervey Belet, Hervey Stafford, Hervey de Glanville, and about a century back, Hervey Hyne, of the co Galway Esquire, chief of his name, (after his grandfather Hervey Morres of Buoly-castle, Esquire, brother to James:) Hervey Kavenagh of Borris, Esquire, Hervey Hay of Balynkeel, Esquire; Hervey Pratt, etc. etc.

(2) We find sometimes the *surname* Hervey and Harvey, used as a *Christianname*, by persons who married wives out of those families: as Hervey Bagot, Hervey Bruce, Harvey Coomb, etc.

required on this Inquisition. Our claim, through that medium, has never, one instant lain dormant, since the reigns of Philip of France and William the Conqueror; — it has presided over our destinies: — and today, in your Majestys presence, appears an incorruptible witness on *my* behalf. —

Geoffrey de Montmorency, second son of Hervé Grand-Butler of France, passed into England with his father. He held lands in that country, *in capite*, (1) and by Lord Hervé's gift; as we may conclude from both these noblemen possessing, successively, the same domains. (2) In the close roll of 18th of Henry I, as Geoffrey Fitz-Hervey, (Geoffrey the son of Hervé de Montmorency:) he paid a fine into the Exchequer for his lands. (3) — Lord Geoffrey held the Manors of Tor or Tornai, in Suffolk and Northamptonshire, under his father; after which place he is frequently named de Torney. (*Ibid.*) Being appointed Lord Chamberlain to King Henry, and to Queen Matilda; by the first service, he held the Lordship of Bassingstokes, in Hampshire, and by the second, the Manor of Heche, in same county. (*Ibid.*) In Hachebeche-(Holbeche,) Hundred, in Lincolnshire or Norfolk, under Earl Alan of Britany, he owned the manor of Steveninge; which manors in King Johns reign, (a century later,) belonged to Alexander Fitz-Jordan de Marisco, Geoffrey's great-grandson. (*Append.*) — In the county of Somerset, under Lord William de Moion, he held the manor of Mene, with other lands that Robert Fitz Geoffrey, his son, held by the same tenure, after him. (*Append.*) In fine, Lord Geoffrey de Marisco owned one Knights fee in Devonshire, included in the charter of Warin de Aula: and in Gloucestershire, *de foedo Henrici de Novomercatu*, the fifth part of a Knights fee; all which descended to his pos-

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(1) Appendix, nº IV.

(2) Ibid.

(3) *Ibid.*

terity. (*Ibid.*) He likewise got his share of conquered lands in Dynas, Blenleveny, Trevalwin, etc. in Wales. —

By his wife, daughter to Walter castellan of Douay, in Flanders, Lord of Hontspile in Somersetshire, one of William the Conquerors Favorites, he obtained said Barony of Hontspile, called Hontspile-Mareys, or Hontspile-Morres, in honour of him; together with various domains in that county, Devonshire, Berks, and Essex; the inheritance of the Montemarisco family, till the marriage of Joan de Marisco with Theobald Lord Butler of Arkloe; when they passed as we have seen, into the House of Ormonde. This marriage of Geoffrey's is proved, by the inheritance of Hontspile, which in Doomsday Book, (*Appendix*) is shown to have belonged to Walter de Douay, as well as by a record, wherein Juliana de Marisco, in right of her ancestor Walter of Douay, carried certain lands, to de Cogan, her husband. — (*Appendix.*)

Du Chesne speaks of Geoffrey son of Hervé; (1) and among our early benefactors to the church, his name likewise appears. (2) He died sometime, we conclude, in the year 1118; Robert his son, paying a fine that year, into the Exchequer, for livery of his fathers lands and office of Chamberlain. (*Madox.*)

Lord Geoffrey de Montmorency left a numerors offspring, of whom Robert, his third son, continued our line. — He is known historically under the titles, Robert Fitz-Hervé, (after his grandfather:) Robert Fitz Geoffrey, Robert de Marisco, de Montemarisco, de Montmor, etc. — Robert was Lord-paramount of the isle of Ely, Lord of Marisco, of Grimesby, of Walsoken, of Thorney, of Holbeach, of Newton, of Tydd-St Giles, of Walton, of Hontspile-Morres, of Weston, of Langton, of Mene, etc. etc. — In Hampshire, under 2d

(1) Du Chesne. Preuves, p. 67. Append. n° III.

(2) Monast. Anglic. tom. I, p. 1007. ibid. p. 577.

the Bishop of Winchester, he held lands in fee at Crawlie, in Waltham-Hundred; (1) Geoffrey his father, under the same prelate, held lands at Bradley : (*Ibid. p.* 44.) and said Geoffrey and his father, Hervé, under the Bishop of Winchester, held four hides more in the Hundred of Fernham. (*Ibid. p.* 53.) Robert, moreover, with Geoffrey aforesaid, held in Neatham-Hundred, under Hugh de Port, Nortone manor, worth 40 shillings rent; (*Ibid. p.* 149:) And of William de Moion, one Knights fee and a half, in Somersetshire. — (2) In the annexed pedigree and Appendix, will be found, a detailed account of this person, his possessions, and donations to Monasteries, clearly set down and authenticated.—He married Lucia, daughter to Alexander d'Alneto, d'Aunay, or d'Any, Baron of Camley, and Lord of La Clude, by Lady Ermengarde his wife; — Lucia, also called Albreda, on the demise of Fulco Lord of Any, her brother, unmarried, became sole heir to him and to her father. (3) The family of Sires d'Any, (d'Anet, d'Alneto :) was one of the most illustrious of Normandy; they owned the Viscounty of Vernon-sur-Seine, and sprung from the House of Conteville. (Centumvillis.) Willielmus Gemeticensis, (see pedigree of de Clare :) informs us, Osmond de Centumvillis Viscount of Vernon-sur-Seine, espoused the fourth daughter of Herfastus, brother to Gonnora Duchess of Normandy, (great-Grandmother of William the Conqueror;) — Osmond's wife was sister to Osbern de Crepon, father of the renowned William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, Constable of England, under William the Conqueror; and the Viscountess's sisters (four in number,) married as follows : — the eldest, wedded the father and was mother to, William de Varenne Earl of Surrey and Roger de Mortimer founder of the Earls of March; the second, espoused Nicholas Sire de Basquerville, from

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(1) Warner, Hist. Hampshire, p. 45-47.

(2) Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 72.

(3) Stow. Playfair. Pedigree, articles d'Alneto and de Clare pedig. in Appendix.

whom William Martel and Walter de St Martin : the third, Richard Viscount de Reims, father by her to Lambert de St Saen, whose son Elie Count of Arques and Bures, wedded the natural daughter of Robert III Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror; and is celebrated for his constancy in misfortune, to the illfated William *Clito*, Duke Roberts son; (1) in fine, the fifth sister of our Viscountess became the consort of Hugh de Montgomery, by whom Roger Earl of Shrewsbury and Robert Count de Belesmes. — Viscount Osmond had issue, a son, Fulco, and several daughters : one of whom, Albreda, was wife, according to Ordericus Vitalis, and the mother, (which must be erroneous,) according to Gulielmus Gemeticencis, of Baldwin de Redvers, first of the name, progenitor of the potent Earls of Devonshire. (2)

This marriage brought the British Montmorencys, closely allied, to the Royal lines of Normandy and England; also, with the Sovereign Counts of Britany, Blois, Chartres and Burgundy : (3) and to many of the most distinguished noble Houses in France and England. (4) The d'Alneto family, possessed immense estates by the Conquerors gift, in England : — The Lordship of Turvey, one of their Baronies, situate in Bedfordshire, went by marriage in the reign of Henry II, to the Mordaunts, progenitors of the Earl of Peterborough and Baronets of that name, and the Barony of Camley, to Jordan de Marisco, Lucia's son-and-heir. Lord Robert de Montemarisco died early in King Stephan's reign, and lies buried in the Monastery of Bath, in Somersetshire. (5) His issue by Lady Lucia, who survived him many years, was, Stephen constable of

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(1) P. Ansel. tom. II, p. 474.

(2) Orderic. Vital. p. 686. P. Ansel. tom. II, p. 492.

(3) P. Ansel. tom. II, p. 463-465-467.

(4) To wit : de Eu, de Clare, de Harcourt, de Gifford Earl of Buckingham; de Beaumont, de Grandmesnil, de Toeny, de Senlis, etc. etc.

(5) Pedigree. — Others pretend, he died in Palestine; which before Sir William Betham, we always, firmly believed was the case.

Cardigan, (before noticed,) who left no legitimate children; 2° Jordan, his Successor, continuator of this line : 3° Walter Lord of Stow-Mareys in Essex : 4° Reginald : 5° Hervé, Constable of Ireland, whose biography has been investigated; and more respecting him, will be found in the pedigree and Appendix. 6° Joscelyn de Montmorency-Marisco, Lord of Neufield in Sussex. He followed Richard-cœur-de-Lion to the Holy land, and died, or was slain, before Acre, as Hoveden reports. (1) — Du Chesne finding no mention of Joscelyn in French history, presumes to set him down for an illegitimate son of the family! — our British records, particularly identify him under the designations, de Montmorency and de Marisco. (2) — Of the daughters of Robert and Lucia, we only meet traces of one : Juliana, wife of Ralph de Paynell; to whom she brought the Lordship of Baenton, with certain lands in Hontspile-Morres, and had issue, Gervaise, their son-and-heir, William, Hugh, Adam, Jordan and Alexander. Gervaise, married Isabella daughter to Robert de Meulant Earl of Leicester, widow of Simon de Senlis Earl of Northampton : — and William de Paynell, who inherited his mothers barony of Baenton, had a son and heir, Fulco. Cambden (3) the historian, though somewhat astray in the classification of facts, is sufficiently correct as to the main point, viz : — the marriage of Geoffrey Fitz Hervé de Montmorency with the daughter of Walter Castellan of Douay : — « more to the S. E. (sais » he,) adjoining to Somersetshire, stands Bampton, formerly » Baenton, which in William the Conqueror's time, fell to Walter » de Douai or Duacensis, with other very large estates elsewhere; » — *of whose posterity,* Juliana, an heiress, married to William » (Ralph) Paganel, commonly Paynel, had issue Fulco de Bampton : » he also had a son, William, and a daughter Christiana, wife

(1) Appendix. Art. Joscelyn see Pedigree.
(2) Appendix. Article Joscelyn. *Ibid.*
(3) Britania, Gibsons edition, tom. I, p. 156. *b.* Lond. 1772.

» of — de Cogan, an Irishman, whose posterity came to the estate, » the heir male of William dying without issue. From the Co- » gans it came by inheritance through the hands of the families » of Hancford and Fitz-Warine, to the Bourchiers Earls of » Bath. »

Lord Jordan de Marisco inherited the best part of his father's lands, as wall as his mother's Baronies of Camley, La-Clude, etc. With regard to him it sufficeth to say, he married and had issue, five sons: Geoffrey, William, Alexander, Hervey, and Jordan; the two last priests; — and a daughter Aliva, first wife of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, chief conqueror of Ireland in 1172; by whom one son, said to have been slain by his own father; — (1) and a daughter Aliva, (2) wife of William Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Baron of Naas. — Strongbow's second wife was, Eva, daughter to Dermod Mac-Morough King of Leinster, and heir to that territory.

It is this alliance with the daughter of Lord Jordan de Montemarisco, niece to Hervey Constable of Ireland, which caused cotemporary and subsequent Historians, *(see Appendix,)* to style the latter nobleman, Earl Strongbow's UNCLE; that is to say, his uncle by marriage: it being impossible to account for that degree of relationship in any other way; in as much as the Earl's mother, was no Montmorency, but of the de Meullant family. Du Chesne, after racking his brain with conjectures, at last hits on the awkward expedient of marrying the Constable de Marisco to Strongbow's mother! — now, supposing the fact, as he pretends, Hervey, instead of being the Earl of Pembroke's uncle, would become his stepfather: — yet, not one of those writers, such as Ordericus Vitalis, William of Jumieges, Malmesbury, Regan, or any others living before Du Chesne, have ever hinted, or once thought of uniting Lord Hervey to

(1) Stanyhurst, lib. IV, p. 172-3. — Spellman, p. 166, etc.

(2) Ware's Annals. Archdall's Peerage etc.

the Countess of Pembroke, who at the lowest computation, was at least, forty years older than himself! — (1)

Lord Jordan filled the office of Chamberlain to Henry II; and died in that prince's reign. He lies buried in the chapter-house of the monastery of Bath, along with his son William, his own mother, her brother, father, and mother, under an ancient monument, whi h in Stow the chronologist's time, still existed; with the following inscription, quoted by that writer:

« Hic Jacet Alexander de Alneto et Erenbuerga uxor ejus, et » Fulco de Alneto filius eorum, et Lucia de Mariscis filia eorum, » et Jordanus de Mariscis filius ejusdem Luciæ, et Willielmus de » Mariscis filius ejusdem Jordani. »

« Which name, (adds Stow:) of the Marishes or Mareyses, if » it like them to expound it, as I doubt not but manie will quiddle » thereupon, was as great a name in Ireland as it was in Eng- » land. » (2)

Since Jordan, in regular male succession, from father to son, I have the honour to be the twentieth senior representative, after the following order: — viz, JORDAN, father of

Lord Geoffrey, Viceroy of Ireland; father of

Jordan II, Lord of Hontspile-Morres, of Marisco, of Vadopetrosa or Thorney-bridge, of Cluanymenagh, of Lateragh, of Knockagh, etc; father of

William, Lord of same; father of

John, Lord of same; father of

Herbert, Lord of same; father of

William II, Lord of Marisco, of Thorney-bridge, of Cluanymenagh, and Balyrickard-Morres; of Knockagh, of Lateragh, of Nenagh in part, etc.: father of

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(1) Appendix; article, Hervé Constable of Ireland. Pedigree.

(2) Stow, Chancellors of England, p. 1275. A. D. 1576, to 1586.

Sylvester, Lord of same; father of

Hervé, Lord of same, and of Castle-Liny; father of

Sir James Morres; a Knight-Banneret, *anno* 1415, Lord of same; the father (by Lucia Arundel of the Strand-castle, co Cork,) of

Sir John II, Lord of Thorney, of Cluanymenagh, of Knockagh, of Lateragh, of Baltimore, of Balyrickard-Morres, etc.; father of

Oliver Morres, Esquire, of same, styled, « Mac-Morres; » father of

Oliver-oge II, of same places, Esquire; father of

Sir John III, of Lateragh, in part: of Thorney, Cluanymenagh, Balyrickard-Morres, etc. father of

John-oge IV, of the name, of Balyrickard-Morres, Balycahashy, Cluanymenagh, Balycappel, etc. Esquire; father of

James II, of Balyrickard-Morres, Balycahashy, Balycappel, etc.; father of

Mathew Morres, Esquire, of Balyrickard-Morres, Balycappel, Cluanymenagh, etc.; father of

Redmond Morres of Balycappel and Cluanymenagh Rathlin, Esquire; father of

Mathew II de Montmorency-Morres of Rathlin Esquire: father of memorialist. —

Down to Hervé son of Sylvester, in the reign of Richard II, the family not only by the tenure of their estates, *in capite*, ranked among the Barons of England and Ireland, but Lord Stephen de Marisco, Hervé's uncle, had summons with the British peers to Parliament, (anno 1360;) and Hervey's grandfather, Herbert, received a like summons in the reign of Edward I, to attend the King, in his place of an Irish peer, with a suitable armed force, on the expedition into Scotland. (1) Owing to the wretched state of the

(1) Appendix. Art. Herbert; Pedigree.

country during the civil wars of York and Lancaster, and in consequence of those petty feuds of the nobility, among themselves, parliaments, at that period, hardly ever met; and whenever they did assemble, their deliberations amounted to nothing better than those desultory kind of transactions, characteristic of provincial clubs and debating societies, or of a junto of partizans, consulting measures of personal safety, and enacting prejudiced party attainders, against private enemies; but they never once appeared in any situation worthy to entitle such meetings to the dignified rank of a council of peers of the realm, notwithstanding they took good care, always, to qualify their coteries by that specious character. — So mean and contemptible the generality of parliaments were then considered, the ancient nobility scorned to attend them; — the Earls of Desmond and Ormond, went so far as to get the King's licence converted into a law, exempting them from the burden of attending Parliaments; — and such others of the Anglo-Norman nobility, who had not equal court interest: — who would not take pains perhaps, to solicit similar Favours, or through motives of political disaffection paid no attention to the Viceroy's summonses, those persons, along with the obligations it imposes, laid down altogether the dignity of the peerage: and assuming indigenous Irish titles and surnames, set up for native Dynasts; adopting the Brehon code, and Irish customs, and renouncing with their allegiance to the King and submission to the statutes of England, the habits and manners of Englishmen. — Of that description of seceders, the de Marisco's stood in the front rank: — Ever since the shameful ingratitude of Henry III to Lord Geoffrey, the late Viceroy, and of Edward II, towards Lord Herbert, said Geoffrey's great-grand-son, whom he despoiled of a large share of his estates, wherewith to enrich the royal favourite, Otho de Grandison, (1) (which act of injustice, in the spirit of a rude insubordinate age,

(1) Pedigree. Appendix.

hurried the Baron de Marisco into rebellion,) our ancestors of that standing, (unfortunately for their descendants:) cultivated a rooted aversion for the policy and measures of the British cabinet, respecting Ireland; in which line of conduct, it cannot be assumed, the de Marisco's stood alone, or singularly disobedient: — the potent families of de Burgh, Fitz-Gerald, de Bermingham, Butler, Le Poer, de La Freyne, de St Aubin, de Lacy, etc. Friar Clynn, a cotemporary annalist attests, pursued with woeful ardour, fierce hostility to the sister island.

It was pending the influence of that accursed order of things, joined to the tyranny of our petty despots, who practising those disgraceful exactions, termed *Coign and livery,* (1) which completed the ruin of the inhabitants; and by no means under the operation of any forfeiture, or act of attainder, that, Hervé de Marisco, and sir James Morres his son, ceased to exercise the functions of the peerage. In Edward the first's reign, both the peers and commoners, legislated under one roof, together: — the privileges of the peerage, were indefinite, and irregular; and a commoner or representative of the people, nothing more than a hired agent, paid like any ordinary lawyer, to advocate the interests of his clients. So lately as the year 1571, the whole House of peers of Ireland, counted within its walls, not more than thirty-one peers, constituted after the present system, of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, exclusive of Archbishops and Bishops. — Shane O Neill, esteemed the peerage so trivial, that, upon his father's decease, who had accepted from Elizabeth, the title of Earl of Tyrone, he sent back his Letters-patent, to the Queen, déclaring: « any title, in Her » Highness' power to confer, beneath the dignity of O Neill. » From which examples, we may safely infer; a member of the peerage, possessing great and valuable estates, and closely allied by ties of consanguinity to persons of the highest rank, against

(1) Is so called, Military Execution, and unlawful exactions of provisions.

whose title, no legal objection stood in the way; unless the fault were his own, or his friends had criminally embraced the party of opposition to the Government, such a person, formerly, I imagine, might with little difficulty have regained his birthright privileges, and by a subsequent course of steady conduct, merited the sovereign's favour, and atoned (if they erred,) for the demerits of his Ancestors? — Still, Lord Hervey de Marisco, regardless of his proper rights or those of posterity, suffered matters to rest as he found them; and his eldest son and heir adopting a like careless course, they transmitted to the representatives of the name and title, along with a smothered peerage, and an accumulated fund of misfortunes, the melancholy remembrance of lost estates and clouded grandeur! — Hervey, had been a benefactor to the Church: — To the Abbey of Inislounagh near Thorney-Bridge, he granted the manor, named after him, Grange-Hervey, with other lands; and dying before 1406, was buried in that monastery.

Sir James Morres, succeeded to his father's lands in different counties. — In the Irish dialect, like his predecessors ever since the year 1208, (in which year Lord Geoffrey, the Viceroy, assumed that title:) sir James had been styled discretionally, Macmorres (1) and Macsliney (Fitz-Geoffrey.) (2) In the year 1407, compelled under pressure of those diabolical exactions of Coign and Livery, or Free-quarters, to abandon to the Earl-Palatine of Desmond, his lands in the counties of Cork and Kerry, in which the towns of Dunashad or Baltimore, and Castlemareis, are situate; also, certain manors and castles in the county of Limerick: he settled altogether in Tipperary. Sir James was present at the battle of Azincourt in 1415; and in 1424 led a body of his followers, in company with sir Richard Dillon of Proudstown, in aid of the Duke of Bedford, regent of France; who created him a Knight Banneret; and in his arms sir James took the fess-dancette, or belt of honour, and a rampant Lyon, sable, in com-

(1) See Cambden, Ware, Mac-Geoghegan; etc.
(2) Ulster-Office. Cox. Wynne, etc.

memoration tis said, thereof.—By Lucy, daughter to Edmond Arundel, styled Lord Arundel of the Strand-castle, in the co Cork, (1) (brother or cousin, to sir John Arundel Lord High-Admiral of England, ancestor of the Houses of Arundel of Trerice, and Wardour:) he had two sons; of whom sir William the youngest, had been Esquire of the body to King Henry VI : and sir John, the eldest, succeeded his father at Thorney-bridge, Lateragh, Cluaneen, etc.

Sir John served, in likemanner, in the French wars; at which epoch, he received the order of Knighthood. He married, Anne eldest daughter to sir Robert Dillon of Proudston-castle, by Anne daughter of sir James de Bermingham of Carbury, sister to the aforesaid sir Richard Dillon, (ancestor of the Earl of Roscommon;) from whose next brother, Gerald, Lord Clonbrock derives. (2) By that lady, sir John Morres had several children; of whom Oliver, his eldest, and John, the second and youngest son, survived him.—From this John, descended the late Baronets of Knockagh; also, our present Viscounts of Mountmorres and Frankfort, and the Baronet of Upperwood: and from Oliver, springs Memorialist and his sons; sole male representatives of the eldest line. — John Morres, (second son,) commonly called of Cloughbalyshane or Balyvicshane-castle, (a place situate in the county of Tipperary between Farney-bridge and Thorney-bridge:) where he originally resided, was a shrewd and thrifty man; and at a time the whole country had been overwhelmed with intestine dissentions, and his Kindred implicated in that destructive calamity, John, quietly and wisely, plotted in retirement, the future aggrandizement of his posterity.

At sixty years old, (*anno* 1550 :) he married Anastacia O Moelryan, one of the daughters of the Dynast of Wotheny. — That

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(1) Lucy, was sister to Alicia Arundel, wife of Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, in Ireland, ancestor of the family of Carew of Haccomb in Devonshire (*Baronetage.*)

(2) Lodge Peerage, Archdall's edition, vol. IV, p. 138.

lady was sister to Hannah, wife of Oliver-oge of Thorney-bridge and Farney-castle, said John's nephew; the sister also, of Honora O' Moelryan, whose husband James Fitz-Maurice of Desmond, grandson to John 14th Earl, and nephew to James 15th Earl of Desmond, is famous in Irish history, by a long and powerful opposition to Queen Elizabeth's Government, and his own tragical fate in 1579. (1) Oliver-oge Morres abetting his brothers-in-law James of Desmond and Viscount Baltinglass, in all their violent measures, incurred a heap of debt; to meet which burden he sold, or mortgaged, his right and title, and all reversionary rights and titles to and in the manor of Knockagh, with the castle; a quarter and half quarter of a *colpe* of land in the Lordship of Lateragh: the manor of Castleliny, and other lands, unto Thomas Earl of Ormonde and others, in trust, for certain uses and purposes; especially, to secure a dower to Anastacia, said John's wife, during her natural life, remainder to said John and his heirs, for ever. (*Appendix.*)

John Morres survived his marriage twelve years; and dying in 1562 aged 72, was buried in his chapel of Drom. He left one only son, Redmond; and one daughter.

Redmond or Reymond Morres of Templemore, Esquire, born in 1552, died 1624, at Templemore castle. (2) He had issue by Helena Cantwell, many children; of whom John the eldest, succeeded him. This Redmond about the year 1584, and finally in 1607 or 1608, upon the emigration, first, of Oliver-oge Morres, and lastly of John, said Oliver's son, to France, purchased, from them the castle of Lateragh, and lands of Keilnafuncheon: and taking under his protection the son of said John Fitz-Oliver, viz John-oge Fitz-John, by his parental care and influence, preserved to him after the confiscation of the great Lordship of Thor-

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(1) Pacata Hibernia. Cox. Lodge, Archdall's Peerage, vol. I, p. 72.

(2) Appendix. Letter of Thomas Earl of Ormonde to Sir Henry Sydney, dated Waterford 8th April 1576. See Sydney's Letters and memorials of state, tom I, p. 100. See also, Redmond's Will; and Pedigree.

ney-bridge, and the almost utter ruin of their House, a good estate still, at Balyrickard-Morres and Cluaneen-y-menagh, also at Nenagh, etc. in the co Tipperary, together with a tract of lands at Balymorres in the Queen's-county, those of Balymorres near Rathdrum, co Wicklow: and some property at Cahirmorres co Galway. He also caused his grand-daughter Catherine, (daughter of Thomas Morres, his 5th son, by Sive O Kennedy, Thomas's wife,) to wed his said ward and cousin, John Fitz-John of Cluaneen-y-menagh. Redmond died, leaving the character of one of the best and most respectable individuals this family ever produced; and lies buried in Templemore church. — In his coat of arms, registered in Ulster King of Arms Office in Dublin, (1) he bore a *crescent* for difference; thereby acknowledging, so well for himself as for sir John Morres Baronet his successor, that he the said Redmond, and of course his father, John, who had no son but him, were Junior members of my House: — no *third* family, even of the name, existing any where else, either now or then. —

Sir John Morres, Redmond's eldest-son-and-heir, was created a Baronet, by patent dated 28th march 1631. He married Catharine daughter to sir Edmond Walsh of Abingdon, and died in 1648, Sir Redmond his eldest son, succeeding to the title and estate; which title of Baronet (we may observe by the way,) sir John, could he otherwise help himself, reluctantly took upon him; wishing rather to revive, if possible, in his own person, the dormant peerage of de Marisco or de Montemarisco, which the senior representation of that Barony, in my line, disqualified him from pretending to.

Sir Redmond, second Baronet of the name, died in 1650. By Ellis daughter to Garret Wall of Couilnamuck Esquire, he left issue

(1) Funeral entries, vol. V, p. 157.

besides Edmond his 3d son, who died issueless, sir John his eldest, and Hervey, his 2d, of whom presently.

Sir John Morres 3d Baronet died 1720, aged 100 years; leaving issue by Eleanora Butler his wife, sir John his grandson, and successor; Nicholas his second son, and James his 3d son; whose daughter and heir Anne Morres, espoused Charles Mathew of Annefield Esquire, uncle to the late Francis Earl of Landaff, and the mother of Lady O' Reilly-Nugent of Balynlough.

Sir John Morres 4th Baronet, was eldest son of Redmond Morres Esquire, a Colonel in the French service; who died before his father, sir John, the 3d Baronet. — He married Margaret daughter to Edmond O' Shee of Cloghran, co Tipperary, Esquire, chief of the name, by whom sir Redmond Morres 5th Baronet; who dying unmarried the 10 October 1740, left his estates by will, dated 2d October of same year, to his cousin Hervey, first Lord Mountmorres, to the prejudice of his uncle and closer relations.

Sir Simon Morres 6th Baronet, succeeded to the title but not to the estate: whose son sir George died in indigence in the Isle of Man; and was succeeded by sir Nicholas, 8to Baronet, a General Officer in His Most Christian Majesty's, service, and Knight of St Louis; died anno 1795, having been formerly Colonel of the Regiment of Bulkeley Irish Brigade. Sir Nicholas, was second son to Nicholas Morres, Esquire, (second son of sir John, 3d Baronet,) by Susanna, daughter to Richard Talbot of Malahide Castle, co Dublin, Esquire, (cousin to the Duke of Tyrconnel:) and brother to Eleanor Countess of Ormonde, mother to Earl John, and grandmother to the present Marquis of Ormonde. In sir Nicholas expired the elder line of the Junior branch; — upon which the Baronetcy passed to the House of Castlemorres, as follows. —

Hervey Morres, second son of sir Redmond 2d Baronet; upon some dispute with his brother sir John, about the period of the breaking out of the civil war, conformed to the Protestant church; and siding with Cromwell, obtained the rank of a captain in the Usurper's

Regiment of Horse. He afterwards joined the party of Charles II: — had his lands at Derryleigh, (1) co Kilkenny, erected into the Manor of Castlemorres, with liberty to hold fairs; and *anno* 1689, sat in King James's Parliament for the borough of Knocktopher. He died in 1724, aged about 100 years; leaving issue by two of three wives: — and was succeeded by his only son, by Frances Butler, the last wife, third daughter to Pierce Butler of Barrowmount, eldest son of Edmond Viscount Galmoy, who died before his father. (2)

Francis Morres Esquire, succeeded his father Hervey, at Castlemorres. He married in 1706, Catharine daughter and heir of sir William Evans of Kilcreen Baronet, by Jane daughter to Colonel Richard Coote of Tullaghmaine (2d son to Charles first Earl of Mountrath:) by Jane-Penelope Hill, his wife, daughter to Arthur, and sister to William Hill of Hillsborough, whose son and successor Mischael, had issue, 1st Trevor, first Viscount Hillsborough, (ancestor of the present Marquis of Downshire:) and 2d Arthur Hill, created Viscount Dungannon. By that lady, Francis Morres left issue three sons, 1o Hervey, of whom presently, 2o sir William-Evans, father to the late sir Heydock and to the present sir William-Ryves de Montmorency, Baronets; which Baronetcy sir William-Evans obtained by patent, the 24th April 1758: and 3o Redmond Morres Esquire. — Redmond, was a representative

(1) Which lands had been recently forfeited by the family of Comerford, and bestowed by Cromwell on Lieutenant Mathias Westmoreland, one of his soldiers, who sold his title to Hervey Morres.

(2) The sisters of Frances Butler were married; viz: Jane, the eldest, to Walter Murray of Rathvilly co Carlow Esquire, (descended of the Scotch House of the Lords Eliebank:) which Walter's daughter Elizabeth, espoused Thomas Woodchurch-Clarke of Seskin Esquire, and is great-grand-mother to the Marechal-Duke de Feltre. Mary 2d daughter of Pierce Butler, married 1st Mr Lewis, and 2d John Tobin of Compshinagh Esquire: and Eleanor 4th daughter, to William Grace of Balylinch, Esquire. (*Peerage.*)

in the Irish parliament for the city of Dublin, and dying at Bruxelles, in 1784, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, the only daughter of Francis Lodge Esquire, 1° Lodge-Evans, created a peer of Ireland, in 1800, by the title of Lord Frankfort, Baron of Galmoye, and in 1816 was raised to the dignity of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. His Lordship twice married, and has issue. The second brother of Lord Frankfort, named Redmond or Reymond, married Mary-Eyre Dalton, daughter of Edward Dalton of Deerpark co Clare, Esquire, niece to John Lord Eyre of Eyrecourt, and has left surviving issue: 1° Reymond-Hervey, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of York's Hussars, who by Lætitia daughter to Narcissus-Charles Proby, of the Earl of Cary'sfort's family, has issue; and 2° Edward, in the R. Navy. Lord Frankfort's three sisters, made the following, alliances: Eleanor, the eldest, married Robert Browne of Browne's-Hill, co Carlow, Esquire; by whom 1° William, who had two wives: the first, Lady Charlotte Bourke daughter to Joseph Earl of Mayo and Archbishop of Tuam: and his second wife, the Honourable Grace Toler, daughter to John Toler Lord Norbury, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common pleas, by Grace Graham his wife, (in her own right Baroness Norwood;) by both of whom Mr Browne has issue: 2° Redmond Browne Esquire, late a Major of Dragoons in the British service, unmarried: 3° Robert, a Major-General in the army; married in 1804 to Henrietta, only daughter of sir Richard Clayton of Adlington in Lancashire Baronet, and hath issue: and 4° John Browne in Holy orders, unmarried; — which family of Browne, one of the most respectable of that ancient Anglo-Norman stock, established originally in the West of England, derives from a branch of that House, seated, since about the year 1422, at Rokewood-Hall in Abbess-Roding, and at Weald-Hall in the county of Essex. Elizabeth Morres second sister of His Lordship, married Ephraim Hutchinson Esquire, and has issue: and Frances Morres 3d and youngest sister, espoused Andrew-Murray Prior, of Rathdowney, Queens-county Esquire.

Hervey, eldest son and heir of Francis Morres of Castlemorres,

and Frances Butler of Galmoy, created a Peer, by patent, bearing date 27th April 1756, by the title of Baron Mountmorres of Castlemorres, and a Viscount, in June 1763. He married 1° (who died 9th February 1784,) Lady Lætitia Ponsonby, 4th daughter of Brabazon Earl of Bessborough; 2° Mary daughter to William Wall of Couilnamuck Esquire, who survived him. By the first wife His Lordship had issue 1°, Hervey-Redmond, 2d viscount, and (on extinction of the Knockagh line.) 9th Baronet; who never married: — He shot himself in London 17th August 1797. 2° Lætitia Morres married, first, to Arthur-Trevor Hill, eldest son of Arthur Viscount Dungannon, (brother to Anne Countess of Mornington mother of the Duke of Wellington:) and secondly to Randal-William Mac-Donell Marquis of Antrim; 3° Sarah Morres, wife of Mr Pratt of Cabragh-castle. By his second spouse Lord Mountmorres had two sons, of whom the second William-Mary Morres, drowned near Dublin in 1809, left issue an only daughter. — The eldest son, Francis-Hervey, (who with Lord Frankfort obtained the Prince Regent's licence to reassume the name of Montmorency,) is present and 3d Viscount Mountmorres, and 10th Baronet of the family: His Lordship has issue one son, Hervey; and daughters.

Having faithfully glanced over the genealogy of the extinguished line of Knockagh; and with equal fidelity particularised the existing members of the Castlemorres branches: I shall undertake in a similar way, and as briefly as possible, to represent those individuals belonging to the eldest line, since the separation of the former from the main stock. —

Oliver Morres, eldest son of sir John and Anne Dillon of Proudstown, was his father's principal heir in all his estates; most of which he held *in capite de rege* (of the Crown.) He was Lord of the Manors of Vado-petrosa (Thorney-castle,) Lateragh, Knockagh, Cluaneen, (otherwise Cluan-y-menagh,) Balyrickard-Morres, Balymorres, etc. etc. in the co Tipperary; of Island-castle and other lands, in Waterford; of a tract of lands at Balymorres near Rathdrum and Balymore, co Wicklow; and at Cahirmorres co Galway,

he owned more property. Oliver was a man of powerful bodily strength, which among his countrymen acquired him the surname, « *Fear-laghan,* » the *broad warrior.* — He usually, bore, like his predecessors, the Irish title, MACMORRES; which epithet is given him on his marriage with Lady Elish or Ellice Butler, 4th daughter to Peter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, by Lady Margaret Fitz-Gerald second daughter to Gerald VIII, Earl of Kildare. (1) This lady outliving him, married secondly, before 1529, Gerald-Mac-Shane Fitz-Gerald Lord Decies; who dying Anno 1553, left issue three sons: sir Maurice, created Viscount Decies, (2) sir James, and Gerald Fitz-Gerald; — the eldest of whom was 23 years old on his father's death, consequently, born in 1530 : and in 1572 he dying without legitimate issue, sir James his next brother, (3) succeeded to the Lordship of Decies (being of the age of 30 years) but not to the Viscounty, which became extinct. Gerald Fitz-James of Dromana, his only son, also dying issueless, John, the son of Gerald, (Lady Elisha's youngest child,) came-in for his uncle's estates; all of which by an heir female, passed long after, into

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(1) Lodge Peerage, Archdall's, edit. tom. IV, p. 21.

(2) Sydney's state Letters, vol. I, p. 90.

(3) « The next countrie is the Decies, whereof Sir James Fitz Gerald is chief Lord, his brother was Viscount of the same, who being the first created, and dyinge without lawfull issue male, his lands (though not his Title,) descended to this gentleman, who is one of bad Government, — for being left very riche, is almost no better than a Bankrupte, his lands beinge very great; I am sure in quantitie four times as much as Mylord Powers is; and yet made so waste, as it is not able to finde competent food for a meane Famelie, in good order: yet are there harboured and live more idle Vaccaboundes then good cattle breed. The rest of that Countye is either in meane gentlemens Handes (who have had long continuance of Auntiente Dwellinge there,) or els in Citzens Hands of Waterford, by purchase, or Mortgage, had by theim of the meane gentlemen; but all desirous of cyvill Reformation, willinge to obey and beare for their portions. (*Sydney's state Letters*, 1575, *vol. I, p.* 90.)

the families of Villiers Viscount Grandison, and Stuart Marquis of Bute. (1) Lady Elish dying about the year 1546, in her will notices her dearly beloved son Oliver-Oge. (*Prerogative Office Lodge M. S.*) By that lady, whom he espoused in the year 1505, and left a young widow before the year 1523, Macmorres had two sons; Oliver-Oge aforesaid, and Edmond; which Edmond in 1537 (28th of Henry VIII,) held of ancient inheritance, Island-castle, Balymaconnor or Balygunner, and other Manors in the co Waterford; also, under the Prior of St John the Evangelist at Waterford, 33 messuages: (2) and under his own half brother, Lord Decies, more lands. — He likewise possessed certain lands at Lateragh, at Knockagh, and in the Queens-county; which upon the demise of William Fitz-Edmond his son, under age, passed pursuant to settlement, to his brother Oliver-Oge. (3) Oliver, with his wife, obtained for her dowery, a large proportion of those lands his father-in-law Earl Pierce, had wrested from the Fitz-Patricks of Ossory; which lands he could not keep hold of otherwise, than by force of arms. From him that territory received the name it still bears, of « Ibh-Fearlaghan, » O'Fearlaghan's land, (now Offarillan parish;) in which district is situate the castle of Castletown, on the river Nore, long a bone of contention between him and the old proprietor, that,

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(1) Edward Villiers eldest son of George third Viscount Grandison, in March 1677, married Catharine daughter and heir to John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana, in the co Waterford, Esquire; and dying in 1693, before his father, left two sons, John, afterwards Earl of Grandison, and William; and 4 daughters: Mary, married to Brigadier-general Stuart; Catharine, died unmarried; Hariette, to Robert Pitt of Boconnock Esquire, by whom she was mother of the illustrious William Pitt, first and Great Earl of Chatham, and Grandmother to the late Right Honourable William Pitt, Prime Minister of England. (*Peerage.*)

(2) Mon. Hib. p. 702.

(3) Edmond had a daughter, married to Walter Butler of Moyalish, styled *Mac-Killiny*, whose son Pierce sued for Edmond's lands, as heir to his uncle William. (*Inquis. post mortem.*)

ultimately, he was forced to yield up : — also, Grantstown, Donoghmore, Derrylaghan, Rahindornagh, Lower-Derry, Belady, Cramross, Magheribegg, Clanconragh, Barnaballymorragh, Montgamore, etc. together with Dereen-Oliver (near the modern town of Portarlington,) part of Clonenagh, and other Manors; most of which himself and his descendants held, till 1641 and 1691, when Edmond Fitz-Geoffrey Morres having been slain at the battle of Aughrim, fighting for James II; King Willam III, by patent bearing date 12th October 1696, granted the forfeited estates of said Edmond Morres, to Richard Fitz-Patrick Lord Gowran, and to his brother Edward. (1)

Oliver's wife's sisters (five besides herself:) made the following alliances : Margaret the eldest, married first, Ulick de Burgh, by whom she had Ulick, first Earl of Clanrickard : secondly, Thomas Fitz-Gerald second son of the Earl of Desmond; and thirdly, Barnaby Fitz-Patrick first Baron of Upper Ossory. Lady Catharine Butler, (second sister:) married first, Richard Lord Le Poer of Curraghmore, and secondly, James Earl of Desmond; and died in 1552. 3d Lady Joan, wife of James Butler Lord Dunboyne; — 5th, Lady Eleanor, wife of Thomas Butler Lord Cahir: and 6th Lady Ellen Butler, married to Donough O'Brien Earl of Thomond. The brothers of Lady Ellice Morres were, 1° James, surnamed the Lame, 9th Earl of Ormonde; 2° Richard first Viscount Mountgarret: and 3° Thomas Butler; who left an only daughter, Margaret, wife, first, of Rory O'More Lord of Leix, and secondly, of sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh.

Respecting the exact time or nature of Oliver's death we have no positive account. An Eligiac poem or ballad, of the date of Queen Elizabeth's reign, fresh in the mouths of our native mountain bards, describes him in the usual strain of poetic praise, « to die heroically as became him. » — Tis most probable, he fell by the hand of a

(1) Peerage. Lodge Archdall's, ed. vol. II, p. 347. Earl of Upper-Ossory's pedigree.

Fitz-Patrick; with which sept he waged unremitting feuds; in so much that, the *mottos* or war-crys, of those chiefs, had been characteristically responsive; (1) in manifestation of their rooted, and mutual enmity to each other. — Some have affirmed, he met death at the same time that Dermod Mac-Gill-Patrick of Ossory, slew Thomas Butler, Mac-Morres's brother-in-law. — Indeed, the state of Ireland then, and for seventy years after, was so very bad, it seems miraculous, by what contrivance or good fortune, the simplest written or monumental records, nay, how any oral or traditional testimonials, have travelled down to us? — The natural disposition of the Irish to honour their ancestors, and elevate the minds of the rising generations to a sense of glory and virtue, alone, accounts, for that difficult operation, performed amidst flames of fire and seas of blood : as the words of sir Henry Sydney, one of our best English Governors, (which I subjoin in the annexed note, (2)) more than any report of mine, will show. —

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(1) The motto of Fitz-Patrick was, Fear-ladir-aboo; that of Mac-Morres, Fearlaghan-aboo: the first, means, the *strong*, the second, the *powerful* warrior, uppermost.

(2) — « Thies innormities in that countie. (Tipperary:) I conceyve not » onlie of myne owne experience, throyghe som diligience I used travelinge » there; but by the affimation and testimonie of all, or the most Parte of the » honest men, dwellinge in the three corporate Townes of the same Countie, » namelie, *Clonmell*, *Cashell*, and *Fedart*, who agreeing with that, which » I myself by view conceyved, witnessed unto me the unmeasurable Tracte of » land nowe waste and uninhabited, which of late yeares, was well tilled and » pastured. The depopulation of so many of your Highnesses subjects, partlie » by slaughter, partlie by bannyshment, and a great number thoraughe Famyn, » as it was too lamentable to here or behold, with the subversion of so many » villages, Ruyn of churches, and vacancy of anny Kinds of Ministeries in the » same, as any Christian woulde lament to here it or see it. — The honest men » also of thies three proper and well walled Townes signified unto me (agreing » in that, which in Effecte I saw,) that they were as people beseaged, and » readie in Effecte, without Redresse, either to famyshe within the walles, or » whollie to abandon the Placies, for all trade and Commerse was bereste them,

Oliver-*Fearlaghan*, lies interred in the Abbey-church of Holy-cross, co Tipperary, under a handsome octangular marble monument, on which his effigies in armour, formerly reposed; but the base, alone, adorned with escuteons now remains. Upon some of those, the arms of Butler and Fitz-Gerald may be decyphered; the rest, appear to have been originally, painted or coloured. (1) This tomb, has been latterly, made the sepulchre of certain neighbouring farmers and their children. (2)

With Oliver's demise, commenced the decay of his line. — Each infatuated generation after him, hurried nearer to the devouring vortex, sacraficing copiously by the way, to the dæmon of discord and national and domestic misfortune; till in the end, the hand of destruction atchieved the *ruin* of his race!! — —

Oliver-Oge, (*Young*-Oliver:) continued the succession. — He is commonly styled, *Illevear-Oge-Mac-Illevear-Laghan*, (3) and *Mac-Morres;* under which last designation, he is noticed in Elizabeth's wars. Oliver's two marriages, involved him deeply in politics: — His first wife, made him a brother-in-law to the turbulent James Fitz-Gerald of Desmond: and his second lady, connected him in a like degree of relationship, with James Eustace Viscount Baltinglass; both the one and the other, prominent characters throughout the entire reign of Queen Elizabeth. (4) Only for the powerful

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» for neither durste the people of the countrie bring annie thinge in unto them, » neither yet durst they issue out of their Walles, to buye anny Thinge in » the countrie, but that, both of the one and the other, there were of tymes » spoyled and manny Times killed. » (SYDNEY's *Letters and memorials of state. Tom. I, April* 20 1567, *p.* 20.)

(1) See Plate.

(2) Persons, I beleive, of the name of Cullen.

(3) *Yonng*-Oliver, son of *Broad*-Oliver.

(4) Hanuah O'Moelryan his first wife, sister to Honora wife of James Fitz-Maurice of Desmond, styled *the Arch-rebel;* his second wife, Eleanor, sister

protection of Thomas Earl of Ormonde, his cousin germain, Oliver, never could have stood his ground; — devoted to him, he a long time embraced the Queen's party: but yielding to the persuasions of his wives, he successively sided with their rebellious brethren. These considerations induced John Morres, Oliver's uncle, at an advanced age, to Marry; in the hope, in the first place, of having issue; and secondly, to try and save from a sentence of confiscation and attainder, which he foresaw threatend him, some portion of the ancient hereditary estates. — The provident John, not unreasonably calculated, on the eventual and perhaps speedy extinction of Oliver's line, which his own and his sons public conduct, foreboded; — in which case, except John left male issue, should it so happen that Oliver's sons died unmarried, the Montmorency-Morres name, must perish: no third branch of the family, existing at the time. In fine, upon the breaking out of Baltinglass' and ONeill's rebellion, Oliver, having given into the measures of the disaffected, and participated their luckless fate, saw himself compelled, though far advanced in life, to share his brother-in-law Lord Baltinglass' fortune; and in the year 1583 or 1584, he emigrated to France: first selling and mortgaging, from time to time, since 1550, so much of his lands, as he could procure buyers for; — of which last class of persons, his Uncle John, Lord Ormonde, and the families of the Prendergasts, Purcells, and Boytons, (Oliver's close relations,) had been, it appears, both his own trustees, and the principal contractors. The other portions of his inheritance, which remained unsold, were mostly seized by the government; all such parts as his sons withheld by force or favour, proving no better than a desolate waste uncultivated tract. (1)

Oliver-Oge, departed this life, *Anno* 1595, in France, aged up-

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to James Viscount Baltinglass, and widow of sir Edmond Butler of Roscrea, brother to Thomas Earl of Ormonde.

(1) Lands sold, even in England, in the reign of Henry VIII, at the average market price of one shilling per acre. (*See J. Petit Andrews.*)

wards of eighty years. He was a man of Herculean bodily strength, and given to boundless hospitality. — By his first wife, daughter to the Dynast of Wotheny-O'Moelryan, he left two sons, John and Geoffrey; but, he had no issue with his last spouse; who, as Lady Morres-Baltinglass, figures in public acts : among others, on the Inquisition, taken, 15 February 1581, before Adam Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor; and in the December of same year, respecting the legitimacy of Florence Fitz-Patrick Baron of Upper Ossory; (1) who had succeeded to the title, upon the demise of her Ladyship's brother-in-law Barnaby, second Baron of Upper-Ossory, without any male issue, by Joan Eustace, her sister, who survived hisLordship. Oliver's remains, were conveyed over from the continent, and deposited in Holycross-church, under his father's tomb. Geoffrey, his second son, inherited the best part of Oliver's Queens-county lands; all which estates, Edmond, Geoffrey's grandson, (one of the members of the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1645; also, in the Parliament of James II, Anno 1689, a Knight of the shire for the Queens-county, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, who was slain at the battle of Aughrim,) forfeited.

John, or sir John Morres, (styled «Macmorres,») eldest son-and-heir of Oliver, was not less conspicuous in public life, nor less unfortunate, than his father. — As if, thereby, to destroy all hope of a future reconciliation with the Government, he espoused Honora, one of the daughters of Rory-Oge O'More, Chieftain of Leix; (2)

(1) Johns Index of Rolls, in Tower of London. Lodge. etc.

(2) Abbé Mac-Geoghegan, (*tom. III, p.* 425-426.) speaks of Rory-oge O'More in these terms : — « Pendant que Jacques Fitz-Maurice (de Desmond) » sollicitoit la protection des Princes étrangers; Rory, autrement Roderic O' » Morra et O'Conor - Faly vengeoit généreusement la liberté de la patrie, » contre les Ministres de la Reine, qui exerçoient toutes sortes de tyrannies contre » les Irlandais catholiques. Les domaines de ces Seigneurs furent confisqués sous » le règne de Marie. Rory regagna par sa valeur la contrée de Leix, qui étoit » l'apanage de sa Maison depuis un grand nombre de siècles, et en garda la

which young lady, had been brought up under one roof with himself, by the sept of O' Kennedy of Ormonde; and after her father's decease, in 1577 (or 1578,) married to sir John, by Owen-Mac-Donough-Oge O' Kennedy of Balyhagh, her foster-father and Guardian. (*Pedigree.*)

With that lady, he obtained lands in Leix, called Balymorres; which never yielded him any benefit; and in the end, together with Thorney-bridge, were confiscated. In the year 1600, sir John Morres having withdrawn, (for what reason is unknown,) from the Catholic army, and taken a command under Lord Ormonde; he was besieged in his castle of Lateragh, on the 6th January 1600, (1) by

» possession par les armes jusqu'à sa mort. Il surprit et brûla un grand nombre » de villes dans la Lagenie et qui étoient au pouvoir des Anglais, entre autres » celles de Naas, de Carlow, de Leighlin, de Rathcool et de Balimore. Étant » attaqué par quelques troupes anglaises, il fit prisonniers les deux Capitaines » qui les commandoient, nommés *Harrington et Cosby*, et les mena dans un » pavillon au milieu d'un bois qui étoit le lieu ordinaire de sa retraite, où il fut » trahi quelque temps après par un de ses domestiques, et fut surpris au milieu de » la nuit par Robert Hartpool à la tête de 200 Anglais. O' Morra, dans ce détroit, » ne trouva de salut que dans son courage, ses troupes étoient trop éloignées pour » donner du secours, il n'avoit avec lui que son épouse, Jean O'Morra son parent, » et un Seigneur de la même famille, que le grand âge mettoit hors d'état de dé- » fense; il s'ouvrit un passage, l'épée à la main, à travers l'ennemi, suivi de son pa- » rent, et s'échappa de leurs mains après en avoir blessé plusieurs. Les Anglais » ayant mis en liberté les captifs, eurent la cruauté de poignarder inhumainement » l'épouse d'O' Morra et le vieillard, sans respecter ni le sexe de l'une ni le » grand âge de l'autre. Quelque temps après (1578,) Mac-Giola Phadruig » (Fitz-Patrick,) Prince d'Ossory, devenu Anglais par le titre de Baron qu'il » avoit reçu de cette couronne, fit des courses sur les terres de Leix à la tête » de 500 hommes des troupes de la Reine; O' Morra, ayant marché à sa ren- » contre avec 400 hommes, trouva sa mort dans sa trop grande ardeur à vouloir » reconnoître l'ennemi avant l'action, étant enveloppé par un détachement en- » nemi, il fut tué lui troisième. Ainsi finit cet homme noble et généreux que les » Anglais nomment ARCHI-REBELL. »

(1) See Mac-Morres's letter, to O'Donel, from *Pacata Hibernia;* also O' Sullevan's statement of this affair; in the Appendix.

Redmond Burke Baron of Leitrim, Thomas Burke, his brother, Dermod O'Sullevan, O'Mailly, and other Irish chiefs, whom he repulsed with slaughter, killing Thomas Burke, and driving Leitrim before him.—In 1607, being implicated anew, in O'Neill's and O Donell's conspiracy, and supposed to be privy to the Catholic or Gunpowder plot, (1) so well as to the rebellion of his relative, Owney-Mac-Rory-Oge O'More, who, the 10 April, 1600, took Thomas Earl of Ormonde prisoner, and confined His Lordship in a castle in Leix; sir John Morres saw the impossibility, guilty or innocent, to maintain his ground, much longer. He accordingly resolved to abandon a country where, neither protection for his person, nor domestic happiness, now existed; and between the years 1607 and 1609, (his wife, Honora O'More, being some years dead, and he married again, to the daughter of Mac-Egan, by whom he had no issue,) sir John consigned to his Lady's care, and to the Guardianship of his kinsman Redmond Morres of Templemore, (who had married, secondly, another of Mac-Egan's daughters,) his only son John Fitz-John, along with his five daughters; and bid adieu, for ever, to his native land. — The whole of his estates except, the portion which his wife and son, forcibly held in Ormonde, were seized into the King's hands, and forthwith confiscated. — On quitting Ireland, he passed into Spain; from whence, sir John proceeded to Paris; — and there making himself known to Constable Henry of Montmorency, was kindly and hospitably received, by that high-minded nobleman. Many letters, corroborative of this fact, together with some pieces of his armour, a sword, his portrait, and a seal, had long been religiously preserved in the family; and I myself remember to have seen them, before the year 1785, in which year a fire, at Rathnalin, among other pre-

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(1) A Plot to destroy King James I; or rather, a pretended Plot, to destroy the Roman Catholics; — discovered by Lord Mount-Eagle, *anno* 1606: for which Sir Everard Digby, and Robert Winter of Hadington, in Warwickshire Esquire, suffered death. etc. (*Stow*, *p.* 879.)

cious objects of this nature, consumed an ancient oak - chest, containing those letters; the seal, alone, (in my possession,) being saved : of which the blazon is rather incorrectly executed. (1) Sir John Morres, according to the ancient pedigree, and agreeable to the spirit of an Elegiac poem, in the Irish language, familiarly repeated in the country (2); was not only restored, in France, to the exercise of his hereditary title of Baron, but Knighted, under Henry IV. He was raised, (the same authority assures, and the steady tradition of succeeding generations verifies:) to the rank of a General Officer, in the service of Louis XIII. — The leaden coffin, preserved in the sepulchral vault, in Lateragh church, containing his heart, (3) proves the period he died in : — viz, in 1621. — All which circumstances, so *minutely* correspond, with what we read in French history, respecting the Baron de Morres, Marechal-de-camp in the service of Louis XIII : of his being mortally wounded, before the castle of Vals, in Vivarais, by the rebels of the province of Languedoc, and expiring in the arms of Duke Henry II of Montmorency; « whose excessive grief, at the loss of his DEAR FRIEND » emphatically recorded, by Gramond, a cotemporary annalist, (4)

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(1) The seal is of iron; the arms, not the cross with *four* Eagles of our line, but the cross and *sixteen* Eagles, of the French family; also, the fess dancette and rampant Lion, of Morres : and the cross of Malta, as hereditary lay-Prior of St John of Any.

(2) This poem is sung by the people of Ormonde and in the Lateragh mountains; especially by a sept of the Cantwells, who formerly filled the office of family Bards, and still inhabit those parts.

(3) Two grave-diggers, about 15 or 16 years back, discovering this coffin, and supposing it silver, stole it. — Mr Burke of Thurless, a respectable Attorney, happening to be in the neighbourhood and getting information of the theft, he, with a fried or two, pursued the robbers; and recovering the coffin, replaced it in Lateragh church; close to the spot where Memorialist's son, Hervé-Mathieu, lies interred,

(4) See, Pedigree and Appendix.

and other writers; leaves little doubt of his being the person, so designated, though no mention is made of the place of his nativity, nor to what family he belonged. — Moreover, after the strictest researches, I nowhere discover the slightest trace of any General-officer of the name, *Morres*, or even of a name analogous in sound, beside our sir John, either to figure on the stage of life, or expire on the field of honour, precisely at that period : (1) and as it strikes me, it will be difficult under any other feelings, than those that Nature, and an affectionate kindred heart inspire, to account for the Duke of Montmorency's rashly and valorously risquing his person, to save the Baron de Morres; — his carrying him off the field of battle, on his shoulders, when mortally wounded; — his receiving his last breath in his bosom : and lamenting his fall, just as the most dutiful of sons, might be supposed to bewail, the woeful loss, of the best the dearest parent!!— symptoms, altogether so refined, and uncommon, coupled too, with the names MONTMORENCY and MORRES, which chance, under commonplace circumstances, could hardly have linked so fondly and singularly together ; I do not scruple one instant, to recognise in Gramond's history, the Subject of this article; — whose traditional biography and military atchievements, are as currently told, and cherished, by the Knockagh and Castlemorres line, as ours; and his memory alike venerated by every member of the Family, down to the present time.

To Sir John Fitz-Oliver, (sometimes called, after his seat at Balyrickard, *John-Rickard:*) succeeded his only son, John-oge Fitz-John Morres, of Balyrickard-Morres, Cluanymenagh, etc. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Morres of Balycashy Esquire,

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(1) A Baron de Morese of the House of Dauvet de Rieux, « le Seigneur de Morèse, oncle paternel et tuteur du Baron de Rieux » : appears, *anno* 1553, among the nobles of Languedoc. (*Hist. de Langued., tom. V, p.* 177. *P. Ans. tom. VIII, p. p.* 775-6-7.) But, that nobleman, was of the family of the counts of Dauvet des Marests; of whom, or any other family of the name, no General-Officer existed, in the year 1621.

(fifth son of Redmond of Templemore and of Helena Cantwell of Moycarky-castle, and brother to sir John Morres of Knockagh, Baronet) by Sive O' Kennedy of Balycappel, his wife. John-Oge-Fitz-John, married the above lady at the instigation of Redmond Morres, her grandfather and his guardian, in the year 1622; and having sided with King Charles I against the parliament, he died in 1644-5, of wounds received, defending the castle of Farney-bridge, aged 54 years. (1)

James, styled *Black-James of Balylusky*, eldest son of John-Oge, succeeded his father. — He commanded a Regiment of irregular cavalry composed of his own and his cousin Edmond Morres of Grantstown's followers, collected in the counties of Tipperary and Queens-county, (2) for the service of Charles the first, Charles II, and James II; and died Anno 1704, aged 81 years. His father's and mother's estates (the DOWN-SURVEY (3) proves,) were

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(1) See, Appendix, attested certificate.

(2) Ulster-office of arms, Pedigree.

(3) The registry of forfeited Estates of Papists, preserved in the castle of Dublin, called the *Down-Survey*, with Doctor Petty's maps annexed.— Balycashy and Derinvoghla, in Borrisokean parish, were forfeited under John's name; Coolderry, Gortnally-Brack, Gortnaclogh, Balycash, Balykuavin, Farran-Mac-Brien, Garrane, Balycapell, all in Modriny parish, granted to the Duke of Ormonde, Sir Nicholas White, Lord Dongan, James Stopford, and William Fitz-Gerald; were forfeited by James (called Hugh, in the Schedule,) and his mother Catharine Morres. They forfeited in Ardcrony parish, Balyrickard - Morres, (upper and lower:) Towerbeg, Balynderry; and jointly with Daniel O' Hogan, Bryan O' Kennedy, and John Grace, all Kilroane parish; which parish contained the manors of Kilroane; Killownan, (of late years; *new-named:*) Gracopp; Graig-na-gall, (now, Beechwood; late, the seat of Daniel Toler Esquire;) Balynvera; Cluanymenagh, otherwise Cluanin-ny-Menagh, now, Clermont; etc. etc., and in Nenagh parish, Shesseragh - diravoghir and Brodir, held by Connor and Down Cleary, and granted altogether, to Sir Thomas Manby, Richard Jeffries, the Earl of Anglesey, Richard Chyzer, William Halsy, the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Dongan, Sir Thomas Stanley, and Joseph Fox. (*Down-Survey.*)

confiscated, by reason of John-Oge's *rebellion;* (under which ungracious appellation the Royal cause is qualified, in public acts of that day:) though, through the *indulgence* (as it afterwards proved:) of the Duke of Ormonde, who procured grants to be made to himself of a part of those forfeited lands, which James too credulously imagined his Kinsman purely sought by this process to cover for the present, and when the storm had subsided meant to restore to him again, Mr Morres was left quiet possessor of the same, till hisdeath. — In 1689, he was chosen one of the representatives to King James's parliament for the borough of Thurless, but, never took his seat. He married two wives: by the second, a daughter of O'Carrol of Emile, whom he espoused only one year before his death, at the age of eighty, he left no child; but, with the first wife, Mary, daughter to Thomas Purcell of Borrisileagh Esquire, (of the House of Loughmoe,) by Mary, his second wife, daughter to Owen O'Sullevan-More, Dynast of Dunkeron, and Mary his wife, 2d daughter to sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald of Cloyne and Balymaloe, (by Honora only daughter of the celebrated James Fitz-Maurice of Desmond,) (1) Colonel James Morres left several children. — He lies buried at Lateragh.

Mathew Morres of Balycappel Esquire, who comes next in succession; finding it the wisest course to steer where no middle path between beggary and concession remained; now became resigned to his evil destiny. He, accordingly, renounced his claims and pretentions on his father's and grandfather's forfeited inheritance, in consideration more especially, of a conveyance to him and his heirs, by Richard Butler of Kilcash, (to whom the Duke, his brother, assigned a portion of the forfeited Morres Estates, in Ormond,) of

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(1) Mary Purcell, at the time she espoused James Morres, was the widow of Richard Grace, son to the Baron of Courtstown; her maternal grandaunts, viz, Elen and Honora Fitz-Gerald, married, one of them, Dermod Lord Inchiquin, and the other, Patrick Lord Kerry. (*Peerage.*)

several town-lands out of his ancient domain, to hold the same in reversion, after the death of James Morres Esquire, his father, at a nominal rent of « *four pounds* » *per annum*, for and during the period of his the said Mathew's natural life and the life and lives of Thomas Nugent Lord Delvin (afterwards Earl of Westmeath,) (1) and sir Patrick Barnewall of Crickston, Baronet; remainder to said Butler and his heirs, for ever. By which compromise, Mr Butler secured the future benefit of this revolutionary acquisition, which the *Conditions* at the Restoration, and King William's subsequent grants, fully confirmed. Thus, should Mr Morres content himself with a temporary provision for his Family, (2) because, unlike his relatives sir John Morres of Knockagh and Hervey Morres of Castlemorres, he was wanting in address after King James's abdication, to *purchase* the protection of certain court Favorites; which medium those two gentlemen (whose hereditary possessions were not more valuable than his,) successfully employed, to preserve their respective estates. (3) — Mathew, outlived his elder brother (4) and his father, till the year 1717, when he died; and lies

(1) Who died aged 96, *anno* 1752.

(2) « On voit en ce temps et depuis on a vu, les anciens propriétaires obligés de devenir les fermiers de leurs propres terres, et en payer la rente annuelle à celui qui les avoit usurpées. « (*Mac-Geoghegan, Hist. d'Irlande, tom. II, p.* 194.).

(3) — N° 28. — Le Chevalier Jean Morres donna deux cents livres sterlings à M. Richard Uniack, et trois cents à Madame Marguerite Uniack, pour obtenir son pardon; — elle le lui fit obtenir par le crédit du Mylord Romney.

N° 29.— Hervey Morres, Ecuyer, donna cent livres sterlings à Madame Marguerite Uniack, pour obtenir de Sa Majesté (Guillaume III) son pardon; — il lui fut accordé. etc. (*Rapport des Commissaires*, etc. *Mac-Geoghegan, Hist. d'Irlande, tom. III, p. p.* 572-577. — *Dr Leland, Hist. of Ireland etc.*)

(4) Richard Morres Esquire, Captain of Horse in the armies of Charles and James II, died of wounds he received defending the city of Limerick against William III, when the King besieged that city in person, *anno* 1690.—Richard was one of the gallantest soldiers of our family and name:—Lord John Butler, seventh son of the Duke of Ormonde, created Earl of Gowran, who died at Paris in

buried at Lateragh. — By Catharine, his wife, daughter to Richard Fforstall of Fforstallstown and Ologan-castle, in the county of Kilkenny, Esquire, styled « *Knight of Callan ;* » by Catharine his wife, daughter to sir Richard O'Shee of Kilkenny Cloghran Upper-Court and Shee'stown, (progenitor of some families (1) still existing, of that name :) he had issue, two sons and one daughter, who survived ; of whom Reymond or Redmond, his second son and eventual heir, alone married : James, the eldest, dying a Bachelor, and Hervey, another brother, died when a child.

This Reymond was bred-up in Austria, to a military life, from the age of six to 19 years, (from 1689 to 1702 :) by his grand-uncle, Galfridus de Fforstall titular Bishop of Leighlin in Ireland and Almoner to the Emperor Leopold I ; when, quiting the army he returned to his native country, — conformed to the Established church of England — and soon after, espoused Jane eldest daughter of Robert D'Oyley Esquire, third son of sir Cope D'Oyley, of Oxfordshire, sprung of one of the most ancient families in England. — (2) He died at Rathlin, (3) in 1744, aged 61 years; leaving surviving

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1677 ; to show his affection for his Kinsman left this *Item* in his will : — « To my dearly beloved cousin and friend captain Richard Morres, the small » token of 200 pounds sterling, etc. » (*Prerogative office. Ulster-office-of-arms. Playfair, Baronetage of Ireland, p. p.* 21-22. *Appendix.*)

(1) Viz : O'Shee of Cloghran and O'Shee of Shee'stown and Garden-Morres ; also, Count O'Shee of Camus (of the House of Shee'stown,) Peer of France : Sir George Shee Baronet, derives from Sir Richard's brother, Elias. —

(2) By Martha, daughter of James Quarles of Rumford Esquire. — Robert was one of Cromwell's Commissioners, in Ireland ; and by Jane Webster, his wife, had issue the aforesaid Jane, wife of Reymond Morres, and two sons : Ralph and Quarles D'oyley, who died issueles. (*Pedigree, Appendix.*)

(3) The author of the Baronetage correctly states, that, Reymond being on his death bed, in the castle of Rathlin or Rathnaleen (as anciently written,) the castle was burnt to the Ground ; upon which they removed him to the House of his son John, at Nenagh : when strange to tell, that very same night the whole town was consumed to ashes, and the old Gentleman, with utmost risque and

issue : 1° John, (whose only son Reymond (1) died unmarried, in 1754 :) and 2° Mathew Morres Esquire, who succeeded his brother as sole heir male of this line. — MATHEW, was born 10th August 1726, and died at his house, at Rathlin, (otherwise Rathmorres,) June 19th 1795, aged 69 years. The Author of the Baronetage styles him : « chief of the Montmorency-Morres family ; a man highly esteemed » for his probity, hospitality, and many virtues : — and by right of des- » cent, twenty-fourth Baron de Montemarisco. » (*Playf: Append: p. xxiiij. xcvj.*) He was a strenuous abettor of the true principles of the British Constitution and of British-and-Irish connexion. The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Earl of Clare, upon the first admission of Roman Catholics into office, voluntarily sent him a warrant of a justice of the peace for the county of Tipperary, which favour he deemed fit to refuse ; as in likemanner he declined the honourable situation of a Roman Catholic Delegate (to which post he had been named, conjointly with Michael Carrol of Kilfadda Esquire :) to the Catholic Convention, sitting in 1792-3, in Dublin. The same year, (1793,) he proposed by letter, addressed to Memorialist at Heidelberg, in Germany, to undertake, himself and his friends, to raise among the families of Irish Catholics, whose ancestors, children, and relations had experienced hospitality, and in the season of misfortune, received a constant asylum in France, a general Subscription,

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difficulty, rescued out of the flames by his son Mathew ; who loading his parent on his shoulders, leaped out of a window in the second story of the house, upon a bed his brother had prepared to receive him, in the street ; and thence conveying him back to Rathlin, he expired not many hours after in one of the out-offices. (*Playfair, Baronetage, Appendix p. xxiij.*)

(1) John, was full twenty five years older than his only surviving brother Mathew. — Owing to his father's irregular conduct, who devoted to pleasure, shortly after John's birth passed into England ; where, little solicitous about his domestic concerns, only spending his income as it arrived, he for fifteen or twenty years together, never once revisited his wife or three children, (John and two daughters.) During this interval, John not only studied a medical profession to guarantee an eventual existence : but, likewise, he wedded Mary daughter to William and aunt to the late Ewer Ryan of Balymackeogh Esquires ;

for the benefit of the brave followers of His Highness the Prince of Condé; (with which corps, the portion of the Austrian army wherein Memorialist then served, had been united.) — Memorialist, opened a correspondence on the subject with the present Marechal-de-camp, Count Robert de Maccarthy-Levignac, one of His Highness' Aids-de-camp, as a letter in Memorialist's possession from that Gentleman showeth. (1) His Highness' delicacy, lest the transaction might give umbrage to the British government, influenced him, neverthless, to decline an offer, that, unquestionably, if properly urged at the moment, could not have failed of success. — At eighteen years old, (anno 1744,) Mr Morres lost his father, having two years earlier renounced the doctrines of the Established Protestant church, in which faith his parents and brother persisted. And, having thus returned to the Religion of his ancestors which his own father, first of his line, forsook, Mr Montmorency-Morres by so exemplary and uncommon a sacrifice to principle and conscience, and at that tender age, forfeited all pretention even in a moderate ordinary way, to arrive at future preferment or Fortune. — Those, not directly aware of the *political* operation of religious doctrines in Ireland, will discover nothing very extraordinary, perhaps, in any educated person's forming this or that notion on certain Christian tenets and forms of worship there, more than elsewhere; but, when the *privations*, the *disqualifications*, nay, the *civil degradation*, which a secession from the Established church of England inevitably brings, is understood, one cannot but admire, *even those who have suffered most of all, from the act*, cannot avoid bestowing a large share of

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till his father, reconciling himself at long run with his spouse, penitently returned home, to pass the rest of his days in the bosom of his family. — At this period, Mathew, his youngest son, and about the same time, Reymond, his grandson, (son of said John and Mary Ryan:) were both born. John left a good landed Estate, which passed to his only daughter and heir, Jane Morres, whose hildren, within a few *years*, sold it.

(1) Appendix.

praise, on the integrity, disinterestedness, fortitude, and piety of him, who compared to his sense of duty, to God, and the insignificancy of everything sublunary, ballanced with it, chearfully subjected himself and his posterity to humiliations of the severest description; — at a moment too, when his parent's example, encouraged him to follow another course; and to acquire wealth and consideration, transmissable to future ages, required nothing further on his part, morethan quietly to cultivate those advantages which his father's conversion, by law, had secured to him. — (1)

To give some idea of this sacrifice, I subjoin in the annexed note (2) a brief exposition, copied from a modern author, representing many of those disabilities under which Irish Roman-Catholics

(1) One might name almost in every parish of the county of Tipperary, (and the same observation applies to the rest of Ireland,) many persons now respectable land-owners moving in the upper ranks of life, whose grandfathers or at most, their great-grandfathers born of the lowest parentage, without any other capital, pretentions, or interest, save only professing the Protestant religion, and utilising the advantages thereunto annexed, have sprung up like mushrooms, in a night, and raised themselves and their posterity to the situation of Gentlemen; while we behold at the same time, the fallen descendants of ancient and noble Catholic proprietors, who after having changed places with these *new-men*, are become little better than their « hewers of wood and drawers of Water. » — Of late years, however, as I elsewhere remark, the position of our Roman Calics has been materially bettered.

(2) « Roman Catholics were forbid, by severe penalties to send their children abroad for education, whilst at the same time, persons of that persuasion were disqualified from instructing them at home! Papists were declared incapable of purchasing estates; and the Estates of Papists were decreed to descend in Gavel-kind, ad infinitum: but if the eldest or any other son reformed, he became heir at law! That the children of Papists should be under no kind of dread, or restraint of their parents; whoever chose to become Protestants, was allowed by the Court of Chancery, a stipend equal to the fathers fortune during his life, and the inheritance on his decease, how dissolute and abandoned soever he might be! Papists were rendered incapable of inheriting by will, descent, or otherwise, any estate of Protestant relations, unless they reformed within the course of six months:

laboured, down to the years 1779 and 1782 that, in those years, and later, (since the accession of His present Majesty, King George III,) many penal statutes had been repealed.

Mr Morres married on the 4th February 1766, Margaret, second daughter of Francis Magan of Emoe, co Westmeath Esquire, by Mary, daughter to Laurence Esmonde of Balynastra and Elizabeth Brownrigg of Wingfield, aunt to the late Sir Thomas and grand-aunt to the present Sir Thomas Esmonde, Baronets; by whom four sons: of whom, Memorialist, alone survives. —

I have now, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJETY, conscientiously dis-

» They could not lend money on mortgages; and they were forbidden even » to wear that common mark of gentility, a sword.

» Besides these and many other acts, leveled chiefly at the Catholic nobility » and gentry, others were calculated to affect the farmer, the merchant, and the » mechanic. An act passed, declaring Roman Catholic's incapable of taking lands, » farms, or houses, for a longer term than Thirty-one years; but in this act » there was a clause, of the most pernicious tendency to the industrious far- » mer, and through him to the Kingdom at large. For, it was not enough, » that by circumscribing the length of their tenures, the interest of the land- » holder was, at best, but short and precarious, and his inducements to im- » prove but few; by this act he was obliged *to pay two thirds of the im- » proved yearly value of such land, otherwise it became the property of » the first Protestant discoverer.* Papists were forbid to reside in Limerick or » Galway (then great commercial cities), except fishermen, and labourers; » nor even these, if they paid a greater rent than forty shillings a year each, » for his holdings. Nay, popish artisans were rendered incapable of taking more » than two apprentices. —

» This bad policy in enacting these laws is now acknowledged by men of » sense and candour, and *some faint unsuccessful attempts* have been lately » made to repeal, or rather mitigate a few of them; but no notice is taken » of their injustice, or how ruinous they have been in their consequences both » to Britain and Ireland; *being* the efficient cause of no less than Four- » hundred-and-fifty-thousand Irish inlisting themselves under the banners of » France, from the year 1691 to the year 1745 inclusive? » (*O' Halloran, Hist. of Ireland, tom. II, p. p.* 168-172. *London 4to printed for the Author, by A. Hamilton A. D.* 1778.)

charged an arduous task; and travelled over a series of detail calculated I trust, to meet the eye of Enquiry. — Throughout the pages of this Memoir I state nothing, *positively*, without adducing *positive* proofs: — whatever I found to rest upon supposititious evidence I set down in the same strain; only, in what regards the leading object of my researches, have I built my faith on *absolute* facts, grounded on proofs that cannot fail, I expect, to bring conviction home to every breast. — For instance: I prove to the clearest demonstration that, in England, a branch of the Montmorencys long existed, of which branch, Mr Du Chesne knew or affected to know, nothing? — I prove that, the Constable Hervey de Montmorency whose biography he bungles, was not as the learned gentleman will have him to be, a Frenchman but an Englishman? — I prove, he bore the name de Marisco; — I prove the *de Marisco*, to be a *nom-de-terre*, originating in, confined to, and designating a territory situate in England, nowise inferior in point of revenue and extent to the Barony of Montmorency. — I have shown Mr Du Chesne's error respecting the fanciful union of Hervey with the Countess of Pembroke? — I have, I trust, satisfactorily proved to Your Majesty, Constable Hervey's having brothers born with him of the same *British* father and mother, and bearing one and all the names, de Marisco, de Montemarisco, or de Montmorency? — I have also explained, and I trust established, the application of Mr Des-Ormeaux' evidence; showing after what manner a certain portion of Hervey de Montmorency's lands in England and Ireland passed from him to the House of Ormonde; to wit: by the marriage of a female descendant of his brother Lord Jordan de Marisco, with Theobald Lord Butler of Arklow, one hundred years after the Constable's, death! — I prove, I hope, no less impressively, that the titles de Marisco and de Montemarisco, which Du Chesne, Le Laboureur, P. Anselme, Alemande, Des-Ormeaux, etc. in France; and O Regan, Leland, O'Daly, Stow, Dr Burke Bishop of Ossory, etc. in England and Ireland, pronouce one and the same with *de Montmorency and Morres* in their respective and collateral inter-

pretations, had been originally, and still continue to be the identical titles, particularly borne by our line. — In fine, Io confidently undertake to establish upon recorded evidence, our uninterrupted male descent from father to son, in legitimate succession, for seven hundred years and upwards, from Geoffrey Fitz-Hervey and Robert Fitz-Geoffrey Lords of Marisco, through Lord Jordan de Montemarisco Robert's son, by Geoffrey Viceroy of Ireland son of Jordan, and Jordan II Lord of Lateragh and Thorney-bridge-castle, said Viceroy's son. — Conclusively; — I represent on positive grounds, the possession during the residence of my ancestors in England, of various manors and lands, deriving to them from their forefatherss the said Geoffrey Fitz-Hervey Robert and Jordan de Montmorency, and hereditorily, in Ireland, since Lord Geoffrey de Montemarisco, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco, and Viceroy of Ireland *anno* 1215, comprising those estates handed down from him; which estates or a good share of them, have constantly continued in the occupancy of some one or other of his posterity nearly from that period to this. — —

I submit, moreover, the non-existence within his Britannic Majesty's dominions at any time since the last five hundred years, of a second family, emanating from ours, of the name *de Marisco* or *Morres?* I submit also, with great deference, the non-existence of any second family actuated by those Genealogical considerations that uniformly influenced my predecessors, from the æra of their emigration out of France under William the Conqueror down to myself and my eldest son, to cultivate the Christian-name *Hervé*, or *Hervey*, (as in the English dialect it is written:) — which name, is *intended* and *understood*, to perpetuate the remembrance of our descent from HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY Grand-Bouteiller of France. —

Borne out, by *proofs* and *documents* of historical local and traditional magnitude, such as to YOUR MAJESTY, and to His Grace the Duke of Montmorency and those Lords of his Grace's House in France, shall operate, I hope, the conviction I desire: — (that I *desire*, I own, because persuaded of the orthodoxy of my claim:)

— In my quality of a naturalized, faithful, and devoted subject and servant, of Your Majesty, and after the example of my Kinsmen the Right Honourable Lords Viscounts Mountmorres and Frankfort de Montmorency, Peers of Ireland, who recently and not ineffectually, on the same identical object, petitioned His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain-and-Ireland: — I do hereby, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, most humbly solicit YOUR MAJESTY, to be graciously pleased to extend YOUR MAJESTY'S Royal licence and permission to me and mine, to reassume, enjoy, and entail on my posterity and House, the name, style, and title of Montmorency; such being the primitive patriarchal name and distinction of my Ancestors: and of Right, I respectfully assume, descendable to me and my line, in common with all others of the blood and race of the Montmorencys residing within YOUR MAJESTY'S Realms, or Elsewhere. —

And Your Petitioner

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

As in duty bound

Will ever Pray

DE MONTMORENCY - MORRES (HERVEY.)

PEDIGREE.

TO

THE MOST HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE

ANNE- CHARLES - FRANCIS DE MONTMORENCY

PREMIER CHRISTIAN-BARON,

Premier Baron: and Duke and Peer of FRANCE —

Chief of the name and arms of

MONTMORENCY.

MY LORD DUKE!

Upon a former occasion, I deemed it my duty (bearing your Grace's name and holding military rank in the French army) to have made myself known to your Grace in your quality of Chief of the name and Arms of Montmorency —

Your Grace having at that time expressed a desire to investigate the proofs upon which my family grounded a descent from the House of Montmorency, I sedulously applied to that object; and after due research, have the Honour to present your Excellency with the annexed Genealogical Memoir compiled after the soundest authorities, historically, legally, and officially attested, and unequivocally approved and confirmed by the AUGUST - CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. —

To His Majesty THE KING (the Fountain of Honours,) I most respectfully address my Mémorial — at the same

time, I endeavour to acquit myself with beoming deference towards your Grace and the noble Lords of your Grace's line; — and, I flatter myself, the actual representatives of THE BROTHER of Constable Hervey de Montmorency (whom your Historiographers one-and-all acknowledge to belong to your Grace's family) will not be found in any respect less deserving, or to have derogated from the virtues and lustre of the source, from which they derive. —

I have the Honour to be with highest respect

MY LORD DUKE!

Your Grace's most obedient
most humble servant

HERVÉY DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES.

Paris, November 10
1817.

Finies en 901.

Commencée en 901.

PEDIGREE

Of the most Ancient Noble and Illustrious House of

MORRES, DE MARISCO, DE MAREYS, DE MONTEMARISCO

OR

DE MONTMORENCY

A junior Branch of the distinguished Family of MONTMORENCY Premier-Chretien and Premier-Baron-Chretien of France. (1)

« SAINT LISBIUS.

« A Warrior of Princely Blood, Lord of the territory extending N. and S, from Morency-sur-Oise to St Denys and of greater width from East to

(1) The insertions marked between crotchets [ ] are from authorities set down in the Appendix or noted immediately by the writer; the rest of the pedigree, and all the direct filiations of the

West, is handed down by most learned Genealogists and Historians as first christian progenitor of all the MONTMORENCYS.

Lisbius among those of his nation, was first Baron of the Gauls who received the sacrament of Baptism at the hands of St Denys first Bishop of Paris, and suffered martyrdom at the same time with the Apostle, about the year 250 of the Christian Æra, in the reign of the Emperor Decius over Gaul. By his wife Laerta (a Roman) (who after denouncing her husband for his faith and causing him to suffer death the very first of the indigenous Princes and Barons, afterwards endured martyrdom herself, for the Christian religion) he had among other children male and female, a son St Visbius, counted in likemanner ou the list of primitive martyrs. [*Appendix* N° I. A. A., p, xxj, xxiv, xxxj. N. I. B., p. xxxv.]

To this Archchristian origin the race of the Montmorencys very justly and very naturally are indebted the preeminent rank long acknowledged in the Catholic world of FIRST CHRISTIANS AND FIRST CHRISTIAN-BARONS OF FRANCE. (*Append.* I. A. k. p. xvij, xxj.)

Respecting the descendants of Saint Lisbius in a regular line of succession, very little is known; the preservation of a large portion of his domains during so many ages and the illustrious title conceived in his glorious death and religiously cultivated by his posterity, more than any written documents establish on the firmest basis the orthodoxy of this race. The ingenious and laborious Le Laboureur, who wrote on the subjet after Du Chesne, and the authors of « *l'Art de vérifier les dates*, » have transmitted the names of certain lords of the blood and territory of Montmorency living between the time of St Lisbius and the period of Earl Bouchard (comes Burchardus) Constable of France under the Emperor Charlemaign, the undoubted continuator of this line, and since Bouchard the Constable including Alberic and Hervey Dukes of Orleans, to Bouchard Sire de Montmorency with whom Mr Du Chesne commences his pedigree. (*Appendix* N° I A. A., p. xxxiij. N° I B, p. xxxv. N° II, p. xlj, xliij. N° II A., p. xlv.)

BOUCHARD I. Sire de Montmorency, Lord of Ecouen, of Marly, of Bray-sur-Seine, etc. by Ildegarde his wife daughter of Thibault I. Count of Char-

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family as it exists today, down from Geoffrey I 2d son of Hervey de Montmorency grand-Butler of France, is compiled from the proofs, by Sir William Betham Dep. Ulster King of arms of all Ireland and by Mr de Montmorency-Morres. —

tres and Blois, cousin-germain to Hugh Capet King of France; the Founder of the Bourbon dynasty, left issue [*Duchesne*, *etc.*]

1° *Bouchard*, his successor,

2° Thibault surnamed *File-étoupe*, Lord of Bray and of Montlhery Grand Forester of France. He is founder of a branch that became extinct in 1118, after having been allied to the Houses of Gommets, of Champagne, of Courtenay, of Rhethel, of Dampierre, of Sens, of Montfort, of France (of Jerusalem and of England) and possessed of the Lordships of Bray of Montlhery, of Creci, of Rochefort-en-Yvelyne, of Gournay, the Viscounty of Troies and the Lordships of Gomets and of Chateaufort, and furnished two grand Seneschals of France. [*Des Ormeaux*, *Hist. de Montmor.*, *vol. I*, p. 23.]

BOUCHARD II. Sire de Montmorency *surnamed the Bearded*, Lord of Ecouen of Marly, of Feuillarde, of Chateau-Basset, had issue by his lady the widow of Sir Hugh Basset [*Du Chesne*, *Desormeaux.*]

1° *Bouchard III* his successor;

2° Eudo or Odo, Viscount de Meulant for the Abbey of St Père-en-Vallée;

3° Alberic constable of France, author of a branch extinct in 1130, which produced a grand chamberlain of France;

4° Foulcault Lord of Banterlu. [*Du Chesne.*]

BOUCHARD III. Sire de Montmorency Lord of Ecouen, of Marly, of Feuillarde, of Chateau-Basset, etc. father of the following issue. He possessed great estates in England. [*Appendix III*, p. xlix, etc.]

1° Thibault Sire de Montmorency Constable of France died issueless 1090. He owned lands in England; [*Ibid.*]

2° *Hervé*, of whom presently;

3° *Geoffrey*, by Du Chesne supposed to be the progenitor of the line of Chatelains of Gisors, extinct (as will be seen hereafter) in 1244: whereas it is pretty clear the Genealogist confounds this supposed person with Geoffrey son of Hervé whose article comes after his father's.

4° Daughter N. lady of Aisenville a pious matron.

I. HERVÉ Sire de Montmorency, Prince and Peer of the Empire (*Du Chesne* p. 80.) Grand-Bouteiller, premier Baron and premier Baron-chretien, of

France, ob. 1094. He possessed along with his father and brother vast estates in England by the grants of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror; his issue by Agnes or Alveva his wife were these that follow. (*Appendix* III, p. xlix to lviij. *Append.* IX, p. lxxvij, lxxviij, lxxix, lxxx. *Text.* p. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 74.)

1° Bouchard IV who succeeded him in the Archbarony of Montmorency in France (as the learned Selden entitles it) and is progenitor of the Dukes of Montmorency, of Luxembourg and of Laval, and their collateral branches existing at the present day. He too had possessions in England. (*Append.* III.)

2° *Geoffrey*, of whom presently;

3° Hervé de Montmorency Bishop of Bangor in Wales, and first Bishop of Ely in England, died 1131 or 1133. (*Append.* VI, p. lxiv. *Text.* p. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34.)

4° Alberic, styled Earl Alberic; had lands in many parts of England. (*Appendix* III, p. l., etc.)

5° Havoise wife of Nivelon II Lord of Pierrefons (*Du Chesne.*)

6° Ade or Adelaide de Montmorency, married to Roger de Guines of Norwich in England, a great benefactor to Stoke-Clare priory in Suffolk. (*Monast. Anglic., tom. I,* p. 1007.) By whom a daughter Ada, wife of Peter de Maulay, a Baron of England and one of King John's base Favourites. He is a subscribing witness to the foundation charter of Binedon-Abbey in Dorsetshire, *anno* 1172. (*Monast. Anglic., tom. I,* p. 912. *Text.* p. 35. *Ordericus Vitalis sub anno* 1112. *Dugdale Baronage* 8vo *edit.* etc.) Du Chesne is quite in error respecting this Lady. »

II. GEOFFREY DE MONTMORENCY styled Fitz-Hervey, the son of *Hervé*.— He came with his father uncles brothers and relations into England, in the Expedition under William the Conqueror, who gave him extensive grants of lands, and constituted him Lord Chamberlain to his daughter-in-law Matilda Queen of King Henry I. — He was Lord of Thorny-in-Ely of Huntspil in Somersetshire and of a multiplicity of Lordships and manors in different counties; and dying in 1118 very old, left issue by his wife daughter and heir of Walter hereditary castellan of Douay in Flanders (a Sovereign toparch) one of the chief commanders in the Conqueror's army, which Monarch bestowed on him among a variety of other manors the great Lordship of Huntspil and Bridgewalter in Somerset, Upminster in Essex, etc. (*Append.* III, IV, V. *Text.* p. 20, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 74.)

1° Hervé or Hervey de Montemorentino. He accompted on his father's death

18 Henry I (1118) into the Exchequer for his fiefs in Norfolk and Suffolk. (1) He married 1° Agnes d'Eu one of the daughters and coheirs of William d'Eu count of Soissons, 2° Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis, countess-dowager of Clare. (*Append.* VI, p. lxviij. *Append.* VIII, p. lxxiij, lxxiv, lxxv, lxxxj. *P. Anselm, vol. II,* p. 494. *Text.* p. 23, 24; p. 19, 25, 33, 34, 74.) His issue:

1° William, styled in various acts William Fitz-Hervey, William Fitz-Geoffrey and William Fitz-Agnes, (Adeliciæ) and William de Marisco. He was a munificent benefactor to the Church, having granted away the better half of his great estates to religious uses. To the Hospital of Knights Templars, London, he gave in full dominion 2 carucates of land at Pennell in Yorkshire. (*Monast. Anglic. tom. II,* p. 505. *Baker's Chronicle,* p. 46.) To the same House he gave 12 deniers rent out of one toft of land paid him annually by Ralph Fitz-John. (*Monast. Anglic., tom. II,* p. 559.) William the son of Adelicia gave his whole estate at Takely in Essex to Stratford-Langton Abbey founded 1136, by his brother-in-law William de Montfichet, the husband of his step-sister Margaret daughter to countess Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis, his step-mother. (*Monast. Angl. tom. I,* p. 883; *tom. II,* p. 534 *Appendix* IX, p. lxxxj.) William was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk the 32 Henry II (1186.) also the two first years of King Richard I (1189-1190,) and was succeeded by his only son and heir. (2) Lord William Fitz-William-Fitz Hervey, was seated at Boxted. In a charter *sans date* he confirms a grant formerly made to his grand-uncle Peter Fitz-Geoffrey, of divers lands in Boxted manor, to which act is appendant an oval Seal, *barry* of six pieces, circumscribed « S. Willielmi Filii Hervei, » and to another charter « S. W. fil. Hervei de Boxted. » He married Beatrix daughter to Thomas de Weylana about the year 1224 and left an only daughter Amy, his sole heir, who espoused Robert de Leys; and in that lady terminated this branch. [*Peerage.*]

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(1) « The pipe-Roll commonly said to be the 5 of King Stephen *anno* 1140, Mr Madox shows to have been much earlier viz, the 18 of Henry I (1118) as Prynne evinces by an entry [exactly the act in question] in the Sheriff's accompt for Norfolk and Suffolk in these words : « Herveius filius » Hervei reddit compotum de x marcis argenti ut haberet Socam et Sacam in terra sua. » (*Carte Hist. of Ormond. Introd.*, p. vij.)

(2) Mr Collins, Peerage vol. IV, touches loosely on this person in his desultory enquiries after the pedigree of a different family.

2° Hervey Fitz-Hervey de Montmorency. Only son of Lord Hervey by Countess Adelaide de Clermont, who styles him her » *son-and-« heir Hervey de Montmorency*, » (*Appendix* VIII, *p.* lxxiv.) He accompanied his cousin-germain Constable Hervey to Ireland. (*Appendix* XVIII, p. cxvij.) And was named Chamberlain to Henry II, in 1183. [*Madox Exchequer*, p. 72-73.] He died issueless soon after. [*Text.*, p. 19-20-21.]

2° *Robert*, who continued this line.

3° Bouchard de Montmorency. Lord of Hamton in Northamptonshire, etc. had one son William Fitz-Bouchard. (*Appendix* IX, p. lxxix. *Append.* X, p. lxxxj, lxxxv, lxxxvij. *Text.* p. 21, 22, 23.)

William Fitz-Bouchard. Like his father was a great benefactor to the Church. To the Monastery of St Mary *de caritate* in Northampton he granted two parts of all his tithes at Flore, and the remainder of his tithes there to the Priory of St Andrew in that town. To him his grand-uncle Hervey Bishop of Ely gave the Lordship of Marisco and other great estates. He was Seneschal of Wales for the King, and as William de Mareys Dapifer, subscribed the charter of Wihenochus de Monmouth and Balderon his brother, to the Monastery of Monmouth, a cell of St Florence of Saumur. (*Appendix* XXXIX, *first part*, p. cl.) William dying issueless his lands and great estates passed to his uncle Robert and his heirs, in whose possession we find them a long time.

4° Tribaud-Payen de Gisors, whose article will follow.

5° Peter or Piers Fitz-Geoffrey; in likemanner, *see* hereafter. —

6 and 7 Baldwin and Geoffrey. (*Ibid.*)

III. ROBERT DE MONTMORENCY Lord of Huntspil-Mareys, of Thorney, of Marisco-in-Ely, of Stow-Mareys, Lord of the isle of Ely under the Bishop; *Hostiarius regis* (groom of the stole) and after his father, Chamberlain to Queen Matilda. He did homage for his estates on his father's decease 1118. By Lucia his wife daughter to Alexander de Alneto Lord de Camley and Lord of La Clude, he left seven sons and two daughters. He died according to some in Palestina, and according to others at Huntspil-castle, and was buried in the Monastery of Bath. (*Madox, Pipe-roll of King Stephen, proved of Henry I. Appendix* XI, p. lxxxvij, xcj. *Append.* VII, p, lxx, *Append.* VIII. Pedigree of de Clare, p. lxxiv, lxxvj. *Append.* XII, p. xcij, xciij, xciv. *Text.* p. 23, 25, 26, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 74. Stow chronicle, p. 1275.)

1° Stephen de Montmorency de Marisco. Constable of Cardigan, and Earl of Pembroke, so created before Lord de Clare. He was slain in a battle against the Welch 1136 and left issue by Nesta a Princess of Wales, his concubine, likewise, the concubine formerly, to King Henry I and widow of Gerald Seneschal of Pembrokeshire, progenitor of the Fitz-Geralds. (*Append.* XIII, p. xcv *to* xcvij. *Text.* p. 16, 17.)

1° ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN DE MARISCO. First conqueror of Ireland in 1169 and one of the most virtuous men and greatest warriors of the age in which he lived. He was created Duke of Cork by King Henry II; but had the misfortune to survive his two sons Ralph and Almeric or *Meredith*, who dying issueless, in them this line extinguished. (*Append.* XIX, LI. *Text.* p. 10, 16, 17, 18.)

2° Angaretha de Marisco wife of William de Barry ancestor of the Earl of Barrymore. (*Girald Camb. Kimber. Wynn. Smith's hist. Cork. Playfair. Lodge*, etc. *Text.* p. 17.)

3° Maria de Marisco married to William Lord de Carew, progenitor of Marquis Carew, the Earl of Totness and Barons of Idrone. (*Text.* p. 17. *Lodge*, *Ware*, etc.)

4° Gladwis de Marisco, wife of de Cogan Lord of Ross, mother of Milo and Richard, famed in Irish History. (*Ware*, *Leland*, *Lodge.*)

5° —— mother of William de Hay, of Hay in Wales, (a different family from the Hays of Scotland) which William accompanied his grand-uncle Hervey de Montmorency to Ireland, and is a subscribing witness to the foundation charter of Dunbrody Abbey 1183. Robert Fitz-Stephen had besides two nephews, Hoel and Walter, chiefs of Knightly families; and another nephew David Walsh, author of the family of Walsh of the mountains — (*Girald. Cambr. O'Daly.* etc.)

2° Lord *Jordan de Marisco*, of whom presently.

3° Walter de Marisco Lord of Stow-Mareys in Essex, of Camelton etc. wife, Adelaide daughter to Hugh de Beauchamp Baron of Bedford, by whom Hugh and Simon. This line extinguished in the reign of Edward I. — John, held Wennington Hall in Essex 1341 and Gilbert de Marisco held the manor of Woolwich early in Edward's reign. (*Appendix* XIV, LIII, LV. *Text.* 9, 40.)

4° Sir Reginald de Marisco. Founder of the Priory of St Clair in Cornwall, of Knights of St John of Jerusalem — (*Appendix* XVI. *Text.* p. 40.)

5° Lord Hervey de Montmorency, surnamed de Mareis, de Marisco, de Monte-

marisco, Constable of Ireland, founder of Dunbrody Abbey; died a monk and issueless. See also, definition and derivation of those names. (*Appendix* I, II, XVIII, XIX. *Du Chesne. Hist. de Montmorency. Text.* p. 6, 7, 8, 9, 15. 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 40, 41, 73.)

6° Josselyn de Montmorency-Marisco Lord of Neiifield in Sussex and joint lord of Marisco. He was slain before Acre in the Holy land, where he distinguished himself by his valour as a commander in the army of Richard I. *Cœur-de-Lion*, King of England. He is presumed the Father of Reginald Fitz-Josselyn who died Archbishop of Canterbury shortly after his election, 25 December 1191, and lies buried in the chapter-house of the monastery of Bath, in the sepulchre of the de Marisco family. (*App.*)

7° Geoffrey de Marisco Baron of Kells. (*Monas. Hibern.*, p. 361.) Seneschal of Ireland and founder of the Abbey of Kells co Kilkenny; died 1211, leaving no surviving issue by Eva de Bermingham his first, or by Basilea sister of Earl Strongbow, his 2d wife. (*See* Plate.)

8° Daughter Juliana de Marisco, wife of Ralph de Paynel, to whom she brought the Lordship of Baenton, with lands in Huntspil-Morres. (*Text*, p. 40. *Cambden Britania, Gibson's edition, vol. I*, p. 156.)

Note. This name is misplaced: she was Jordan's, not Robert's, daughter.

9° Lucia or Isabel, first wife of the renowned Earl Srongbow conqueror of Ireland; by whom a son who died before him, and a daughter Isabel wife of William Fitz-Gerald Lord of Naas.

IV JORDAN LORD DE MARISCO de Huntspil-Mareys (or Hontspile-Morres), de Camley etc. Chamberlain to the King (*Appendix* XV, p. ci, cij. *Text.* 39, 41, 42), died at Bath and interred in the chapter house of the monastery with his mother. (*Stow Chronicle*, p. 1275.) Wife's name uncertain.

1°. Willam de Marisco Lord of Huntspil-Mareys in Somerset and of Brampton in Devon. Had custody of the isle of Ely 1205, Lord of the isle of Lundy 1220. Was a nobleman of a very turbulent character. He died issueless. — (*Appendix* XXXIX. *Second part, from 2e article inclusively.*)

2°. *Geoffrey*, of whom présently.

2°. Richard de Marisco Bishop of Durham and Lord Chancellor of England. Ob. 1226 at Peterborough. (*Appendix* n°. XX.)

4°. Alexander Fitz-Jordan de Marisco, had issue:

1° Jordan, and possibly

2° John de Marisco, Prior of the monastery of St Augustin of Canterbury 1221. (*Appendix* XXI.)

5° Herlewin Hervey or Hereward de Marisco Bishop of Leighlin in Ireland, died in 1216 and buried at Dunbrody, which church he contributed to build. (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 736. *Appendix* XVIII, p. cxviij.) He removed the body of his uncle Constable Hervey (jointly with his brother Geoffrey) from Canterbury to Dunbrody, where they erected a magnificent mausoleum to his memory. (*Registry*, *Lodge Peerage.*)

6° *Jordan Fitz-Jordan* a priest. (*Append.* XXI. *Text.* p. 41.)

7° (See marginal p. viij. — and, Errata)

V. SIR GEOFFREY II DE MONTMORENCY or de Montemarisco, Lord de Marisco, Baron de Montemarisco, Peer of England and peer and viceroy of Ireland in the reigns of the Kings John and Henry III, died in exile in France, 1246. First wife, Eva de Bermingham Baroness of Offaly : his 2d wife, Christiana de Riddlesford Baroness of Bray. (*Appendix* XL. p. cliij, clvij, clxiij. *Appendix* XLIX. p. clxxxj, clxxxiij. *Text.* p. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 41, 4, 44, 46, 74.) Children :

1° Geoffrey Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. He built Emile castle, co Tipperary ; and left no issue by two wives : 1° Maud 3d daughter and coheir of Alicia de Beauchamp in her own right Countess of Warwick, and of her husband Willam de Mauduit of Hanslape in Bucks : and, 2° Philippa Lady of Briola, a Frenchwoman, youngest daughter of Robert de Craon Sire de Sablé and de Briola, after whom he named his manor of Briola, in Connaught. (*Appendix* XLI. p. clxx.).

2° William de Marisco, executed for rebellion A. D. 1242. (*Appendix* XLII. *Text.* p. 12.) Dr Smith author of the History of Kerry gives him an only daughter and heir Eleonor, who brought Drom-castle and other lands in Kerry, to her husband Thomas Fitz-Geraldof Desmond, surnamed the Great. (*Smith. Hist.* Kerry. *Seward. Lodge, Peerage*, vol. I, p. 61.)

3° *Jordan*, who continued this line.

4° John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. He was viceroy of Ireland in 1266, and founder of Briola-abbey near Elphin. He married. 1° by whom he had issue, the daughter of Hugh O'Conor King of Conaught, and. 2° Mabel daughter to Hamo de Valois viceroy of Ireland ; by which last lady he had Robert his son and heir and Philip, and by the 1st marriage Dyonisius.

1° Robert, was Lord of Cahire, Balymacadam, Knockavarassy, etc. in Bar. Iffa and Offa co Tipperary, and by Eva his wife was the father 1° of Adam, whose son Adam continued the line of Cahier, that merged into the family of Butler, now Lord Cahier and Earl of Glengal. 2° Eva wife of Maurice or Odo de Lacy, to whom she

brought lands at Browry co Limerick, etc. (*Appendix*, XLIV. p. clxxv. *Append.* LXXXIII, p. cclxxiv. *Append.* LXXV. p. ccxvj.)

2° Philip Fitz-John de Marisco of Moenagh (Moyvichneacht) a territory that adjoins Lateragh, in which stands the modern seat of Castle-otway; he founded a cell for monks at Cluanyn-ny-mhic-moenagh, (Cluanyn-ny-menagh) and resided sometime in the great tower of Nenagh, that after him, is still called « *turraghm-hic-moenagh*, » the tower of the son of Moenagh. Philip was living 45 of Henry III, (1261) and the 8th of Edw. I. (1280) when le had contentions with Robert Comyn and his own brother Robert de Marisco. By Alicia his wife he was father of Fulco, father of William and Alexander; who both dying issueless they left their estates to Stephen de Marisco of Lateragh and his brother William. (*Appendix* LXXXIV. *Appendix* LXXXV. p ccxxvij. *Append.* LXXVIII. p. ccxviij.)

3° (More properly the 1st) Dyonisius de Marisco, had lands at Carrigneneygh co Limerick, and at Athnacross co Tipperary; and by Isolda his wife, who survived him, had Geoffrey de Marisco his only son and heir, living 1304 and the 30 Edward III. A. D. 1357. (*Appendix*, LXXVI, LXXVII.) This branch ceased in the male line in the person of William the son of Geoffrey, and John his brother who became a priest. (*Append.* LXIX, LXXI.)

5° Walter de Marisco constable of the castle of Roches co Louth, an hostage for his father Lord Geoffrey in 1220; wife Mariotta. (*Append.* XLVI.)

6° Thomas de Marisco. He had a son William who left no issue. (*Append.* XLVII.)

7° Sir Richard Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished branches of this family in Ireland, and ranked among the Barons of the realm, living 1220. He built Bandon-castle co Cork, the 4th of Edward I. (1276) and, by Desiderata his wife, sister of Lord Reymond de Carew left issue, one daughter Margaret, married to Lord Thomas Fitz-Waryn and had issue John; and one son who follows.

John de Marisco, who by Joan his wife (that remarried on his decease, Peter son of Benedict de la Poer,) had two sons. 1° Richard and. 2° Robert, which last left no male issue.

Sir Richard the eldest, married Cecilia daughter of Robert de Keatinge, and had one son John, living 1245, in whom this line ended. (*Appendix*, XLVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXV, LXXXII.)

8° Sir Stephen de Marisco, of Marisco in England, 8th son of Lord Geoffrey the viceroy. He had issue Geoffrey who died unmarried, and Desiderata de Marisco heir to her brother, who espoused Sir Roger de Colville of Caxton in Cambridgeshire, to whom she conveyed her share of the manor or lordship of Marisco. (*Appendix* XLV.)

9° Lady Emeline de Marisco wife of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to whom she brought the Lordship of Castledermot that she inherited from her mother lady Christiana de Riddlesford, and is still in the possession of her lineal descendant the Duke of Leinster; to her second son the founder of the potent house of Earls of Desmond, she brought Castleisland and her father's possessions in the island of Kerry. (*Appendix* XL, p. clxvij. *Appendix* XLIX. p. clxxxj.)

VI. Sir JORDAN II DE MARISCO On the decease of his father and two elder brothers of whom Geoffrey the eldest died last of all, he succeeded to the Peerage in England and Ireland. He espoused the daughter and heir of Martin Lord of Lateragh (a territory situated near Nenagh co Tipperary,) with whom he inherited that Lordship and built the castle, which afterwards became one of the principal seats of the de Marisco or Morres family. Jordan was living 1275, 1276, and had issue William the elder of Wiperus (*Vado-petroso*, or Thorney hridge) his son and heir, and William the younger—also, most probably, Hereward, (*Appendix*, LXI.) Baron of Emelden and Staunford in England; and a daughter Juliana de Marisco wife of Henry le Boteiller, to whom she conveyed a portion of the lordship of Lateragh. (*Appendix* XLIII, LXV, LVII. *Text*. p. 14, 42.)

VII. Sir WILLIAM DE MARISCO, the elder, Lord of Lateragh and Vado-petroso, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco, and Lord of Huntspil-Morres in co Somerset; also, of one moiety of Marisco in England. William de Marisco the younger to whom his father granted the town and manor of Tipperary in the county of same name, married Matilda surnamed *Scorchevelyn* daughter to Hugh de Tyrrel Lord of Castleknock near Dublin, by whom one son Hugh de Marisco who dying issueless his estates devolved on the family of his uncle William the elder; which lastmentioned nobleman had issue one son John and one daughter Joan, wife of Theobald Lord Butler of Arklow; by whom Theobald fourth Butler of Ireland, who by Joan his wife daughter to John Fitz-Geoffrey Fitz-Piers de Marisco Baron of Berkhamstead, had Edmond Earl of Carrick father of James first Earl of Ormond, who in right of the aforesaid Joan daughter to William Lord de Marisco inherited great estates in England and Ireland. (*Appendix*, LVIII, LX. *Text*. p. 14, 15, 42.)

VIII. Sir JOHN DE MARISCO Chivaler, Lord of Huntspil-Morres, of Lateragh, of Vado-petroso. (died 1287) He married and had issue.

1° Herbert his son and heir.

2° Jordan, who had issue Nicholas, who left five daughters his co-heirs viz.

1° Alicia, wife of — de Tunstall.

2° Margery, wife of — de Carleton.

3° Margaret, wife of — Brockholes.

4° Matilda, married to — Preston, and.

5° Ellena, a nun. (*Pedigree Sir W. Betham.*) [*Appendix*, LIX, LX. *Text.* p. 14, 42]

IX. Sir HERBERT DE MARISCO, Baron de Montemarisco, Lord de Marisco of Huntspil-Mareys, Peer of England and Ireland. He had livery of the manor of Thorneybridge (Vado-petroso) 20 september 1297, ob., 1336. He married twice: the first wife — daughter of Arnold de Guines Lord of Ardres, castelan of Bourbourg, and of Alix de Coucy, (*P. Anselm, tom. viij, p.* 544) and widow of Lord De La Poer (*Tradition*) he had Stephen his successor, and by the second wife, Sybilla daughter to Walter de la Haye Escheator of Ireland, who conveyed to her husband the manor of Kilmeydon co Waterford. he had another son William, who continued this line. (*Appendix*, LXII. *Text.* p. 14, 15, 42.)

X. Sir STEPHEN DE MARISCO, Baron de Montemarisco, de Camley, etc. Lord of Huntspil-Mareys of Lateragh, Joint-Lord of Nenagh, etc. He was summoned to the British House of peers 35 of Edward III. A. D 1360, march 15, and died in 1374; leaving no issue by Letitia his wife; upon which his unsettled estates in England and Ireland passed to his next heir of the *full bl d* James Earl of Ormond, and the rest of his lands to his paternal half-brother Sir William de Marisco. (*Appendix*, LXIII. *Text.* p. 15.)

XI. Sir WILLIAM II DE MARISCO, succeeded his half-brother Stephen in the peerage of Montemarisco and Marisco, and in the Lordship of Lateragh, Vado-petroso, Cluanyn-ny-Menagh, etc. In 1379 he and his wife Mary sold the manor of Marisco, in the Bishopric of Ely, in England, to Thomas de Cockfield, Henry de Lesignem and others He was a man of a very violent and turbulent character. By Mary his wife who it would seem was the daughter of either Robert de Cantwell or Reymond l'Erchedekne (Archdekin) he had issue two sons Sylvester, his heir, and Lord Richard Fitz-William de Marisco (Dominus Richardus de Marisco) who left no issue by Maud or Matilda daughter to Edmond Earl of Carrick his cousin, and presumably the widow

of Thomas Dillon of Drumrany progenitor of the Dillon family. (*Appendix*, LXIV.)

XII. SYLVESTER DE MARISCO. He is styled by the Irish *Mac-Morres;* which title already in the year 1208, his ancestor Lord Geoffrey de Montemarisco had assumed. — Sylvester was a no less arbitrary and warlike personage than his father; He married a noble Lucquese, the daughter of a Podesta of Lucca, by birth a Roman, and he and she (to whom, or to his mother as some say, the country gave the honourable *Soubriquet* « THE GOOD WOMAN ») along with his brother Richard and his father, at their joint expence, brought artisans out of Italy to erect the splendid gothic mausoleum of black marble, which is still to be seen (*see Plate*) in the abbey-church of Holy-cross co Tipperary, as a place of sepulture for themselves and families. This monument has been improperly given by the country-people, who show the abbey-ruins o visitors (especially since the dislocation of the Morres family) to Donald O'Brien King of Thommond, founder of the church, who died 1194; whereas, the above is the fact: as the armorial bearings on the mausoleum, of the reign of Edward III, two hundred years later, testify. Sylvester's union with a lady of Lucca may variously be accounted for: — He might have espoused her in the course of one of those erratic campaigns of our adventurous British Knights, in Provence and in Italy, who under the denomination Compagnons, or « Compagnies Blanches, » hired their arms to fight the battles of belligerent princes and republicks; on which occasions, writes Denina, (1) they not only wonderfully enriched themselves by plunder and forced exactions, but likewise, selected wives from among the richest fairest and noblest ladies in the country. It is traditionally handed down that, of the two brothers Baldwin and Robert, and Josselyn de Montmorency-Marisco Robert's son, who died all of them, in Palestina, in the army of Richard-*Cœur-de-lion*, one, lies buried in the church of St Martin at Lucca; and that Lord Jordan de Marisco another of Robert's sons, built the strong castle of Montmorency situate between Pisa and

(1) « La compagnie Blanche » — Ils mettoient à contribution les pays qu'il traversoient, ravageant les campagnes, insultant même les cités, voulant à toute force être défrayés, entretenus, fournis de tout et abondamment. Souverains, Magistrats, Municipaux, riches particuliers, tous ceux enfin qui leur tomboient entre les mains étoient rançonnés et taxés, et malheur à quiconque différoit de porter dans leur caisse la somme à laquelle il étoit imposé. C'étoit peu même de leur voir engloutir tout l'argent circulant pour lors en Italie; il falloit encore leur fournir une infinité d'autres articles : chevaux, chariots, armures, bagages, DES FEMMES SURTOUT QUI DEVOIENT ETRE CHOISIES ENTRE LES PLUS JEUNES ET LES PLUS BELLES, ET DISTRIBUÉES AUX CAPITAINES AINSI QU'A LEURS SOLDATS, etc. (*Révolutions d'Italie traduites de l'Italien de M. Denina, par M. l'abbé Jardin, tom. V, liv. XV, p.* 320.)

Lucca, that remained long with his posterity, till destroyed in the wars of 1222. (1) One ascertained fact, the intercourse of the Irish de Marisco's with the city of Lucca subsisted a considerable time. — In the year 1292, the abbot of Abington mortgaged the church and the tithes of Thurless, co Tipperary, for a term of 15 years, to Francis Malesar, Gerard Chambard, and Reginald Ripundi, of the company of Riccardi of Lucca, Bankers; which company in 1294, demised and set said premises for 15 years, at the annual rent of 80 marcs, payable to them or their order, in Dublin. (*Monast. Hibernic. p.* 411.) And, again, in 1309, in the same county of Tipperary, Leopold de Mareys of Lucca, a partner in this noble firm (2) sued the prior of Athassel, together with the prior's brother Richard de Seafree and Simon de Wale, in the sum of 500 marcs, due of them to those Bankers: (*Monastic. Hibern. p.* 641.) Which Leopold very possibly belonged to Sylvester's family, and might be the individual, whose appanage was Montmorency, near Lucca; he likewise possessed estates in the West of Ireland. (*Annals of Inisfallen.*) The singularity of those pecuniary transactions and their having been exclusively confined to the county of Tipperary almost within the precincts of the de Marisco domain, and extending to no other parts of Ireland, argues in favour of a family connexion. As to the matter of the Baron de Montemarisco's marrying a foreigner, many examples of the same kind occur about this period — Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulster and Edmond de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, « married, sais Hollingshead, two of those young ladies of Pro- » vence, which Peter de Savoy Earl of Richmond brought over with him, » which caused much jealousy among the English nobility, » and the first wife of Sylvester's grandfather Lord Herbert de Marisco, was likewise a foreigner. These observations are purely introduced in the absence of more direct information, to demonstrate the value of tradition (which howsoever disfigured by the way, is always fundamentally correct) that after the torch and the sword had effaced the textual registry of ancient acts, faithfully

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(1) « A. D. MCCXXII. Pisani fuerunt devicti a Lucensibus et Florentinis, apud castrum MONTEMORECI, quod Lucenses destruxerunt, et posuerunt homines juxa Brientinam, in burgo quodam. » (*Ptolomæi Lucensis Episcopi Torcellensis Annales, ab anno salutis MLX. ad MCCCIII. nunc primò in lucem editi, Lugduni* 1619.)

(2) « On parle encore de plusieurs familles illustres d'Italie qui acquirent de vastes possessions des fiefs, des seigneuries, uniquement avec l'argent qu'elles avoient gagné, soit en prêtant à intérêt, c'est-à-dire à usure; soit en affermant les revenus des Princes et des particuliers, ce qui n'étoit au fond qu'une sorte de prêt et d'usure plus en grand, attendu que c'étoit toujours le besoin d'un comptant anticipé qui donnoit lieu à de pareils contrats. » (*Révolutions d'Italie, tom. V, liv. XIV, p.* 174.)

Points out the road to Truth. — In the years 1317 and 1329, the town of Athassel was burnt to the ground, the first time by Lord John brother to Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas, and the second time, by Bryan O'Brien in the first week in August. (*Monast. Hib. p.* 641.) Most probably it was at the first of those fiery excursions Lord Sylvester de Marisco assisted as the words of the Ballad express :

» The wicked Sylvester
» Brent Tassel at Easter,
» But, wedded a Roman
» Who render'd him chaster—

» A Roman, the fairest ! — An Angel, the purest ! —
» The pride of proud Lucca —
« Less proud than the poorest — etc. [*Translat.* of Mr J. M.]

The issue of the Baron. (*Appendix*, LXVI. *Text.* p. 43.)

1° *Hervey*, his successor; and most probably :

2° John de Marisco, Archdeacon of Derby 1351, and Archdeacon of Stafford 1352. (*Appendix* LXIX.)

3° Hugh de Marisco, Archdeacon of Coventry 1349, and in 1343 followed John de Marisco in the Archdeaconry of Derby. (*Appendix* LXX.)

XIII. Sir HERVEY DE MARISCO, styled MAC-MORRES, Baron de Marisco and de Monte-marisco, Lord of Vado-petroso (now Thorney-bridge) of Lateragh, of Farney-bridge, of Balyrickard-Morres, of lands in Somerset and at Mitcham in England, etc. He married Owna O'Meagher daughter to the Dynast of Ikerin, with whom he obtained as her marriage portion, the lordship of Castle-Owny, now Castle-Liny; and dying before 1405, ordered himself to be buried in the abbey of Inislounagh, to which he had been a benefactor. His issue. (*Append.* LXXXVI. *Text.* p. 43 *to* 46.)

1° Sir *James*, his successor; and.

† 2° Sir William de Marys, to whom his father made over his English estates. He was esquire of the body to King Henry VI, and accompanied his brother Sir James, and his cousin, James IV Earl of Ormond, to France. He served in the wars of York and Lancaster, and was finally attainted by the Yorkists. — Sir William's female descendant and last of this line, (according to the Earl of Egmont's pedigree, (*Lodge's peerage*) espoused Edmond Perceval Lord of Eastbury, who died 21 september 1551. (*Appendix* LXXXIX.)

† (Note) I have been drawn into a trivial error respecting the parentage of this Sir William; which shall be corrected in the Supplement: — He was the son, not of Hervè, but, of of another individual of the family, residing in the county of Kent. H. de M. M.

XIV. Sir JAMES MORRES, Knight-Banneret, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco by descent, *styled* MAC-MORRES, and *Mac-Sliney;* and the first individual of this family who altered the title de Marisco and de Mareys, to MORRES. He married Lucia, daughter to Lord Arundel of the Strand, co Cork, by whom among other children: (*Text.* p. 43. *Appendix* LXXXVII, XCI.)

1° Sir *John*, his Son-and-heir.

2° Daughter N., Wife of — Mandeville of Barnehely co Cork.

3° N. married to O'Shee.

4° Sir ANTHONY, a Knight of St John of Jerusalem. (*Ibid.*)

XV. Sir JOHN MORRES, Knight, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco by descent, Lord of Lateragh, of Thorney and of Farney-bridge, etc. He married Anne eldest daughter of Sir Robert Dillon of Proudston-castle, co Meath, ancestor of Lord Roscommon. Sir John was Knighted by James Earl of Ormonde at the battle of Wakefield, 31 December 1460; and dying, was buried at Holy-cross, leaving issue by his aforesaid Lady: (*Appendix* XC. *Text.* p. 43, 53.)

1° *Oliver*, styled *O'Fearlaghan*, his successor.

2° *John*, progenitor of the line of Knockagh and Castle-Morres, whose article will appear hereafter.

XVI. OLIVER MORRES, Esquire, (called also, Sir Oliver) [*Playfair's Baronetage*] styled O'FEAR-LAGHAN (*the broad-shouldered-chief*) and MAC-MORRES; Lord of Lateragh, of Thorney-bridge and Farney-bridge, of Baly-rickard-Morres, of Baly-Morres, of Balylusky, of Cluanyn-y-menagh, of Grantstown in Ossory, of Derin-Oliver, of Derrylaghan, of Knockagh, etc in the counties of Tipperary and Queen's-county, and of Balymorres and Devil's-glen, co Wicklow, etc. Chief of the Montmorencys of Ireland, and by right of descent in the dormant peerage of England and Ireland Baron de Marisco. He married between the years 1505 and 1507, Lady Elish Butler, 4th daughter of Pierce Earl of Ormond-and-Ossory, Viceroy of Ireland, maternally sprung of the royal line of Plantagenet, (and of Lady Margaret Fitz-Gerald, daughter to Gerald VIII Earl of Kildare (1) who after Oliver's decease (before the year 1523) remarried with Gerald-Mac-Shane Fitz-Gerald (of the House of Desmond) Lord Decies. He lies buried under a handsome marble monument on which reposed his effigies in armour, (*see Plate*) embelished with the escuteons of

(1) Her ladyship's sisters wedded: — 1° Lady Eleanor, 1st Donald-Mac-Fineen MacCarthy-Reagh Prince of Carbery and 2° Calvacus ò Donel Prince of Tyrconnel; — 2° Lady Elisabeth to Christopher Lord Slane, Lord Treasurer Ireland: and 3° Lady Alison (Eustachia or Joan) Fitz Gerald, espoused Con O' Neill surnamed the Great, Prince and Earl of Tyrone, father of the renowned Shane O'Neill. (*Peerage.*)

Montmorency - Morres and Butler, in the church of Holy-Cross. His issue : (*Append.* XCII. *Text.* p. 43, 55 *to* 58.)

1° *Oliver-oge*, his successor.

2° Edmond Morres Esquire, who left one son William (who died unmarried) and one daughter Ellen or Eillane, by Anne his wife daughter to Connor-Mac-Conogher Mac-O'Brien-O'Gonagh, of Carigogonel, Lord of Pobble-O'Brien, co Limerick; which Eillane Ny-Morres (in whose stead some have erroneously as the Inquisition sheweth, placed her mother) espoused her cousin Walter Butler of Moyaliffe or Nodstown 4th son of James 9th Earl of Ormond, by whom she had one son Pierce, and two daughter's : Joan married to John O'Dwyer of Dundrum, co Tipperary, and Ellice married 1st to John Sherlock of Moate co Waterford Esquire, 2dly to Sir Edward Gough : and 3dly (his first wife yet living) to Laurence Lord Esmonde. Walter Butler died in 1560, at which time his only son Pierce was two years old. This Pierce, *styled* Mac-Killine-Butler, otherwise Mac-Eillane-Butler (after his mother,) on the death of Redmond Morres of Templemore in 1624, as heir to his uncle William Morres, pretended a claim to his grandfather Edmond's portion of the Lordship of Lateragh, which on said Edmond's and William's decease, reverted to his grand-uncle Oliver - oge and his son John, who sold the reversion of those lands to John Morres (father of Redmond,) Oliver-oge's uncle, and to Redmond himself ; but the title of the sellers being declared good and valid in law, Butler was nonsuited. (*Appendix* XCV, XCII. *Text.* p. 43, 52.)

3° A daughter married to — Grace. (*Appendix* XCII.)

XVII. OLIVER-*oge* MORRES, of Farney - bridge etc. Esquire, styled *Illevar-oge-Mac-Illevar-Laghan* of *Drehed-ne-Farny*, and Mac-Morres; chief of the name. He married. 1° Hannah O'Moelryan of Bakestown-castle, whose issue were as hereafter; and secondly, by whom no children, the daughter of Roland Fitz-Eustace Viscount Baltinglass, styled Lady Morres-Baltinglass.— He sold the greatest part of his estates to his uncle John Morres of Cloghbalyshane ; and finding himself implicated in the rebellion of his brother-in-law James Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Desmond and in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond and James Viscount Baltinglass, Oliver-oge retired to France in 1584, where he died *anno* 1595; and his body having been conveyed over to Ireland, was buried with his father at Holy-Cross. His issue: (*Append.* XCIV. *Text.* p. 43, 58, 59, 60.)

1° Sir *John*, his successor.

2° Geoffrey, to whom he made over the best part of his Queen's-county lands, at Grantstown, etc. He was father of Edward of Kilmacadde who died before him, leaving issue by Mary his wife 4th daughter of Thomas Butler of Brittas-castle co Tipperary Esquire, one son, Colonel Edmond Morres, slain along with his cousin Hervey of Balyrickard-Morres, at the Battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1691. (*Appendix* XCIX.)

XVIII. Sir JOHN MORRES of Lateragh, of Balyrickard-Morres, of Cluanymenagh, of Thorney-bridge, of Farney-bridge, of Coolevelin, etc. styled MAC-MORRES and in the dormant peerage Baron de Marisco and de Montemorisco, chief of the line of Montmorency-Morres; Marechal-de-camp in the service of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XIII, King of France and Navarre. By Honora, daughter to the great Rory-oge O'More, Dynast of Leix, he had the following issue. (*Appendix* XCVII, from p. ccxlviij to cclxj. *Text*. p. 43, 60 to 64.)

1° *John-oge Fitz-John*, his successor.

2° Honora, married to Daniel O'Meara of Lissniskea, co Tipperary Esquire, chief of the name.

3° Joan Ny-Morres, married to David Fitz-Gerald Baron of Brown'sford; to whom she erected in 1620, a stone cross (still to be seen) on the market-place at Ennistioge co Kilkenny.

4° Margaret de Montmorency-Morres, wife of John Cantwell of Moycarky-castle co Tipperary Esquire, chief of that ancient race.

XIX. JOHN-OGE-MORRES Esquire, of Balyrickard-Morres, Farney-bridge, Balycahashy, Balycappel, Balylusky, Cluanynymenagh, Derinvoghla, Coolevelin, (co Wexf. and Wick.) etc. Styled MAC-MORRES, by right of descent Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco. He died of wounds he received combatting on the side of King Charles's adherents, between the years 1644 and 1647 leaving issue as follows, by Catherine his wife only daughter and heir of Thomas Morres of Balycashy, brother to Sir John Morres of Knockagh, Baronet. (*Appendix* C. *Text*. 43, 64.)

1° *James*, his son-and-heir.

2° Hervey Morres of Boly, Esquire; he married Honora daughter to William Butler of Lynon co Tipperary (not *Mac-Eillena-Butler* as

erroneously stated elsewhere) by whom he had one son Nicholas Morres of Kilgarvan, (who left no legitimate male issue) and a daughter married first to — Clarke Gent. and 2dly to O'Hyne of Killoviragh, Barony of Kiltartan co Galway, chief of the name; by whom the late Hervey Hyne, or O Hyne, Esquire, of same place.

3° Geoffrey, a priest.

4° Sarah, married Ownhey O'Carrol of Emile-castle co Tipperary Esquire, and had issue.

5° Honora, wife of Thomas O'Dwyer.—

6° Catherine, married — O'Ryan of Cummane.

7° Elizabeth Morres, married to Roger Macnamara of — co Clare; which Roger's will is dated 23 February 1639.

XX. JAMES MORRES, of Balyrickard-Morres, Esquire, chief of the name, by right of lineal male descent Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco in the dormant peerage. He is known in that country under the soubriquet *Black-James* of Balyrickard Balycappel and Balylusky; and was attainted as a forfeiting Papist. He served as Colonel of a Regiment of irregular cavalry in the Stuart cause; and died in 1704, and was buried at Lateragh, aged 81 years. By Mary his wife, daughter to Thomas Purcell of Borrisoleagh Esquire, he left issue. (*Appendix* CIII. *Text.* 43, 65.)

1° Richard, a Captain of Dragoons, died at the village of Youghall on the river Shannon, co Tipperary, of wounds he received during the siege of Limerick, 1690, unmarried.

2° Hervey, an Officer in his father's Regiment; slain by the side of his cousin Colonel Edmond Morres, who fell at the same instant in the battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1691, unmarried.

3° Mathew, who succeeded him. —

4° Reymond, a captain in the army. He followed King James to France and died there; also, unmarried.

5° A daughter, — maried to — Mac-Egan.

6° Catherine Morres, second wife of Donald O'Hogan of Graigue Esquire, chief of the name.

XXI. MATHEW DE MONTMORENCY - MORRES, otherwise Mathew Morres of Balyrickard-Morres, Balycappel, etc. Esquire, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco in the dormant Peerage, and Chief of the name. Born 1648, died 1717, and lies buried at Lateragh. He served as a Captain in King James's army, and left issue as followeth, by Catherine his wife daughter to Richard Fforstall of Fforstall'stown and Ologan-castle co Kilkenny Esquire, styled « Knight of Callan. — (*Append.* CVI. *Text.* p. 43, 66.)

1° Hervey, died young.

2° James, his successor, and chief of the name, who died unmarried in 1766, and is buried at Ardcrony. (*Append.* CXI.)

3° *Redmond* or *Reymond*, who continued this line.

4° Juliana, married the Reverend Mr Walsh of Birr, of the family of Derrylaghan otherwise Walsh-park. (*Append.* CVI.)

5° By his second wife who died before him, (N, daughter of — Ryan of Cummane) a daughter Anastasia, married to Nicholas Salle of Sallestown co Tipperary Esquire.

XXII. REDMOND MORRES, of Balycappel Cluanymenagh and Rathnalin Esquire. Born at Cluanyn-y-menagh 1683, died at Rathlin 1754, aged 61, and interred in the parish church-yard. He had the following issue by Joan his wife, eldest daughter and coheir with her brothers Ralph and Quarles, (who died issueless) of Robert D'Oyley Esquire. (*Appendix* CXII. *Text.* p. 43, 68.)

1° *John*, his successor and chief of the name; who left no male issue: Reymoud his only son, dying before him. (*Appendix* CXVI.)

2° *Mathew*, who continued this line. —

3d Hervey, and

4th LAURENCE, (so called after Sir Laurence Esmonde, his god-father) who both died young.

XXIII. MATHEW DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES of Rathlin, or Rathmorres Esquire, succeeded on his brother's decease as sole heir male of the eldest branch of de Marisco and Chief of the name. Born at Cluanyn-y-Menagh, 10 August 1726, married 4 February 1766, Margaret 2d daughter of Francis Magan of Emoe co Westmeath Esquire, (uterine brother of O'Conor-Don, father to the present O'Conor-Don (*Alexander*) of Clonallis, co Roscommon, and of O'Flinn an Irish Chief) by Mary his wife daughter of Laurence Esmonde of Balynastra; with whom he had the following issue. — He died at Rathmorres, 19 June 1795, aged 69, and is buried with his parents. (*Appendix* CXXI. *Text*. p. 41.)

1° *Hervey*, of whom presently.

2° REYMOND, died young.

3° FRANCIS, died 1797, in Jamaica, unmarried; a captain in the British service.

4° JOHN, died a Midshipman in the R. N.

5° Mary. 6° Jean. 7° Margaret. 8° Barbara. 9° —

XXIV. HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES, eldest and only surviving son, born 8 March 1767, married 1st 11 September 1794 Louise-Marie-Caroline-Sophia Baroness von Helmstatt, (who died 23 November 1798.) He married secondly, 2 February 1803, Dame Helen Esmonde, born 11th January 1777, 2d daughter and coheir of Bartholemew O'Callan of Osberstown-House, co Kildare Esquire, by Helen daughter to Michael Caulfield of Lewitston Esquire and of Helen Taylor of Swords-House co Dublin, and the widow of John Esmonde of Balynastra Esquire (by whom the present Sir Thomas Esmonde Baronet and other children.) He served in Austria from 1782 to 1794; Adjutant-General and Colonel d'Etat-Major in the French service 19 May 1812 — naturalized in France 1816, and created a Knight of St Louis by His Majesty Louis XVIII, 25 June 1817, (*Appendix* CXXIII.)

Children by the first marriage. —

1° HERVEY-MATHEW, born at Knockalton, co Tipperary, August 1796, died at Rathlin, 10 August 1797, and buried in Lateragh church.

2° LOUISE-JOSEPHINE, born at Knockalton, 22 September 1795 — *Dame*

d'honneur to the Queen and Governess of Honour to the Princess Caroline of Bavaria, sister to the Empress of Austria.

3° JOSEPHINE-MARGARET, born at Knockalton, — September 1797, died in Paris, 25 May 1817.

Children by the second marriage : —

4° HERVEY, born at Streamston-House, co Dublin, 13 September 1804.

5° GEOFFREY, born in Dublin, 23 November 1806.

6° MATHEW-Edward, born in Dublin, 16 November 1808.

7° BOUCHARD-JORDAN, born in Paris, 16 April 1815.

8° JOURDAINE-MARIE, born in Paris, 11 January 1817.

9 10° *Reymond* and *Reymond-Oliver*, died young.

II. *Branch, of Morres of Knockagh, Baronets.*

I. JOHN MORRES of Cloughballyshane or Balyvicshane-castle, Templemore and Knockagh Esquire, second son of Sir John Morres of Lateragh, Knight, and of Anne Dillon of Proudstown — (next brother of Oliver O'Fearlaghan Morres Lord of Lateragh, etc. chief of the name) born in 1490, died 1562, leaving issue by Anastasia daughter to John O'Maolryan of Bakeston-castle, Lord of the territory of Wotheny-O'Maolryan, (sister and coheiress of Hannah wife of Oliver-oge Morres of Farney-bridge-castle John's nephew also, the sister of Honora wife of the turbulent James Fitz-Maurice of Desmond,) one only son, Redmond, and one daughter married to Edward Sweetman of Hood's-grove Esquire. (*Appendix* XCIII. *Text.* p. 47, 48.)

II. REDMOND or REYMOND MORRES of Templemore and Knockagh castles

Esquire, only son of John. Was ten years old at his father's decease, and died 31 August 1624. He married two wives: by the second Catherine Mac-Egan of Kilnelaghan, (now Sopewell-Hall) he had no issue; but, by his first spouse, Elinor Cantwell of Lahagres, he had these children that follow. (*Append.* XCVI. *Text.* p. 48.) Reymond like his father, bore the CRESCENT in his arms, for difference. (*Ibid.*) (1)

1° Sir *John*, of whom hereafter.

2° NICHOLAS MORRES Esquire, of Balyvicrier or Balyorier-Morres in Barony Ikerin co Tip. whose only son Edmond died unmarried.

3° JAMES MORRES; had one son, James, who died unmarried.

4° EDMOND-*Baye* MORRES, died unmarried.

5° THOMAS MORRES of Balycahashy Esquire. He married Sive (Sibhe or Sabina) daughter to Kedagh-Mac-Owen-Mac-Donough-oge O'Kennedy. of Balyhagh, Balycappel, etc. Dynast of Ormond, by whom one only daughter Catherine Morres, the wife of John-oge Morres of Balyrickard-Morres, Farney-bridge, Cluanynym-nagh, etc. Chief of the name. (*Appendix* XCV. C. p. cclxvij. *Appendix* CIII, p. cclxxij. *Text.* p. 64, 65.)

6° JOAN MORRES, married Sir Morgan-Mac-Bryan Kavenagh of Borris co Carlow, his second wife.

7° MARGARET MORRES, wife of James O'Kennedy, son of Kedagh.

8° ANASTACIA MORRES, married Theobald Burke-*Mac-Walter*, Lord of Illeagh.

9° ELEANOR MORRES, the first wife of Thomas Purcell of Borrisoleagh Esquire, (of the House of Loughmoe) whose 2d wife Mary daughter of Owen O'Sullevan-more, was the mother by him, of Mary Purcell, wife of Colonel James Morres.

III. Sir JOHN MORRES of Knockagh, first Baronet — so created 28 March 1631, died at Knockagh-castle 1648, and buried in his chapel at Drom. By

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(1) This branch of the family including the Castlemorres line, until very lately, bore no arms but the *fess dancette* and *rampant lion*: which was the additional bearing granted 'tis supposed to Sir James Morres, Knight-Banneret; the Oliverian line on the other hand, used both coats, sometimes quarterly or on an Escuteon in the center of the cross, sometimes alone, without the cross, and the cross simply without the Ailerons. The motto SI DEUS NOBISCUM, etc. has been uniformly common to the whole family, only the war-cry « *Fear-laghan-aboo* » belongs exclusively to the *descendants* of the first Oliver.

Catherine his wife daughter to Sir Edmond Walsh of Abington co Limerick, he left issue. (*Append.* XCVIII, p. cclxj. *Text.* p. 49.)

1° Sir *Redmond*, his successor.

2° Geoffrey, of Gortnelaghan, died 1689.

3° Stephen, died unmarried.

4° Francis left no male issue.

5° Oliver, died issueless.

6° John; had no male issue.

7 and 8 daughters Margaret and Helen.

IV. Sir REDMOND or REYMOND MORRES, 2d Baronet. He married, by whom 5 sons and 7 daughters, Ellis daughter of Garret Wall of Coolnamucky-castle co Waterford Esquire; died 1650, and was buried at Drom. (*Append.* CI, p. cclxix. *Text.* p. 49.)

1° Sir *John*, his successor.

2° *Hervey*, of whom hereafter.

3° Edmond, died issueless.

4°, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, daughters, Margaret, Anastacia, Elinor, Ellice, Helen, Mary and Catherine.

V. Sir JOHN MORRES of Knockagh, 3d Baronet. Born 1620; died 1720. He married the Honourable Elinor Butler of Cahir, who died 1721; and had issue by her. (*Appendix* CII. *Text.* p. 50.)

1° Redmond Morres Esquire, died before his father. He had been in the French service, and left issue by his wife, a French lady, Sir John 4th Baronet and other children. (*Append.* CV. *Text.* p. 50.)

2° Edmond, died issueless.

3° Nicholas Morres Esquire. He married Susanna daughter to Richard Talbot of Malahide-castle co Dublin Esquire, (cousin to the Duke of Tyrconnel) by whom he had issue; and died 1747. (*Append.* CVII.)

1° Sir *Nicholas*, of whom hereafter.

2° Richard, a Colonel in the French service, died unmarried.

3° Eleanor, married Walter Butler of Garryricken and Kilcash, after whose decease the titles of Countess and Earl of Ormonde were revived in her and her only son John, the father of the present Marquis of Ormonde.

4° FRANCES, married Robert Mac-Gwire of Tempo-castle, co Fermanagh, Chief of the name.

4° JAMES MORRES of Rossestown Esquire, died before his father, leaving issue by Anne Morres his wife, the following children. (*Appendix* CX. p. cclxlviij.)

1° JOHN, died issueless.

2° NICHOLAS, died issueless.

3° EDMOND. issueless.

4° ANNE, married Charles Mathew of Annefield Esquire.

5° MARGARET, wife of James Baker of Balymoreen Esquire.

5° ANTHONY, died 1720, unmarried.

6°, 7, 8, 9, Mary, Anne, Catherine and Elinor, two of whom contracted misalliances.

VI. Sir JOHN MORRES of Knockagh, 4th Baronet, died 1623. By Margaret his wife daughter to Edmond O'Shee of Cloghran co Tipperary Esquire, chief of the name, he left issue. (*Append.* CVIII. *Text.* p. 50.)

1° Sir *Redmond*, his son-and-heir.

2° EDMOND, died unmarried.

3° KATHERINE, married Captain Ambrose Kearney, a French Officer — no issue.

4° MARY MORRES, the first wife of James-Everarde Long of Grove and Killoran co Tipperary Esquire, by whom Redmond - Everarde Long Esquire, who died issueless, and Catherine-Everarde Long, died 1812, in King-street nunnery Dublin, unmarried. James-Everarde married secondly — Fitz-Patrick, by whom 2 sons and 2 daughters.

5° MARGARET, married John Uniacke Esquire of Youghal.

6° ELIZABETH MORRES, espoused — Uniacke Esquire, of same family.

VII. Sir REDMOND MORRES of Knockagh, 5th Baronet, died at Carlow, 11th October 1740, and lies buried at Lateragh. He never married, and bequeathed his whole estate to his kinsman Hervey Morres of Castlemorres first Viscount Mountmorres. (*Append.* CXIII. *Text.* p. 50.)

VIII. Sir SIMON MORRES, 6th Baronet. He was second son of Colonel Redmond and brother to Sir John Morres 4th Baronet. His nephew Sir Red-

mond, disinherited him, as above. By his lady, — daughter of the Reverend —Gregory of Tentower, Queen's-county, he left one son Sir George, and a daughter Jane, wife of — Ballard Esquire. (*Append.* CXIV. *Text.* p. 50.)

IX. Sir GEORGE MORRES, 7th Baronet; died in the isle of Man, unmarried. (*Ibid.*)

X. Sir NICHOLAS MORRES, 8th Baronet; eldest son of Nicholas Morres Esquire and Susanna Talbot of Malahide-castle. (*See descent, V.*) He succeeded to the title on the death of Sir George. Was a General in the French service and Knight of the order of St Louis; and dying at Amboise in Touraine, about the year 1794 or 1795, without leaving any issue by his wife, — Frazer, of the immediate House of Lovatt, in Scotland, the title passed to the late Viscount Mountmorres, his next relation of that line. (*Appendix* CVII, p. cclxliij.)

Branch of Castlemorres.

I. HERVEY MORRES, of Castlemorres Esquire. He died 1724, aged 99 years. He married three times: 1st Letitia daughter to Walsh of the Mountains co Kilkenny; 2dly (by whom no issue) Catherine Butler: and 3dly Frances 3d daughter of Pierce Butler of Barrowmount, eldest son of Edward 1st Viscount Galmoy: his issue as follows. (*Appendix* CIV, p. cclxxvij. *Text.* p. 50.)

By the first wife.—

1° JAMES MORRES, a priest; lived and died in France.

2° RICHARD, died in the French service, S. P.

3° HERVEY, a French Officer; died unmarried.

4° REDMOND, in same service, died unmarried.

5° LETITIA, married — Devereux Esquire.

By the last wife his issue.—

6° *Francis*, who succeeded at Castlemorres: and

7° Jane (or Margaret) married to John (or Morgan) Kavenagh of Balyhale Esquire.

II. FRANCIS MORRES, of Castlemorres Esquire. He married August 1706 Catherine daughter and heir of Sir William Evans of Kilcreen co Kilkenny Baronet, and deceasing 1745, left the following issue. (*Appendix* CIX. *Text*. p. 51.)

1° *Hervey*, of whom presently.

2° *Sir William*, whose article will follow: and

3° *Reymond*, of whom, in his turn.

III. HERVEY MORRES, of Castlemorres. He was created Baron Mountmorres of Castlemorres in the Peerage of Ireland, 1756, and a Viscount 1763. He inherited 1740, by the gift of Sir Redmond Morres, the Lateragh and Knockagh estates. He married 1st 1742, (who died 1754) Lady Letitia Ponsonby, 4th daughter of Brabazon Earl of Bessborough; and 2dly, in 1755, Mary Wall, eldest daughter of William Wall of Coolnamnoky-castle Esquire, by Mary Ponsonby, his wife, 3d daughter of William Viscount Duncannon. The Viscount died 1766, and left the following issue. (*Appendix* CXV. *Text*. p. 51, 52, 53.)

1° *Hervey-Redmond*, his successor.

2° Letitia Morres, married 1st to the Honourable Arthur-Hill Trevor only son of Arthur 1st Viscount Dungannon, by whom Arthur the present Viscount; and 2dly, Randal-William late Marquis of Antrim; by whom her Ladyship had 2 daughters, Anne-Catherine Countess of Antrim and Lady Charlotte Mac-Donnell, married to Lord Mark Ker, brother to the Marquis of Lothian.

3° Sarah Morres, married Reverend Joseph Pratt of Cabragh-castle co Cavan, and issue.

By the 2d wife. —

4° *Francis-Hervey*, of whom presently.

5° William-Mary, drowned near Dublin 1809, leaving by Anne Clarke his wife, an only daughter.

IV. HERVEY-REDMOND Viscount Mountmorres, on the death of his father, succeeded to the Peerage, and on Sir Nicholas's decease to the Baronetcy. He shot himself in London 17 August 1797, and died unmarried. (*Appendix* CXVII. *Text*. p. 53.)

V. FRANCIS-HERVEY, 3d Viscount Mountmorres and 10th Baronet. By Anne Lady Mountmorres, daughter to Joseph Reade Esquire of Castle-Hayle, co Kilkenny, he has one son Hervey, born 20 August 1796, Mary born 8 August 1803, Juliana born 1810. His Lordship has resumed by Royal permission, the family original name de Montmorency (*Append.* CXX. *Text.* p. 53.)

Branch of Kilcreen and Upperwood, Baronets.

I. Sir William-EVANS Morres, second son of Francis of Castlemorres; created a Baronet 24 April 1758, and a member of the Irish Parliament. He married 1st, Margaret daughter and heir of Josiah Heydock of the city of Kilkenny and of Beaulick co Tipperary Esquire: and 2dly, Maria-Juliana Ryves, daughter and coheiress of William Ryves of Upperwood Esquire. Sir William-Evans Morres died 1774. (*Append.* CXVIII. *Text.* p. 51.)

1° Sir Heydock 2d Baronet, M. P. for Irishtown; died 1776, leaving no issue by Frances-Gorges Gore his lady, daughter to Ralph Gore of Barrowmount, (who has remarried with her cousin William Gore Esquire, and issue.)

2° Mary Morres, married to Clayton Bayly of Gowran co Kilkenny Esquire, of the same family of the gallant Marquis of Anglesey, and has issue.

By the second wife Sir William had. —

III. Sir WILLIAM-RYVES DE MONTMORENCY 3d Baronet; born 7 November

1763, is unmarried. In compliance with the Prince Regent's grant the Baronet has reassumed the primitive family name of de Montmorency. (*Ibid.*)

Branch of Frankfort.

I. REDMOND, or REYMOND MORRES Esquire, 3d son of Francis of Castlemorres and Catherine Evans of Kilcreen. He was returned 1773 one of the representatives to Parliament for the city of Dublin. By Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heir of Francis Lodge of the city of Dublin Esquire, he had the following issue; and died at Bruxelles at an advanced age in 1784. (*Append.* CIX. *Text.* p. 52.)

1° *Lodge-Evans*, his successor.

2° Reymond, in Holy Orders. He married Mary-Eyre D'Alton daughter and heir of Edward D'Alton of Deerpark co Clare Esquire and niece to Lord Eyre of Eyrecourt; by whom:

1° Reymond-Hervey, born 1778; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of York's Hussars, (late Major of 9th British Dragoons) married 1801 Letitia, daughter to the Reverend Narcissus-Charles Proby, of the same family of the Earl of Carysfort; by whom 1° Hervey-Francis, born 20 July 1802, 2° Letitia-Emma, born 24 August 1804; 3° Frederica-Henrietta, born 18 October 1806; 4° Reymond-Hervey, born 26 April 1808: 5° William-Ryves, born at St Germain-en-Laye, 4 June 1813; 6° Alberic-Geoffrey, born at St Germain-en-Laye, 23 September 1814. He has resumed by Royal licence the primitive family name de Montmorency.

2° Edward-D'Alton, a Lieutenant in the Royal navy: is married and had issue.

3° Francis-Lodge, late a Lieutenant in 22 Regiment, died unmarried, in India,

4° Elizabeth Morres, married Captain Molesworth of the 20 Regiment Dragoons.

3° Eleanor Morres, married Robert Browne of Browne-hill Esquire, and has issue.

4° Frances-Morres, wedded Andrew-Murray Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's-county, Esquire, with issue.

5° Elizabeth Morres, married Ephraim Hutchinson of the city of Dublin Esquire, and issue.

II. LODGE-EVANS, eldest son, was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Frankfort Baron of Galmoye 30 July 1800, and Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, January 22 1815. His Lordship was born January 26 1747, married, 1st January 1777 (by whom who died 1787, he had no children) Mary, daughter and heir of Joseph Fade of the city of Dublin Esquire: and secondly, Catherine daughter of George White of Castle-Bellingham, by whom 1° Lodge-Reymond born 24 November 1806, 2d Catherine-Penelope, 3° Mary-Elizabeth, 4° Emilia-Eleonor, and other issue. His Lordship by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's grant, has obtained the Royal Licence to reassume and bear, the primitive family name de Montmorency. (*Appendix* CXXII. *Text*. p. 52.

For Certificate of this Pedigree by Ulster King of arms of all Ireland, *see*, Appendix CXX.—

Title of Mac-Morres, and Mac-Morres's country. (*See Appendix* XL, p. clv.)

After the disgrace of Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, who had assumed the ancient native Irish title Mac-Morres, in the reign of Henry III, William Earl-Marshal claiming supreme power in Leinster in the right of his wife, Earl Strongbow's daughter and heir, seized into his hands the entire baronies of Forth and Bargy; which possessions Geoffrey had inherited from his paternal uncle,

constable Hervey de Montmorency-Marisco, and in lieu thereof Earl William granted to Lord Geoffrey's sons, all that northern mountainous uncultivated district lying between the Mac-da-mores and O'Kinselagh's lands, and O' Toole's and O'Byrne's country, on the borders of Wexford and Wicklow, wherein the strong castles of Kilcoolerelin or Coolevelin stood; which territory thereupon obtained the name, of MAC-MORRES'S COUNTRY — Earl William at the same time made over to the de Mariscos the adjacent districts wrested by him and his followers in Wicklow, from the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, bordering on those lands that Lord Geoffrey inherited with Christiana de Riddlesford his wife.

A portion of those lands he afterwards ceded to the heirs of Reginald Talbot, whose descendant Sir Peter Talbot of Malahide received from Henry VIII, a further grant of the western part of de Marisco's acquisitions, which upon the reduction of those countries into shire-ground, obtained the designation of, the Barony of Talbotstown. (*Rolls-Office Henry VIII, Ir. Stat.*)

By the statute, 15 Charles I (*anno* 1640) the King under a star-chamber inquisition was adjudged in the real seisin and possession of a good estate to Him and his heirs and successors, in right of the crown, in the lands, etc. etc. in the Murrowes, Kilhobuck, etc. in Mac-Vadock's country; in Kilcoolereline *alias* Coolevelin in MAC-MORRES'S COUNTRY : — also, in Kenselagh's or Mac-da-more's country, and Brackenagh, all in the country of Wexford. — (*Bullingbrook Statutes*, p. p. 676, 678.)

Those possessions which by reason of the constant residence of the Chief in Kerry or Tipperary, and the hostile incursions of the ancient proprietors, produced little or nothing for many successive generations to the de Marisco family, who generally portioned-out their illegitimate children with farms assigned them here, provided they could keep them; and drew no other emolument from their hereditary title — Mathew Morres of Balyrickard-Morres, Esquire, had still in 1689 some lands at Balymorres and in the Devil's-glen co Wicklow; but, the whole of Mac-Morres's country was forfeited by his grand and great-grand father, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles I.

Branch of Gisors.

I. PAGAN, or PAYEN, called also, THIBAULT-PAYEN, and Payen de Neanffle, Castellan and Lord of Gisors, appears from very circumstancial evidence to have been 4th son of Geoffrey de Montmorency, sometimes styled *the Rich*; 2d son (not brother as Du Chesne has it) of Hervé grand Bouteiller of France, the

founder of the line de Marisco. — By Matilda, his wife, he left : (*Du Chesne*, p. 278.)

1° Hervey de Gisors, died S. P.

2° *Hugh*, of whom presently.

3° Thibaud de Gisors, living in 1176.

4° Margaret de Gisors, wife of William d'Aiguillon, Lord de Trie.

5° Matilda de Gisors, married Richard de Montmorency de Banterlu.

6° Richilde de Gisors.

II. HUGH Castellan and Count de Gisors. — Was of the party of Henry I, of England. By Matilda his wife, he had issue. (*Orderic. Vitalis, lib.* xij p. 879. *Du Chesne*, p. 680, *preuv.* p. 414, 415.)

1° *John*, his successor.

2° Idonea.

III. JOHN, Count de Gisors. In the reign of Philip-Augustus he was one of the richest and most powerful noblemen in France; he was still living in 1206; to him succeeded his only son.

IV. WILLIAM, Count de Gisors : his spouse Joan ; they flourished 1244, 1259, but died issueless; and in them terminated this line. (*Du Chesne, preuves*, p. 417.) A family de Gisors, flourished in Essex, a long time; but I cannot affirm they branched from this line. (*See Morants Essex.*)

Branch of Fitz-Piers de Marisco Earls of Essex.

I. PETER; PIERRE or PIERS FITZ-GEOFFREY, 5th son of Geoffrey de Montmorency, is founder of one of the most illustrious lines of this Family. He was Lord of Kirtling in Cambridgeshire, of Shouldham-in-Marisco, of Wirham or Witham, Strumsau, Roscelyn, etc. in Norfolk, of Pyrie and other manors in Northampton, Ludgershall in Wilts; Agmondisham in Bucks, and of various possessions in England, and of Dynas and Blenleveney in Wales. He was Seneschal of Norfolk, and as Peter de Sengham *Dapifer*, subscribed next after his eldest brother Hervey de Montmorency, a charter of Adelaide de Clermont to Acre Abbey. Also, to a charter to Andover monastery, then a cell of St Florence of Saumur, his name appears. (*Appendix* XXII. *Parkyn, Hist. King's-Lynn*, p. 171. *Monast. Anglic., tom. I*, p. 552.) His issue is recorded to have been,

1° Hervey Fitz-Peter. (*Appendix* XXIII.)

2° Walter Fitz-Peter. (*Append.* XXIV.

3° Simon Fitz Peter-Fitz Geoffrey. (*Ibid.* XXV.)

4° Adam Fitz-Peter. (*Ibid.* XXVI.)

5° Herbert Fitz-Peter. (*Appendix* XXVII.)

6° Reginald Fitz-Peter. (*Append.* XXVIII.)

7° Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, who comes next. —

II. GEOFFREY FITZ-PETER, or FITZ-PIERS, as he is sometimes called, was one of the most powerful subjects that ever lived in England. He was Viceroy of England, and the wisest man in the British Empire. — By Lady Beatrix de Say, his first wife, daughter to Geoffrey Lord de Say and Beatrix de Mandeville, sister to Geoffrey and aunt and heir of William de Mandeville, successive Earls of Essex, which Beatrix (wife of Geoffrey) died in child-bed about the year 1200, he had the following issue. — Geoffrey died 14th K. John, (1212.)

1° Geoffrey :

2° *William*, both Earls of Essex.

3° Henry, Dean of Wolverhampton.

4° Lady *Maud*, married, as hereafter, to Henry de Bohun Earl of Hereford.

By Aveline his second wife the Earl had.

5° John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco, of whom, in his turn.

6° N, — wife of Savaric son to Engelgerius de Bohun Baron of Midhurst : and

7° Maud the younger, married to — D'Oyley. (*Mills catalogue of Honour*, p. 850, 851.)

III. Geoffrey-Fitz Geoffrey-Fitz Peter de Marisco, surnamed de Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Gloucester. In 15 of King John, doing his homage he had livery of the whole barony of Earl William de Mandeville, and having the title of Earl of Essex, the King gave him to wife, Isabella Countess of Clare and Gloucester, third daughter of William de Clare Earl of Gloucester. Which Isabella was the divorced Queen of the same King John; but after he had reigned with her one year, repudiated her under pretence of barrenness. He was killed at a Tournament; leaving no issue. (*Appendix* XXX.)

IV. WILLIAM FITZ-GEOFFREY FITZ-PIERS DE MARISCO, surnamed de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. He sided with Louis King of France and the malcontent Barons against King John, and died without issue *anno* 1227, in the flower of youth, and was buried at Shouldham-in-Marisco. (*Append.* XXXI.)

V. MAUD DE MARISCO MANDEVILLE Countess of Essex. She was fourth child of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers and Beatrix de-Say, and succeeded to the possessions and titles of her brothers, as next heir of the full blood. The Countess, espoused Henry de Bohun Earl of Hereford, Hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who died 1220 on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, undertaken in company with Saer de Quincy, Geoffrey de Montmorency-Marisco, and other noblemen, when yet very young; their issue:

1° *Humphrey* V.

2° RALPH DE BOHUN.

VI. HUMPHREY V, espoused 1° Maud daughter to the Count d'Eu; 2d Maud d'Avenbury. To him succeeded.

VII. HUMPHREY VI, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who left issue by Joan daughter to Robert de Quincy.

VIII. HUMPHREY VII, who died 1298, the father of

IX. HUMPHREY VIII, who by the Princess ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET daughter to King EDWARD I and widow of John Earl of Holland and Zealand, had issue Humphrey, who died young; 2d John Earl of Hereford and Essex, died 1355, issueless; 3d Humphrey IX, died unmarried, 13 october 1361; 4° Edward, died unmarried: 5° (twin with Edward) William, his successor; 6° daughter Eleanor, wife of James first Earl of Ormond; from whom, by Lady Ellice Butler, daughter to Pierce Earl of Ormond-and-Ossory, the wife of Oliver Morres surnamed *O' Fearlaghan*, the writer of these memoirs lineally and legitimately descends in common with the marquis of Ormonde—7° Margaret de Bohun, wife of Hugh de Courtenay Earl of Devonshire.

X. WILLIAM DE BOHUN Earl of Essex Hereford and Northampton, was father of.

XI. HUMPHREY X, who died 17 January 1372, leaving two daughters his

coheirs, by Joan Fitz-Alan his wife, daughter to Richard Earl of Arundel, who died 7 April 1419 : viz.

I. ELEANOR Countess of Essex and Northampton, wedded THOMAS PLANTAGENET, surnamed *of Woodstock*, Duke of Gloucester, Constable of England, son of Lionel Duke of Clarence, son to King EDWARD III; but had no issue. She died 3d October 1399. 3d

II. MARY Countess of Hereford. She espoused in 1380, Henry IV King of England, and died in 1394, leaving issue, 1° the renowned King HENRY V, born 1388, crowned 13th April 1413, Proclaimed Regent of France, 20 May 1420 : and heir to the Crown. — (*Appendix* XXXI B.)

We now return to John Fitz-Geoffrey youngest son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers Earl of Essex, by Aveline, his second wife; which John bears in all cotemporary histories of England and Ireland, the title *de Marisco*.

I. JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO, Baron of Berkhamstead, Lord of Kirtling in Cambridgeshire, and of the Barony of Islands, in Thomnmond, in Ireland; Viceroy of Ireland 30 Henry III. By Isabella his wife daughter and heir of Ralph Bygot third son to Hugh third Earl of Norfolk, widow of Gilbert son of Walter de Lacy Earl of Meath, he had issue two sons and 4 daughters, and died the 43 Henry III (1259) and was buried at Shouldham-in-Marisco. (*Appendix* XXXII.)

II. Lord JOHN FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO, eldest son. He sided with the malcontent Barons headed by Simon de Monfort Earl of Leicester, and at the battle of Lewes, 24 May 1264 (in which Henry III, Prince Edward his son, and Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans were made prisoners) Lord John de Marisco commanded a wing of the victorious army. He died, 4 Edward I, without children; and was succeeded by his only brother. (*Appendix* XXXIII.)

III. Lord RICHARD FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO Peer of England. He was in the Expedition, 10 Edward I, made into Wales; and summoned to Parliament among the Barons of the realm, 23 of same reign. He died 25 Edward I in France, issueless. (*Appendix* XXXIV.) To whom succeeded his sisters, his heirs.

IV. Lady Maud de Marisco, married 1 Gerrard Lord Furnival, 2° William de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, Baron of Elmley. (*Appendix* XXXV.)

V. Lady Isabella de Marisco, espoused Robert Lord de Vipont hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland. (*Appendix* n°. XXXVI.)

VI. Lady Aveline de Marisco, married Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulster. (*Appendix* XXXVII.)

VII. Lady Joan de Marisco; She espoused her cousin, Theobald Lord Butler of Arklow, 4th hereditary Butler of Ireland; ancestor of the House of Ormonde. (*Appendix* XXXVIII.)

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No I.

Situation et Antiquité de la ville de Montmorency et étymologie de son nom. (Duchesne, chap. II, page 7, etc.)

« La ville de Montmorency, qui a donné le nom à cette grande famille, est située dessus un mont à deux lieues de St-Denis, sépulcre des Rois, et à quatre de Paris, capitale de tout le Royaume. D'un côté elle est bornée d'une forest contenant six lieues ou environ; où le Seigneur a toute justice, haute, moyenne et basse. Bornes d'autant plus agréables et singulières, que de tous temps les Princes et Grands de France ont préféré l'exercice de la chasse à tous autres. D'où vient aussi qu'en cette forest se void un vieil chasteau avec doubles fossez, lequel on appelle encore aujourd'hui le *Chasteau de la chasse*. D'autre part, la mesme ville a à son pied une longue vallée, qui en prend sa dénomination, abondante et fertile en plusieurs sortes de bons fruits; et partout elle est environnée d'un grand nombre de beaux villages, qui dépendent de sa jurisdiction. Il y a diverses marques en cette ville qui font juger qu'elle a été d'ancienneté non seulement l'héritage d'une maison illustre et signalée, mais avec cela l'une des principales places de tout la Parisis; car il est certain que, de temps immémorial, elle a porté le titre éminent de Baronnie, et a esté tousiours tenue immédiatement de la couronne de France, à un faucon d'or de relief. Dès l'établissement des fiefs, il y en a eu aussi plus de six CENTS, qui ont relevé continuellement de sa domination, aux us et coustumes de France et du Vexin. Elle a chastelnie, prévôté, tabellionage, travers, forages, roages, amendes et tous autres droicts appartenants à hauts Seigneurs. C'est le siége du premier Doyen rural de l'Evêché de Paris, qui a en sa charge cent paroisses et estend son pastorité plus loing qu'aucun des autres. Il y a une Église collégiale dédiée à l'honneur de St-Martin, et fondée de si long-temps par un Seigneur du lieu, que la révolution des siècles a fait perdre la mémoire de son nom. Estant néanmoins indubitable, que pour cela le droict de donner les Prébendes d'icelle a passé depuis à tous ses successeurs. Et de plus, on void encore près de la même Eglise les vestiges d'un vieil chasteau, qui a été réputé autrefois l'un des plus forts de tout le pays. Tesmoin ce que divers Historiens remarquent, qu'il arresta l'armée de l'Empereur *Othon II*, qui venoit mettre le siége devant Paris, l'an neuf cents soixante-dix-huit: et qu'environ six-vingts ans après il soustint les efforts de celle du Roy Louis le gros, composée des forces de France et de Flandre.

Mais finalement les Anglois de la garnison de Creil, et autres ennemis, le ruinèrent avec les murs de la ville, durant la prison du *Roy Jean II*. Depuis lequel temps ils n'ont point esté rebastis. Le territoire voisin est pareillement décoré de plusieurs anciens Prieurez, et Hostels-Dieu, de la formation des Seigneurs. Entre lesquels celui de *Deuil* leur doibt pour reconnoissance certains devoirs, aux quatre Festes solemnelles de l'an. Bref ce lieu de Montmorency a mérité tant de recommandation, principalement pour les grands et célèbres hommes qu'il a produits, que le roy Henry II estima très-juste de l'honorer du tiltre glorieux de Duché et Pairie de France.

« Or que le mesme lieu soit très-ancien, on le recueille de ce que dès l'Empire des Romains en Gaule, il se trouve avoir eu de la splendeur et réputation. Car il y a dans le Code Theodosian un rescript des Empereurs Valens, Gratian et Valentinian, donné à *Morentiacus*, le vingt-septième jour de juillet, Gratian estant Consul pour la quatriesme fois avec Merobaudes, etc. lequel Merobaudes ou Mellobaudes, qualifié roi des Gaules, (*v. Ammian Marcellinus, Lib. 31.*) vécut en l'an de Jésus-Christ trois cents soixante-dix-sept.

» Extrait du code Theodosian, lib. I, tit. VII, de Officio Rectoris Provinciæ.

» VI. Imppp. Valens, Gratianus et Valentinianus AAA. ad Antonium Præfectum Prætorio.

« Ne quis domum judicis ordinarii postmeridiano tempore ex occasione secreti ingredi familiariter affectet, ejusdem duntaxat Provinciæ, sive notus judici, sive etiam ignotus, gestet tamen honoris auctoritatem proferens. Data V. Kal. Aug. *Morantiaca*, Gratiano Augusto IIII et Merobaude Coss. (*Du Chesne preuves, p. 1.*)

» *Charte insérée au Chartulaire de l'Abbaye de St-Denis en France, avec cette inscription :*

» Præceptum Karoli Calvi Regis de Maurenciaco — alias
» Confirmatio Karoli Calvi Regis super donatione *Leuthonis* in pago *Camliacense*.
» Super fluvium Iteræ in villa nuncupatæ *Maurinciagi-curte*.

« In nomine sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis. Amen. KAROLUS, GRATIA DEI REX. Cùm ea quæ fidelibus nostris munificentiâ liberalitatis nostræ largimur, quæ etiam ipsi ob amorem Dei sanctorum reverentiæ, et servorum Christi utilitatibus tradere procurant, nostræ auctoritatis præcepto secundùm eorum petitionem ad devotionem ipsorum confirmare satagimus, Christianorum Regum consuetudinem exercemus. Proinde noverit omnium fidelium Dei ac nostrorum, præsentium scilicet et futurorum industria, quia Leutho fidelis noster celsitudinis nostræ adiens excellentiam, petiit ut res quas ei largitatis nostræ benigni-

tate per nostræ auctoritatis præceptum in proprium tradidemus, quasque ipse divinæ inspirationis amore cumpunctus, sancto Dyonisio preciosissimo patrono nostro, monachisque in ejusdem sancti cœnobio consistentibus legaliter tradiderat, nostrâ auctoritate ab eo traditas confirmaremus; quatinus et merces nobis apud Deum per intercessionem jam dicti preciosissimi protectoris nostri, et orationes servorum Dei amplior accresseret, etiam dicti fidelis nostri devotioni plenius satisfacere studeremus. Cujus petitioni libentissimè annuentes, per hoc nostræ auctoritatis præceptum easdem res, villam scilicet quæ nuncupatur *Maurinciagi-Curtis*, sitam in comitatu Camliacense super fluvium Isoro, cum adjacentiis et pertinentiis suis, villulas videlicet duas ibidem superpositas præfato nomine nuncupatas cum ecclesiâ ibidem sitâ, et in alio loco villam nuncupatam Croiacum, et in tertio loco in pago Beluacense in villâ quæ appellatur Trociacus mansus duos, hoc nostræ confirmationis edicto ad præfatam casam Dei eo tenore eâque conditione (1) in donationis vel traditionis chartâ jam dicti fidelis nostri Leuthonis continetur, traditas vel confirmatas esse concedimus, et in perpetuum per futura tempora confirmamus. Et ut hoc nostræ confirmationis auctoritas pleniorem in Dei nomine per ventura tempora obtineat firmitatis vigorem, eam manu nostrâ subterfirmare decrevimus, et annuli nostri impressione signari jussimus.

Signum Karoli *gloriosissimi Regis*.

Rageinfredus Notarius ad vicem *Hludowici* recognovit.

« Data XII Kal. Feb. anno V regnante Karolo glorioso Rege. Indicto VII. Actum Compendio Palatio regio, in Dei nomine feliciter. Amen. » (*Ibid. p. p. I. II.*)

« *Gratian* fist deux Constitutions à Nevers et à Paris : aussi est-il croyable qu'il dressa la seconde à *Montmorency*, ville ancienne du Parisis, où l'aménité du séjour et le plaisir de la chasse pouvoient l'avoir invité. En quoi il y a d'autant plus d'apparence, *que le mot simple de Moranciacus est pareillement usité pour Montmorency, en diverses histoires, chartes et autres monumens de l'antiquité.* (*Du Chesne, p. 9.*)

« Quant à l'origine et étymologie de ce nom, il est bien plus difficile d'en parler avec certitude. Car la négligence des Gaulois, qui ne rédigeoient rien par escrit, et les grands changemens survenus en la Gaule depuis Gratian, ont rendu douteuses la pluspart des vrayes origines des noms. D'où est arrivé que celui de Montmorency entre autres, se trouvant escrit en diverses manières, a donné sujet à des explications fort différentes. Car les uns, qui l'ont veu nommé *Maurenciacus* ou *Maurinciacus*, ont creu qu'il avoit pris cette dénomination des *Maures*. Entre lesquels *Etienne Forcadel* jurisconsulte, et ceux qui l'ont

suivy, se sont imaginez que certain *Guy* surnommé *le Blond* seigneur de ce lieu, y fist bastir un chasteau en mémoire du Roy des Maures occis par lu en bataille, au temps du Prince Charles Martel. Quelques autres ont mis en avant, que *Mouran-t'yck* signifie en vieille langue celtique ou gauloise, » *Ultérieur à la rive du fleuve*, » et que de là *Montmorency* a tiré son appellation, pour ce qu'il est proche de la rivière de Seine. Mais telles opinions sont autant esloignées de la vérité, que ridicules. Il y auroit plus de raison, si le temps n'y résistoit, d'en rapporter les commencements à *Maurontus* comte de Marseille, dont est fait mention en la chronique de *Fredegaire* et aux annales du Roy Pepin; puisque *Paul Emile* l'appelle *Mauritius* et que *Montmorency semble estre dit Mons-mauritii dedans l'histoire d'Hibernie escrite avant mille-deux-cents.* Ou bien on pourroit la répéter de *Mauringus* seigneur François, que l'Empereur Louis le Débonnaire envoya en Italie, l'an huict-cents-vingt-deux, pour estre comte ou gouverneur de Brexe; comme témoignent les vieux historiens. Ce qui auroit aussi pour appuy l'auctorité de quelques chartes, dans lesquelles Montmorency est nommé Monsmauringus et Monsmauringi. Ce nom donc estant beaucoup plus ancien que tels seigneurs, d'autres ont pris de là occasion d'en rechercher l'étymologie plus haute. Car *Paul Emile* (1) la dérive d'un *Maurentius*, qu'il dit avoir jetté les premiers fondements du lieu, de fort longue antiquité. Ce qu'ont encore escrit après lui le sieur du Haillan, et Anthoine du Verdier au liv. VIII de sa Prosopographie. Opinion d'autant plus probable, qu'en ce royaume, il y a plusieurs lieux assis sur des monts et roches, lesquels, ensuite des noms de leur assiette, ont retenu aussi ceux de leurs fondateurs, ou des seigneurs plus anciens qui les ont accreuz et fortifiez. Car comme Montgascon, Montmaurin, Monmaurillon, Montbéron, Montdidier: Rochefoucauld, Rochechouard, Rocheguyon, Rochederien, Rochemadour et semblables, ne signifient autre chose que le mont de Gascon ou Gasce, de Maurin, de Maurille, de Bérulphe, de Didier; la roche de Foucauld, d'Eschivard ou Chouard, de Guion, de Derien, d'Amadour: pareillement le mont ou chasteau de Maurencius peut avoir receu de luy le nom de Montmorency, qui par divers chartes est appelé Mons Maurencii et Monsmaurenciacus. Mais pour ce que, selon la primitive et plus ancienne orthographe de ce mot, qui est en la loy de l'Empereur Gratian remarquée cy-dessus, on le trouve aussi escrit Monsmoranciacus en plusieurs tiltres et historiens: d'autres (2) se sont persuadez que l'autheur de son origine fut quelque Morantius, de l'ordre des sénateurs, ou chevaliers Romains. Car outre que ce nom est purement

(1) (*Paul Emile*, vie de Philippe Ier.)

(2) *P. Bertius*, Traité de l'Antiquité de Montmorency.

Romain, comme Vigilantius, Prudentius; il y a peu de lieux en la Gaule ou ailleurs, convenants de terminaison avec Moranciacus, dont les noms ne soient aussi venus de divers seigneurs romains. Ainsi d'Albinius s'est fait Albiniacus, vulgairement d'Aubigny : d'Aurelius, *Aureliacus*, Aurilly et Aurillac, de Corvinus, *Corviniacus* ou *Corbiniacus*, Corbigny : de Carisius, *Carisiacus*, Crecy : de Calvinus, *Calviniacus*, Chauvigny : de Clemens, *Clemenciacus*, Clamecy de Jovinus, *Joviniacus*, Joigny : de Marcellus, *Marcelliacus*, Marcilly et Marcillac : de Martius, *Martiacus*; Marsac : et une infinité d'autres. Entre lesquels on peut conséquemment mettre *Morantiacus*, comme venant de *Morantius*, qui est *Morancy*, et par addition de l'assiette *Montmorancy*,

« Toutefois il ne seroit par avanture pas moins à-propos de tirer la source de ce nom des anciens Gaulois. Car quel inconvénient y a-t-il de la rapporter à *Mauritasgus*, célèbre prince de la Gaule, ou à quelqu'un de ses ancestres de pareil nom, lesquels *Jules-Cœsar* dit avoir règné autrefois sur ceux de *Sens*, peuple puissant et de grande auctorité? Certes les Parisiens, au territoire desquels est situé *Montmorency*, avoient contracté dès long-temps une fort étroite alliance avec les Senonois, ainsi que te-moigne le mesme *Cæsar*. Et néanmoins quand les Senonois chassèrent leur roy *Cavarinus* frère de *Mauritasgus*, pour ce qu'il estoit amy des Romains, les Parisiens ne consentirent point à leur entreprise : peut-estre à cause de la grandeur et puissance que ces deux princes obtenoient parmi eux. On recognoistra aussi par la suite de l'histoire, que de toute antiquité les seigneurs de Montmorency possédoient diverses terres au pays de Sens. Puis, il se trouve une charte au chartulaire de l'abbaye de St. Denys de l'an huict-cents-quarante-cinq, (*voyez ci-dessous :*) qui semble favoriser grandement cette conjecture. Car elle a pour titre au-dessus, *Præceptum de Mourenciaco*. Autrement, « Confirmation de Charles le Chauve Roy, de la donation faite par *Leuthon* à l'abbaye de St-Denys, du village appellé *Maurinciagi-curtis*, situé au territoire de *Camly* sur la rivière d'*Oise*, village nommé aussi dedans la charte *Maurinciogi-curtis*, c'est-à-dire *la Court* ou demeure ancienne de *Maurinciagus*, qui peut bien estre *le Mauritasgus de Cæsar*. Estant certain que les premiers noms Gaulois ont esté diversement corrompus et altérez par les langues romaine, française et autres. De façon qu'il est aisé à présumer que du même *Mauritasgus* se soient formez par succession de temps, *Mauriciagus*, *Maurinciagus*, *Morinciacus*, *Morenciacus*, *Moranciacus Moriniacus :* et par abrégé *Morantius*, *Maurentius*, *Mauringus*, *Mauriscus*, *Moriacus* et autres semblables, usitez pour désigner tant la ville de *Montmorency*, située au Parisis, que le village de *Morency* assis sur la rivière d'Oise, au diocèse de Beauvais. Présomption d'autant plus conforme à la vérité, que le sujet n'en est pas sans exemple. Car Ptolomée l'Itinéraire, imprimé soubs le nom d'Antonin,

et autres vieux géographes, appellent la cité de Wormes *Borbethomagus*, qui depuis a esté nommée *Vorvetomagus*, *Vorvemagus*, *Wormagia*, *Wormacia* et *Guarmacia*. Choisy-sur-Aisne, séjour des premiers roys de France, et où Childebert mesmes fût enterré, se trouve aussi nommé en divers temps *Cosiacus*, *Causagus*, *Cosacus*, *Cociacus*, *Cauciacus*, *Coceium*. La cité de Beauvais, *Belgivagus*, *Bellovagus*, *Belvagus*, *Belvacus*, et ainsi de plusieurs autres lieux terminez en *agus* ou *acus*, qui estoit une diction gauloise (1). Quoy que c'en soit, il ne faut point doubter que Montmorency n'ait retenu cette appellation de son assiette, et du nom de quelque seigneur illustre et puissant, qui l'a autrefois construite, agrandie, ou fortifiée. »

APPENDIX, N° I. AA.

Armoiries, Timbre et Supports de la Maison de Montmorency, et l'Institution de l'Ordre du Chien.

« Entre les armoiries introduites de l'antiquité pour honorer la vertu des braves hommes, et distinguer les familles nobles et illustres, les unes des autres, celles de la maison de Montmorency ont eu aussi tousiours beaucoup d'estime et de recommandation. Elles sont d'or, à une croix de gueulle, accompagnée ou cantonnée de seize alerions, d'azur, que tous les anciens appellent aiglettes: les figurants avec aisles rabatuës, et bien souvent avec bec et piez, comme de petites aigles. Car il n'y a pas cent ans que l'usage a prévalu de les nommer alerions, et les dépeindre à aisles éploiées ou estendues, sans piez et sans bec; estant certain, que mesmes les vieux autheurs François prenoient le mot d'alerion pour aiglette. — Mais les modernes, qui ont voulu rendre quelque raison des armes, ne se sont pas accordez en l'origine de celles-cy. Car les uns escrivent que le premier seigneur de cette maison, qui embrassa la foy

(1) « ACO OU ACRO » : Quand ce mot précède un nom de ville, comme Acro-Corinthe, Aço-» Polis, cela signifie, dans le style ancient, que cette ville avoit une citadelle sur le lieu le plus » élevé qui commandoit cette ville. » (V. *Gaigue*, *Dictionnaire militaire*.) Wherever those terms precede (or terminate) the name of a town as Acro-Corinthe, Aro-Polis (Morenci-aro) it expresses in the language of the ancients the existence in such places of a citadel or Fortress that commanded those towns.

chrestienne, prit pour armoiries une croix d'argent avec quatre aiglettes ou alerions en champ d'or, peut-estre pour marque de son ardente vivacité à pénétrer les mystères de la religion. D'autres tiennent qu'ayant pris seulement la croix d'argent au temps de son baptesme, comme vrayes armes et enseignes de la foy, ses successeurs y adjoustèrent depuis les quatre aiglettes, (1) en mémoire des grands services par eux rendus à quelques empereurs romains, dont les enseignes principales estoient embellies d'aigles : ou pour avoir dignement administré soubs eux quelques grands offices ou gouvernements, durant qu'ils avoient la domination des Gaules. Il y en a aussi qui mettent en avant que les anciens seigneurs de Montmorency portèrent la croix seule, jusqu'à certain Guy le Blond, lequel ils s'imaginent avoir espousé *Orchilde* fille de *Childebrand*, et cousine germaine de Pepin Roy de France, dont les armes estoient d'or à quatre *alerions* d'azur : et que pour l'honneur de cette alliance, il les adjousta aux cantons de sa croix. (2) Ce qu'ils disent que sa postérité garda tant qu'enfin Mathieu de Montmorency Connestable de France prist en mariage l'héritière de la famille de Laval, qui portoit semblablement d'or à quatre alerions d'azur, et une croix de gueulle chargée de cinq coquilles d'argent : à raison de quoi il multiplia ses *alerions* (3) ou *aiglettes*, premièrement à huit, puis à seize, et retint la croix de gueulle au lieu de celle d'argent. Bref, quelques autres asseurent que le changement de la croix d'argent en gueulle, et l'addition de seize aiglettes aux cantons d'icelle, arriva du temps de l'empereur Othon I, lequel ayant obtenu une victoire signalée contre les Hongrois, environ l'an neuf cents soixante-deux, pour mémoire de seize enseignes des ennemis qu'abbatit et gagna lors sur eux le seigneur de Montmorency, père de Bouchard le Barbu, avec une grande effusion de leur sang, il lui fist prendre la croix de gueulle avec seize alerions, au lieu de celle d'argent qu'il portoit accompagnée seulement de quatre.

« Il n'est pas besoin de s'arrester à l'examen de toutes ces opinions, dont la pluspart se réfutent assez d'elles-mesmes. Car en premier lieu, suivant les règles de l'art des Hérauds, la croix des armes de Montmorency ne doibt avoir esté d'argent en champ d'or : pour ce que nulles armoiries, exceptées celles du

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(1) Mémoires de la Maison de Laval Mss., Forcadel, etc.

(2) Gebhard, the Historian, speaking of the arms of the House of Lorrain, observes that, in the 11th century, *Eagles* were only borne to designate the rank of Markgraf, or Marquis. (*p.* 379, *t. I.*)

(3) « *Ailerion*, *Alauda*, *Alaus*; Pliny and Suetonius relate; that from a Bird so called in » French, and in Latin *Galerita* or *Cassitas*, Julius Cæsar named a Legion which he raised in » Gaul. This word is still used in Languedoc, and in old French; but not known in the Celtic, » or to the inhabitants of Lower Britany. » (*Mem. of Languedoc*, *p.* 459.)

royaume de Hierusalem, ne se composent de deux métaux l'un sur l'autre Secondement, il n'y a point de preuve que de Childebrand soit née une fille mariée en la maison de Montmorency, ny qu'il ait porté les alerions d'azur en ses armes : cela estant inventé sur ce que Charlemagne, fils de son neveu Pepin, mérita depuis l'Empire d'Occident, qui a eu tousiours l'aigle pour armoiries. En après, tant s'en faut que l'empereur Othon I ait donné les seize aiglettes avec la croix de gueulle au seigneur de Montmorency, que plus de deux cents cinquante ans depuis luy, ceux de cette maison n'en portoient encore que quatre en leurs armes, comme il sera vérifié cy-après. Et d'ailleurs, la première famille de Laval ne portoit non plus les alerions avant qu'elle fondist en celle de Montmorency : ains avoit un léopard pour armoiries, selon que tesmoignent les vieux sceaux, qui seront représentez en leur lieu. L'on peut donc dire avec plus de vraysemblance, que comme Prudence remarque des anciens chevaliers chrétiens, qui combattoient soubs les enseignes de la foy, qu'en leurs escus, ou boucliers, ils portoient gravé le nom du Christ, et ornoient les crestes de leurs heaumes et tymbres du signe de la croix : aussi le premier seigneur de Montmorency, qui fist profession du christianisme, choisit dès lors pour armoiries la croix de gueulle, en mémoire de la passion et du sang du Sauveur. Voulant signifier par-là, qu'il estoit résolu de porter ses armes, et exposer sa vie à tous momenst, pour le service de la foy chrestienne. Ce que ses descendants accomplirent depuis en diverses occasions, ainsi que l'histoire fera voir. Et quant aux aiglettes, ou alerions, il y a de l'apparence que ce fut Bouchard I du nom. seigneur de Montmorency, lequel en adjousta premièrement quatre aux cantons de la croix, pour marque de quatre enseignes Impériales conquises par luy sur l'armée d'Othon II, lorsqu'ayant prins et ruiné le chasteau de Montmorency, elle fut défaite par les François; près de la rivière de l'Aisne, l'an neuf cents soixante-dix-huit (1). Car si on lit qu'aucuns ont adjousté autrefois à leurs armoiries autant de chasteaux qu'ils en avoient prins par force de guerre; d'autres autant de besans, annelets, cercles, ou figures semblables, comme ils avoient tué d'ennemis en un combat, et si quelques vainqueurs ont mesmes quitté leurs armes entières, pour retenir celles que les vaincus portoient auparavant: pourquoi un seigneur de Montmorency n'aura-t-il point embelli les siennes de quatre aiglettes, pour autant d'enseignes Impériales gagnées par luy en champ de bataille? (2) Cela doit estre estimé d'autant plus véritable, que depuis Mathieu de Montmorency II du nom se trouve avoir encore multiplié les mesmes alerions jusqu'à seize, pour la gloire de douze autres enseignes ou bannières Impériales,

(1) Jean de Hollander, en son traité de la *Noblesse* et autres.

(2) Philippe Moreau, Tab, des armoiries de France : J. de Hollander, ep.

qu'il conquist sur les gens d'Othon IV, empereur, à la journée de Bovines, l'an mille deux cents quatorze. Estant asseuré que, comme l'honneur croist à mesure que les vertus et mérites s'accroissent, pareillement les armoiries peuvent estre augmentées souventesfois pour quelques nouveaux exploits de guerre signalez et mémorables. Tesmoins les armes des Roys de Portugal, lesquelles ont receu plusieurs augmentations en divers temps, et pour différentes victoires obtenuës par eux sur leurs ennemis. Quoy que ce soit, l'auctorité des anciens sceaux des seigneurs de Montmorency certifie, qu'avant la bataille de Bovines, ils portoient seulement quatre alerions, ou aiglettes, aux coins de la croix. Car celui de Bouchard IV contemporain des Roys Louys le Jeune et Philippe-Auguste, lequel on void attaché à une charte de l'abbaye de St-Denys, datée de l'an mille cent quatre-vingts-deux, étoit tel que la figure *N°. I*, le représente.

« Il y en a d'autres aux archives de l'abbaye de sainct-Victor, et de sainct-Martin de Montmorency, du mesme Bouchard, de Mathieu et d'Hervé de Montmorency, ses frères, des années mille cent quatre-vingts-cinq et quatre-vingts-neuf, où les quatre alerions sont encore figurez comme en *N°. II*. Sur quoi est à remarquer, que les bésans mis sur la croix des armes de Bouchard, peuvent bien estre marques d'autant d'ennemis tuez de sa main en bataille, suivant ce qui en a esté dit naguères, puisqu'auparavant il portoit la mesme croix toute nue.

« Mathieu de Montmorency, qui fust Connestable de France soubs les Roys Philippe-Auguste, Louis VIII et St. Louis, retint aussi quelque temps les quatre aiglettes ou alerions, avec la croix pleine, comme tesmoigne ce sceau *N°. III*: apposé à deux siennes chartes des années mille cent quatre-vingt-treize, et mille deux cents, dont les originaux sont gardez en l'abbaye de St-Victor, et au thrésor des chartes du roy. On en trouve un autre, dont il se servit depuis l'an mille deux cents neuf, jusqu'à deux cents quatorze, où il n'y a encore que quatre aiglettes, tant en l'écusson et au contre-scel, que sur les bardes du cheval. *N°. IV*. Mais après la bataille de Bovines, gaignée par le Roy Philippe-Auguste sur Othon IV Empereur, Ferrand Comte de Flandres et leurs alliez, le mesme Mathieu de Montmorency, auquel les historiens du temps attribuent l'honneur d'avoir esté cause en partie d'une si mémorable victoire, augmenta ses armes de douze autres aiglettes, en mettant quatre à chacun canton de la croix. Sans que l'on sache autre sujet de cet accroissement, sinon pareil nombre d'enseignes Impériales, conquises lors par sa valeur, sur les troupes d'Othon, qui avoient des aigles en leurs estendarts. Car le seeau dont il usa tousiours depuis, et qui se void en deux lettres des années mille deux cents vingt-quatre et vingt-six, gardées au convent des religieux Minimes du bois de Vincennes, et au thrésor des chartes du roy, c'étoit ainsi qu'en (*N°. V*).

« Et pour monstrer que ce seigneur ne multiplia point les aiglettes à cause

de l'alliance d'Emme de Laval, ainsi qu'aucuns veulent soustenir, par le sceau dont elle se servit avec apposé à une charte de l'an mille deux cents vingt-neuf, qui est aux archives de l'abbaye de St-Victor, l'on recognoist qu'elle scelloit des armes de Robert Comte d'Alençon, son premier mari, lesquelles estoient bandées de six pieds, à un canton pour différence, comme puisné de la maison de Ponthieu. De sorte que, quand bien elle y eust mis des alerions, on n'en pourroit inférer autre chose, sinon qu'elle les auroit prins de l'escusson de Mathieu de Montmorency son second mary. Mais outre le précédent, il y en a un autre d'elle-mesme, attaché à ses lettres de l'an mille deux cents cinquante-six, gardées au thrésor des chartes du roy, lequel donne à penser que le Léopard pouvoit bien estre l'armoirie de sa famille. Car il y est adjousté sur les armes d'Alençon. Ce qui est d'autant plus vraysemblable, que Guy, seigneur de Laval son fils, portoit aussi le Léopard en son contrescel ; estant lors cette coustume ordinaire entre les grands d'embellir les revers de leurs sceaux des armes maternelles, ou de celles des principales terres dont ils demeuroient héritiers. D'autre part, si l'augmentation des seize alerions fust procédée d'Emme de Laval, non de la valeur particulière du Connestable Mathieu de Montmorency son mary, et des glorieux effects de ses armes, il n'y eust eu que les enfans nez de ce mariage, et leur postérité, qui les eussent deu retenir : attendu que la branche des seigneurs de Marly (et de Marisco) séparée de la tige avant l'an 1214, ne portoient jamais que les quatre aiglettes. Or il est très-certain que la lignée sortie de Gertrude de Neille, première femme du Connestable, aussi bien que celle qu'il procréa de l'héritière de Laval sa seconde, retint tousiours depuis les seize alerions. Car en premier lieu, Bouchard VI seigneur de Montmorency, fils aisné de luy et de Gertrude, les avoit en son scel l'an 1231, 1233, 1235 et autres suivants, comme l'on void en plusieurs de-ses lettres pour les monastères de Sainct-Denys et de Sainct-Victor. Mathieu III seigneur de Montmorency, fils aisné de Bouchard et de Jeanne de Brienne sa femme, scelloient aussi avec les seize alerions, ès années 1260 et 1270, comme le tesmoignent leurs sceaux, aux archives de l'église collégiale de Montmorency.

« Les armes de Mathieu de Montmorency estoient semblables à celles de Mathieu III son père, excepté qu'il y adjousta de fleurs-de-lys depuis qu'il fut chambellan de France, selon la coustume observée par les officiers de la couronne de ce temps-là, connestables, mareschaux et autres. Car ès abbayes de St-Denys et de St-Victor, il y a des chartes de luy et de Jeanne de Levis sa femme, des années 1278 et 1293, où pendent leurs sceaux, comme on void ci-joint (*N°. VI, VII*). D'où est convaincue l'erreur de ceux (*voyez Jean le Ferron ; Traité des connétables de France.*) qui luy donnent un lambel pour

briseure. Et afin de réfuter pareillement ce qu'ils ont escrit, que ses successeurs en la terre de Montmorency portèrent le mesme lambel, jusqu'à l'an 1400, ou environ, que la ligne directe des seigneurs de Laval finit en filles, je représenteray (*dit du Chesne*) encore icy les sceaux de Jean I seigneur de Montmorency fils de Mathieu IV, et de Charles de Montmorency fils de Jean, par lesquels on recognoistra clairement qu'ils portoient les armes pleines. Car celuy de Jean attaché à ses lettres de l'an 1320, gardées au convent des Jacobins d'Argentan en Normandie, estoit tel (qu'il le représente). Et celuy de Charles, premièrement grand-panetier, puis maréchal de France, qui se trouve apposé à ses lettres de l'an 1372, pour les chanoines de St-Martin de Montmorency, vérifie aussi que ceux-là se sont de rechef abusez, qui luy ont fait porter un quartier d'hermines (*v. le Ferron, Traité des maréchaux de France.*) L'abus est venu de ce que dans l'église de Saincte-Catherine du val des écoliers, se voient quelques escussons des seigneurs de Nangis et de la Houssaye, en Brie, qui estoient puisnez de la maison de Montmorency, brisez d'un quartier d'hermines. Secondement, il est vray que Mathieu de Montmorency seigneur d'Attichy, second fils du Connestable et de sa première femme Gertrude, porta aussi seize alerions, chargeant seulement la croix de cinq coquilles d'argent pour briseure. Car voicy le seel dont il s'est servy en diverses chartes des années 1246, 1248 et 1249, pour l'église des Bons-Hommes du bois de Vincenne : accompagné de celuy de Marie Comtesse de Ponthieu son épouse, qui a pour contre-scel une grande fleur-de-lys, en mémoire d'Alix de France sa mère.

« A ce Mathieu succéda son frère paternel, Guy seigneur de Laval, fils du mesme Connestable, et d'Emme de Laval sa seconde femme. Lequel Guy print aussi les seize alerions, et après la mort de son frère, adjousta sur la croix les cinq coquilles qu'il portoit, retenues depuis par toute sa postérité, pour différence des armes pleines demeurées aux seigneurs de Montmorency. Car ceux-là se sont trompez, qui ont pensé que les coquilles venoient de l'ancienne armoirie de Laval. Pour confirmation de quoy suffira le scel du mesme Guy apposé à ses lettres de l'an 1256, dont l'original est au thrésor des chartes du roy. Au contraire, les descendants de Mathieu de Montmorency, seigneur de Marly, oncle du Connestable, qui portoit seulement les quatre aiglettes, ne les multiplièrent jamais. Car Bouchard seigneur de Marly, son fils aisné, les retint, comme elles sont dépeintes en ce seel (*N°. VIII*) mis à une sienne charte de l'an 1225, pour l'abbaye de St-Victor. Mathieu de Marly, frère puisné du mesme Bouchard, les retint aussi, frettant ou bastonnant la croix pour différence. Et plus de cent ans après un hérand d'armes (*Hector le Breton, sieur de la Doinetterie*), escrivoit, que de son temps Mathieu de Marly portoit encore d'or à la croix de gueulles, accompagnée de quatre aiglettes d'azur. »

Le Timbre.

« Quant au tymbre, ou cimier, des mesmes armes, qui est un chien courant aux oreilles pendantes, plusieurs en ont rapporté l'origine à certain ordre de chevalerie, appellé *l'ordre du chien*, duquel les seigneurs de Montmorency ont esté tenus d'antiquité pour chefs et instituteurs. Car François de Belleforest, entr'autres, dit avoir leu en une vieille histoire escrite à la main, que Bouchard de Montmorency, surnommé la Barbe-Torte, premier Baron de France, ayant fait paix avec le roy Philippe I, il luy vint baiser les mains à Paris, estant suivy et accompagné d'un grand nombre de chevaliers, portants tous une chaîne d'or au col, faite en façon de testes de cerf, et à laquelle pendoit une médaille avec l'effigie d'un chien; qu'on estime estre la cause pour laquelle encore à présent le Duc de Montmorency porte le chien courant sur le tymbre de ses armes. François Mennenius, et autres, qui ont traité des ordres de chevalerie, remarquent la mesme raison, adjoustans que le chien est le symbole de la fidélité · mais Philippe Moreau en répète la source de bien plus haut par ces termes : — « Il est certain ou qu'on adjoustoit les tymbres aux armes, ou que ceux qui changeoient les leurs pour en prendre de nouvelles plus nobles et honorables, conservoient les anciennes au tymbre. Et pour ce que entre les maisons nobles de notre France, celle de Montmorency est des plus insignes et illustres, il m'a pris un désir de rechercher les raisons du tymbre de ses armes. C'est un chien courant ou couchant, aux oreilles pendantes, et n'ay point encore trouvé aucun qui m'en ait éclaircy l'origine. Je say qu'on trouve un ordre de chevaliers qu'on surnommoit du chien, car ils portoient un collier fait à teste de cerfs, auquel pendoit une médaille empreinte de la figure d'un chien. On tient que les seigneurs de Montmorency estoient chefs de cet ordre. Et de fait on lit que Bouchard de Montmorency fut trouver le Roy Philippe I, accompagné de bon nombre de chevaliers, ayants cet ordre et devise. Et neantmoins ce n'est pas dire la cause et source ny du chien ny du tymbre, ny de l'institution de cet ordre. Et parce qu'on tient que cette maison prend son principal lustre d'un nommé Lisoye, chevalier françois, du temps du Roy Clovis, premier roy chrestien, on pourroit bien dire qu'il en auroit esté le premier inventeur, ou auroit donné occasion de prendre les armes du chien et d'instituer un ordre du mesme nom. Car estant le premier qui se jetta, quant et son Roy aux fonts du baptesme, ses successeurs prindrent de là subjet de crier en guerre : Dieu ayde au premier Chrestien. Tellement que puisque les armes et les cris de guerre sont souvent conformes, et prennent leur origine d'une mesme source, il n'y a point d'inconvénient d'estimer qu'ils auroient pris par mesme moyen occasion de porter un chien pour armoirie, et donner à leurs

royaumes et nations, comme aux familles particulières. Car Suger, abbé de St-Denys; Orderic, moyne de St-Evroul, et Gasce, chanoine de Bayeux, qui vivoient il y a cinq cents ans, tesmoignent par leurs histoires, que les Roys de France et les François, crioient aux batailles et combats, MONTJOYE qui signifie MON DIEU, ou selon que Mathieu Paris adjouste, MONTJOYE DIEU AYDE. Les Bretons avoient pour cry MALLOW, qui semble estre St. Mallo: les Angevins VALRYE. Les Ducs de Normandie crioient DAME-DIEX-AYE, ou simplement DIEX-AYE, qui est à dire DIEU AYDE. Et la vieille Chronique de Normandie, après Gasce, baille à Thibaud I, surnommé le Tricheur, Comte de Chartres, le cry de PASSAVANT, au combat qu'il fit contre Richard I Duc de Normandie, sur la rivière d'Arques; cry qui fut depuis si ordinaire à ses successeurs Comtes de Champagne et de Brie, que mesme aucuns d'eux portèrent en leur contrescel pour devise, PASSAVANT LE MEILLOR. Tesmoin ce sceau de Thibaud IV, surnommé le Posthume, pendant à une sienne chartre de l'an mille deux cents dix-sept, dont l'original est au thrésor de St-Martin-des-champs, à Paris.

Suivant donc cette coustume ancienne, les seigneurs de Montmorency ont eu de tout temps pour cry de guerre, DIEU AYDE AU PREMIER CHRESTIEN. De quoy rend preuve et raison suffisante un vieil héraud qui, au temps du Roy Philippe le Bel, dressa des enseignements pour apprendre à blasonner armes, avec plusieurs figures des armoiries des empereurs roys et princes chrestiens, et particulièrement de la noblesse Françoise. Car traitant des armes de la maison de Montmorency, il adjouste, comme chose notoire dès-lors, à savoir l'an mille trois cents, ou environ: « MONTMORENCY, PREMIER CHRESTIEN QUE ROY EN FRANCE, PREMIER BARON DE FRANCE, PREMIER SEIGNEUR DE MONTMORENCY QUE ROY EN FRANCE. SUR SON TYMBRE PORTE UN PAON QUI FAIT LA ROUE. SON CRY EST: DIEU AYDE AU PREMIER CHRESTIEN. SON MOT APLANOS. (ΑΠΛΑΝΟΣ). » Ce livre n'est pas imprimé; mais plusieurs l'ont veu escrit en fort vieux charactères dedans la bibliothèque de feu Messire Philippe Huraut, Evesque de Chartres; et est demeuré entre les mains d'un de ses principaux héritiers. Le Roman de Jean de Ceintre, chambellan du Roy Jean, auquel les plus doctes défèrent quelque chose pour son ancienneté, rapportant les noms, armes et crys des seigneurs qui allèrent en Prusse, remarque semblablement que le seigneur de Montmorency crioit Dieu ayde au premier Chrestien; et un autre héraud qui, vers l'an mille trois cents quatre-vingts, fist des ordonnances appartenants à l'office d'armes, afferme encore que le sire de Montmorency lors vivant avoit pour son cry, DIEU AYDE. Les mesmes seigneurs ont aussi tousiours porté pour devise, ou symbole, une estoile fixe accompagnée du mot grec APLANOS, qui signifie, « SANS ERRER NY VARIER. » Voulants dénoter par-là que le premier Chrestien de leur race avoit méprisé les superstitions errantes du paganisme, pour s'arrester

fixement à la religion du vray Dieu : ou bien qu'eux descendants d'un si pieux et vénérable ancestre, demeureroient à jamais fermes à la foy qu'ils avoient reçue de luy. Ce qui n'est pas non plus destitué de tesmoignages authentiques et très-dignes de créance. Car l'auctorité du héraud qui vivoit l'an mille trois cents, confirme assez l'ancien usage du mot grec en cette maison. — Et quant à l'estoile, comme on a vu naguères que les comtes de Champagne et de Brie portoient en leur contrescel pour devise PASSAVANT-LE-MEILLOR, qui estoit leur cry de guerre ; il y a pareillement sujet de présumer que les estoiles représentées au sceau de HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY, dont la figure a esté rapportée au Chap. III p. 15, selon un original de l'an mille cent quatre-vingts-neuf, estoient le symbole, ou marque ordinaire de sa famille. Présomption d'autant plus vraysemblable, que Marie comtesse de Ponthieu, femme de Mathieu de Montmorency seigneur d'Attichy, qui florissoit soubs le règne de Sainct Louys, accompagnoit encore d'estoiles ses costez et la fleur-de-lys de son contrescel : au lieu que plusieurs autres dames mariées aux seigneurs de Montmorency les embellissoient des aiglettes ou alerions. Et de là peut estre aussi venu que les puisnez de cette maison ont brisé souventesfois leurs armes avec des estoiles ; les uns en portant dedans un franc-quartier d'argent, comme Erard de Montmorency, grand-échanson de France, au temps de Philippe le Bel : d'autres les mettants sur le cœur, ou milieu de la croix, comme Pierre de Montmorency seigneur du Plaissis-Cacheleu, soubs le Roy Charles VI, et Louys de Montmorency, seigneur de Fosseux, regnants Charles VII et Louys XI. Finalement, pour entendre l'excellence des tiltres et qualitez, qui sont d'antiquité en la mesme famille, il convient sçavoir que, de l'establissement de la monarchie françoise ès Gaules, les seigneurs extraits des plus grandes maisons ont esté tousiours désignez par quelques noms et tiltres d'honneur convenables à leur estat et condition. Car les chartes, histoires, et autres monuments anciens, les appellent par excellence, HOMMES NOBLES ET ILLUSTRES, à raison de leur ancienne noblesse et splendeur : HAUTS SEIGNEURS DU ROYAUME, pour leur sublimité et hautesse : PRINCIPAUX, PRIMATS et PRINCES, pour les prérogatives de leur éminence et grandeur : LEUES ET FIDÈLES DES ROYS, à cause de leur loyauté et fidelité particulière : PALATINS, ou PALAZINS, en vieil langage, pour ce qu'ils estoient les premiers du palais royal : et BARONS DE FRANCE, d'un nom qui depuis a compris tous les autres, comme il sera déclaré au Chapitre prochain. C'estoient ceux que les roys, chefs et soleils de toute noblesse et grandeur, employoient au maniement et conduite de leurs affaires ; et selon qu'ils excelloient en valeur et fidélité, les honoroient des principales charges et dignitez de leur royaume, les avoient en estime et réputation par-dessus les autres, à l'égal de leurs bons services, les récompensoient de dons, fiefs, terres, seigneuries, privilèges et

autres marques de gloire, dont leur postérité se ressentoit longuement. Ors tous les tiltres susdits se remarquent en la maison de Montmorency dès le règne de Hugues Capet et de ses plus proches successeurs. Car BOUCHARD DE MONTMORENCY, qui florissoit l'an mille vingt-cinq, est nommé par le Roy Robert entre les PALATINS ET HAUTS SEIGNEURS DE SA COUR. Les Roys Henry Ier fils de Robert, et Philippe Ier fils de Henry, appellent THIBAUD DE MONTMORENCY et HERVÉ son frère, PRINCES DE LEUR ROYAUME. Lequel tiltre de PRINCE a esté aussi depuis attribué à d'autres seigneurs de cette maison. Car Charles de Montmorency parain du Roy Charles VI, fut honoré du tiltre de PRINCE TRÈS-ILLUSTRE, en un chapitre général de l'ordre des Mathurins, tenu à Cerfroy, l'an mille trois cents quarante. Louis Guichardin, autheur célèbre de son temps, donne à Philippe de Montmorency, comte de Hornes, la mesme qualité de *Prince ;* et Elyzabeth Royne d'Angleterre, envoyant le collier de son ordre à François, Duc de Montmorency, le qualifia pareillement TRÈS-HAUT ET TRÈS-NOBLE PRINCE. Mais pour retourner aux siècles plus esloignez, le Roy Philippe Ier met encore Thibaud de Montmorency au nombre de ses *Fidelles*. Et la sœur de HERVÉ est appellée en une chartre DAME DE GÉNÉREUSE EXTRACTION. Orderic Vitalis nomme aussi Ade de Guines, TRÈS-NOBLE NIEPCE de Bouchard de Montmorency. Et Suger abbé de Sainct Denys, régent de France, intitule NOBLE SEIGNEUR ce Bouchard, qui, par une charte ancienne, est appellé SEIGNEUR ILLUSTRE : tiltres que les roys mesmes de la première et seconde race voulurent bien avoir communs avec les grands de leur Estat. La vieille chronique de Flandre met Mathieu de Montmorency entre les *Princes et hauts hommes* qui assistèrent le Roy Philippe-Auguste à la bataille de Bovines. Et le Roy, par quelques siennes lettres, luy donne rang avec les grands Barons de son royaume. Qualité qui est demeurée plus ordinaire que les autres à ses descendants, comme sera montré cy-après. Bref il y en a eu quelques-uns de cette famille qui se sont mesmes qualifiez en leurs tiltres : PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU. Encore que cette prérogative soit si grande, qu'elle a esté depuis restrainte et réservée aux seuls Princes souverains.

Qualité de premier Baron chrestien, et premier Baron de France en la Maison de Montmorency.

Attendu donc que les seigneurs de Montmorency ont esté autrefois honorez d tiltre de PRINCES, aujourd'huy si esclatant et glorieux; il convient expliquer pourquoy ils ont seulement retenu celuy de BARONS : et d'où vient, qu'entre tant d'autres puissants et illustres Barons de France, ils se sont acquis le qualité de PREMIERS. — Quant au premier point, il est certain que le mot de Baron égaloit

jadis et comprenoit mesme en soy la dignité de PRINCE et de Pair de France. Car les anciens autheurs françois tesmoignent que de tout temps, on l'a attribuée aux principaux et plus grands seigneurs de la monarchie. Tesmoin Fredegaire, qui en plusieurs endroits de sa chronique, appelle les Barons les premiers et plus puissants de l'Estat de Bourgongne. Le Roy Charles le Chauve, en un capitulaire fait à Bondil l'an huit cents cinquante- six, nomme illustres hommes et sages Barons, ceux qu'il avoit appellés les Premiers de son Royaume en un autre Capitulaire fait quelques années devant à Epernay. Hincmar, Archevesque de Rheims, appelle semblablement Barons les grands Seigneurs de France, par le conseil et ayde desquels Carloman et Charles furent déclarés Roys après la mort de Pepin leur père. Et depuis le règne de Hugues Capet, non seulement les grands Seigneurs, Comtes, Ducs et autres, mais aussi les Princes du sang royal capables de la Couronne, ont esté souvent intitulés BARONS. Dequoy le continuateur de l'histoire de Amianus rend un évident tesmoignage, écrivant qu'Aimar, Evesque du Puy, entreprist l'an mille quatre-vingts-seize le voyage d'Outremer, et avec luy *plusieurs Barons* du Royaume, c'est assavoir Hugues de France, dit le grand frère du Roy Philippe Ier, Bocmond, Prince de Pouille; Godefroy, Duc de Lorraine; Reymond, Comte de Provence; Robert, Duc de Normandie, fils de Guillaume Roy d'Angleterre; Robert, Comte de Flandres, et Estienne, Comte de Blois et de Chartres. Gasse nomme le mesme Comte Estienne, et Alin et Eudes enfans de Geofroy, Ducs de Bretagne, *nobles et riches Barons*. En la vie de Louys le gros, escrite par Suger Abbé de St-Denis, Simon, Comte de Montfort, Amaury de Montfort, frère de la Royne Bertrade, Ebles, Comte de Roncy, Beaufrère de Sance et oncle d'Ildefonse Roys d'Aragon, Anseau de Garlande, Seneschal de France, Aimon, Seigneur de Bourbon, et quelques autres, sont appellez BARONS ILLUSTRES ET RENOMMEZ. Par un arrest de l'an mille cent soixante-deux, pour l'Abbaye de St-Germain-des-Prez, le Roy Louys le Jeune met entre ses BARONS, Estienne, Comte de Sancerre, Hervé de Giem, Guy de Chastillon, Guillaume de Mello, Dreux de Mello, Guillaume de Garlande et Guy de Garlande. Et par un autre donné en faveur de l'Abbaye de Saincte-Genevieve, l'an mille cent soixante-dix-huit, il qualifie aussi BARONS, Robert, Comte de de Dreux, son frère, et Thibaud, Comte de Blois, Seneschal de France. Guillaume le Breton, en la suite de l'histoire de Philippe-Auguste, imprimée soubs le nom de Regordus, donne pareille tiltre à Eudes, Duc de Bourgogne, Prince du sang Royal, et à Hervé, Comte de Nevers. Dedans Geoffroy de Ville-Hardoin Mareschal de Romanie, Simon Comte de Montfort, qui fut depuis Comte de Toulouse, et Renaud de Montmirail frère de Hervé Comte de Nevers, sont intitulez *deux moltz halt Berons de France*. En l'arrest pour

l'hommage des Comtez de Champagne et de Brie, prononcé à Melun l'an mille deux cents seize, le Roy Philippe-Auguste nomme Barons Guillaume Comte de Ponthieu, son beaufrère, Robert Comte de Dreux, Pierre Comte de Bretagne, tous deux Princes de la maison de France, Gaucher de Chastillon Comte de Sainct-Paul, Guillaume des Roches Seneschal d'Anjou, Guillaume Comte de Joigny, Jean Comte de Beaumont-sur-Oise et Robert Comte d'Alençon. Par la complainte faite au Roy Louys VIII, l'an mille deux cents vingt-cinq, contre la jurisdiction ecclésiastique, Hugues de Lesignan Comte de la Marche et d'Angoulesme, Pierre Comte de Bretagne, Aimery Vicomte de Thouars, Savary de Mauleon, Hugues de Thouars, Geoffroy de Lesignan, Guillaume l'Archevesque, Guillaume Mengot et Thibaud de Blazon, s'attribuent le nom de Barons. En l'arrest donné contre Pierre Comte de Bretagne, l'an mille deux cents trente, Ferrand Comte de Flandres, Thibaud Comte de Champagne, et autres Comtes et Seigneurs, sont honorés de la mesme qualité. En la complainte faite au Pape Gregoire IX, l'an mille deux cents trente-cinq, contre les Prélats et leur jurisdiction, Hugues Duc de Bourgongne, Pierre Comte de Bretagne, Hugues Comte de la Marche, Amaury Comte de Montfort Connestable de France, le Comte de Vendosme, Simon Comte de Ponthieu, Jean Comte de Chartres, Jean Comte de Sancerre, le Comte de Joigny, Hugues Comte de St-Paul, le Comte de Roucy, Baudoin Comte de Guines, Jean Comte de Mascon, Robert de Courtenay Bouteillier de France, Gaucher d'Avesne, Jean de Neelle, Estienne de Sancerre et plusieurs autres, prennent le tiltre de Barons. En diverses lettres des temps de St-Louys, de Philippe III et de Philippe-le-Bel, Ferry Duc de Lorraine, Jean Duc de Bretagne, Prince du sang Royal de France, Guy de Chastillon Comte de St-Paul, Guillaume de Chalon Comte d'Auxerre et Tonnerre, Hugues Comte Palatin de Bourgongne Sire de Salins, sont pareillement appellez *nobles et hauts Barons*.

L'ordonnance du Parlement du Royaume, faite par le Roy Philippe-le-Bel, porte en un article : « Qu'en temps de Parlement seront en la chambre » des Plez li Souveran et Président, certain Baron et certain Prélat, c'est « assavoir des Barons li Duc de Bourgongne, le Connestable, le Comte de » St-Paul. » Et dans le registre du lit de justice tenu par le Roy Charles V, le neufiesme jour de décembre mille trois cents soixante-dix-huit, contre Jean de Montfort Duc de Bretagne, les Ducs d'Anjou, de Berry, de Bourgongne et de Bourbon, les Comtes d'Alençon et d'Estampes, tous Princes de la maison Royale, les Comtes de Flandres, de Genève, de Harcourt, le Sire de Coucy, et Messire Jean de Boulongne, sont encore nommés Barons. Bref, ce tiltre a esté tousiours de si grande splendeur, que les Roys mesmes

desquels toute splendeur dérive, l'ont bien voulu retenir. Car, outre que durant la première lignée, et bien avant soubs la seconde, ils n'usoient d'aucune qualité plus ordinairement que de celle d'Homme illustre, qui estoit mesme chose que Baron : Louys VIII, décédé à Montpensier, est appellé Baron en l'histoire de Philippe Mouske escrite à la main. Et par diverses lettres, Mathieu Abbé de St.-Denys, Henry Comte de Grandpré, et autres, qualifient aussi *noble Baron*, Thibaud Roy de Navarre.

Les Barons nommez Bers, en plusieurs histoires, romans et vieilles ordonnances françoises, estoient anciennement les Pairs du Royaume » : c'est-à-dire les premiers seigneurs après les Roys, pareils et égaux entre-eux en dignité, fussent-ils Prélats, Comtes, Ducs, Princes ou autres. D'où vient qu'au fragment des guerres de Pepin contre Guaifer Duc d'Aquitaine, les Comtes Astraldus, Galemannius, Mancion et Adalaret, sont mentionnez avec leurs Pairs; c'est-à-dire avec les autres Comtes et Seigneurs qui avoient pareille puissance et dignité qu'eux. Et le Pape Adrien escrivant au Roy Charles, fils de Pepin, dit que Hutbaldus et ses Pairs, Ambassadeurs pour lui à Rome, s'estoient trouvez à l'élection du Pape Léon. Où par le mot de Pairs, il entend ceux-là mesmes que le Pape Paul, en une épistre adressée au Roy Pepin, avoit appelez *Associez*, et le Pape Estienne en une autre escrite à Bertrade et au Roy Charles, Compagnons : c'est-à-dire Seigneurs illustres, ou Prélats, choisis et envoyez de compagnie vers le Saint-Siége, avec une autorité pareille et égale. Le Roman d'Avignon nomme Compagnons les douze Pairs de France que l'on feint avoir esté trahis par Ganelon à la bataille de Ronceval ..... Et au livre des anciennes loix d'Angleterre, Barons sont dits les *Piers del Realme*.....

Toutes ces remarques tesmoignent non seulement que le nom de Baron a esté de toute ancienneté très-excellent et honorable parmy les François, mais aussi que les qualités de Princes, de Pairs et de Hauts Barons, ont esté longuement indifférentes. Parquoi il ne faut pas trouver estrange si ce tiltre de Baron est demeuré aux Seigneurs de Montmorency, plustost que celui de Prince, qui leur a esté quelquefois donné mesme par les Roys, comme j'ai remarqué au chapitre précédent. Et certes on peut facilement justifier qu'ils ont esté de tout temps tenus au nombre des principaux Barons de la Couronne. Car dès le règne des Roys Philippe Ier et Louys le Gros son fils (de l'an 1060 à l'année 1108), Bouchard de Montmorency se trouve qualifié Baron du Royaume par une chronique latine de l'abbaye de St-Denis, escrite à la main. Mathieu de Montmorency, Connestable de France soubs le Roy Louys le Jeune, fut un des Barons qui l'assistèrent au jugement de la cause d'entre l'église de Langres et le Duc de Bourgogne, prononcé l'an mille cent cinquante-trois. — Le Roy Philippe-Auguste recevant Blanche Comtesse de Troyes à foy et

hommage pour les Comtez de Champagne et de Brie, au nom du Comte Thibaud son fils mineur d'âge, fist jurer l'accord et traité fait avec elle par ses Barons; entre lesquels fut Mathieu II, Seigneur de Montmorency. En l'ordonnance des Juifs, faite par le Roy Louys VIII, l'an mille deux cents vingt-trois, et en l'arrest donné contre Pierre Comte de Bretagne, au temps de Sainct-Louys, le mesme Mathieu, pour les Connestables de France, est encore mis au rang des grands Barons. Bouchard de Montmorency son fils, fut aussi l'un des Barons de France qui se plaignirent au Pape Gregoire IX, l'an mille deux cents trente-cinq, contre les Prélats et leur jurisdiction. Et dans un ancien roole des Barons du Royaume, fait au temps de Saint-Louys, il est nommé après le Seigneur de Montfort. Quand le Roy Philippe de Valois se sauva de la bataille de Crecy, Froissart remarque qu'il estoit accompagné de cinq Barons seulement, entre lesquels il met Charles de Montmorency, le premier après Jean de Hainault, Comte de Beaumont, Prince de maison souveraine. Bref, Jacques de Montmorency fils de Charles, plaidant au Parlement contre l'Evesque de Paris, l'an mille quatre cents deux, fit proposer — « qu'il estoit Seigneur de la Chastellenie et Baronie » de Montmorency, et de ses appartenances, laquelle lui et ses prédéces- » seurs avoient tenuë de tout temps des Roys en fiefs et hommages, soubs une « seule foi, hommage et ressort de la Couronne de France ». (p. 43.)....

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Origine et Antiquité plus asseurée de la Maison de Montmorency.

De la considération de tant de signalez avantages remarquez en la maison de Montmorency, s'est accomplie une véritable renommée qui l'a tousiours maintenuë au rang des plus grandes et des plus puissantes de ce Royaume. Mais il est malaisé de recognoistre au travers des ombrages de l'antiquité, celui qui jetta les premiers fondemens de sa puissance et de sa grandeur. *Car la négligence des historiens et la perte des vieux titres, ont rendu les origines des plus illustres Familles du monde, obscures, incertaines et enveloppées de fables.* — Néanmoins, comme celle de Montmorency a eu de tout temps pour cry de guerre « Dieu ayde au premier chrestien, » aussi est-ce un argument qu'elle doit répéter. Son extraction du premier seigneur, qui dans cette partie des Gaules qu'on appelle France, fut converty à la foi de Jésus-Christ. Et pour ce qu'en la mesme partie se trouve deux insignes commencements de conversion, l'un des Gaulois par St-Denys premier Evesque de Paris, l'autre des François par St-Remy Archevesque de Rheims;

de-là sont nées deux opinions diverses touchant l'auteur d'une si noble et excellente race.

La première porte que ce fut un Chevalier nommé Lisbius Seigneur de Montmorency, homme de grande noblesse et auctorité parmy les Parisiens, qui le premier des Gaules embrassa la religion chrestienne à la prédication de St-Denis. Duquel advis sont Estienne Forcatel (1) jurisconsulte en son « Montmorency Gaulois, » Paul Hercule cosmographe célèbre au livre III de sa Cosmographie, partie II, chapitre XXI. Anthoine du Verdier, au livre VIII de sa Proropographie; Pierre Laussel, en sa dispute apologetique pour St-Denis, et plusieurs autres modernes. Voir mesme c'estoit la créance commune dès le règne de Philippe-le-Bel, puisque l'Heraud qui vivoit lors a escrit: « Montmorency premier Chrestien de France, premier Seigneur de » Montmorency que Roy en France. » Mais les historiens ne sont pas d'accord pour le temps de cette conversion; car les uns, comme Hilduin et Anastase, bibliothécaires, estiment que St-Denis premier Evesque de Paris, fut l'Aréopagiste converty par l'apostre St-Paul en la ville d'Athènes. Suivant quoy Lesbuis peut recevoir le baptesme dès l'an centiesme de nostre salut, ou environ. Au contraire: Gregoire de Tours, qui florissoit l'an cinq cents soixante, rapporte que St-Denis arriva seulement en Gaule soubs le consulat de Decius et de Gratus. Et selon ce rapport, la conversion de Lesbius se fit seulement vers l'an deux cents cinquante-trois.

L'autre opinion est de Robert Cenal Evesque d'Avranche, au livre I. de ses remarques Gauloises, de Claude Faucher premier président en la Cour des monnoyes, au livre II des Antiquitez françoises, et de quelques autres qui maintiennent que celui qui donna origine à la maison de Montmorency, non Lisbius Gaulois, ains un grand Baron François nommé Lisoie. Car ils escrivent, que quand Clovis, premier Roy Chrestien de France, receut le baptesme en l'Eglise de Rheims par les mains de l'Evesque St-Remy, l'an quatre cents quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, il fut le premier des seigneurs de sa suite qui se jetta dans la cuve des fonts après luy. En mémoire de quoy ses descendants masles furent honorez du tiltre de « Premier Baron de France, » et portèrent tousiours depuis pour cry de guerre, « Dieu ayde au premier Chrestien » (ou au Premier Baron Chrestien.)

Quoy qu'il en soit, on ne peut doubter que ce cry porte l'argument d'une origine très-ancienne: attendu qu'il y a des exemples d'autres grandes familles, lesquelles en prirent de semblables, pour marque de leurs premières

(1) *V.* ci-après.

conversions au Christianisme. Car depuis Clovis premier Roy chrestien, les Roys de France crièrent en guerre, MONTJOYE, qui est à dire MON DIEU; ou comme adjouste Mathieu Paris, en la vie de Henry III Roy d'Angleterre, MONTJOYE, DIEU AYDE. Et les Ducs de Normandie après le baptesme de Raoul, qui fut l'an neuf cents douze, retinrent aussi pour cry, DIEU AYDE, ainsi que j'ai desia remarqué cy-devant. Mais d'autant que la longueur des siècles, et le peu de soin des premiers historiens à recommander les Maisons illustres, nous ont privez de la cognoissance des Seigneurs qui ont continué celle de Montmorency jusques à Bouchard I, (ou II,) contemporain du Roy Lothaire et de Hugues Capet, auquel je commenceray la narration plus asseurée de la présente Histoire : il suffira pour la recherche de son extraction, de montrer en général que ses prédécesseurs ont esté des plus puissants de France, et la noblesse de son sang, semblable à la naissance d'un grand fleuve, dont la première source n'a jamais esté petite. Car il est des puissantes familles comme des rivières plus larges et profondes. Les unes ont eu de fort petits commencements, lesquelles après se sont grandement accruës par succession de temps. Les autres n'ont jamais paru que grandes estants dès leur source fort illustres et renommées, et entre ces dernières la Maison de Montmorency possède cet heureux avantage.... qu'elle n'a rien eu que très-grand dès son premier eclat, etc..... Premièrement donc on a desia veu cy-devant que dès le règne de Robert, fils de Hugues Capet, — BOUCHARD II, fils du Ier, est nommé entre les *Palatins et hauts Seigneurs de la Cour*, dès l'an mille vingt-cinq. Henry Ier, fils de Robert, et Philippe, fils de Henry, donnent à THIBAUD et HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY frères, l'éloge de PRINCES DE LEUR ROYAUME, ès années mille soixante, soixante-sept, et soixante-onze, et ainsi des autres, qu'il n'est besoin de répéter icy. En second lieu, il n'y a point eu de familles où les grandes charges et dignités se soient de si long-temps ny si fréquemment qu'en celle de Montmorency. — Car dès le règne de Henry Ier, ALERIC DE MONTMORENCY fut pourveu de l'office de Connestable de France, dignité tellement deuë aux seules Maisons grandes et illustres, que plusieurs âges après, Bertran-du-Guesclin la refusoit pour ce qu'il n'estoit que simple Chevalier. Soubs le Roy Philippe Ier, Thibaud de Montmorency exerça la mesme charge de Connestable, et HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY celle de GRAND BOUTEILLER. Au temps du Roy Louys-le-Gros, Alberic de Montmorency, II du nom, fut grand Chambrier. Régnant Louys-le-Jeune, Mathieu Ier, Seigneur de Montmorency, tint derechef l'espée de CONNESTABLE DE FRANCE; et HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY *son frère*, la porta en HIBERNIE pour Henry II Roy d'Angleterre. Durant les règnes de Philippe-Auguste, de Louys VIII, et

de St-Louys, Mathieu II, Seigneur de Montmorency, exerça encore la charge de Connestable. Soubs le Roy Philippe III, MATHIEU DE MONTMORENCY *dit* DE MARLY, fut grand Chambellan. Et régnant Philippe-le-Bel, Mathieu IV Seigneur de Montmorency, obtint le mesme office de grand Chambellan avec celuy d'Admiral. Bref, on remarquera par le cours de l'Histoire, que pendant les régnes des Roys suivants, la Couronne n'a point manqué non plus d'autres grands Officiers tirez de cette Maison, comme des Mareschaux, grands Pannetiers, Admiraux, grands Maîstres, et Connestables, etc. etc. (*Duchesne, Hist. de la Maison de Montmorency, jusqu'à la page* 54. *A Paris, chez Sebastien Cramoisy*, A. D. M. DC. XXIIII.)

Introduction à l'Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency, par M. DESORMEAUX. — *A Paris, chez Desaint, Saillant et Duchesne.* A. D. M. DCC. LXIV.

L'éclat de la Maison de Montmorency est tel que son nom seul fait son éloge. On ne la voit sortir de la nuit des temps, que pour remplir les plus éminentes dignités de l'état, pour s'allier à presque toutes les Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe. C'est cette grandeur attestée par l'histoire, et soutenue sans nulle interruption, depuis Hugues Capet jusqu'à nos jours, qui détermina, dans le siécle passé, le savant André du Chesne à donner l'histoire généalogique de cette grande Maison, ouvrage qui a toujours passé pour *le chef-d'œuvre du maistre de l'art*; c'est en effet la généalogie la plus authentique, la plus claire, le mieux prouvée que l'on connoisse, après celle de la Maison Royale. Il la commence à Bouchard Ier, environ l'an 950 de l'Ere chrétienne, et l'amène jusqu'en 1624, etc. D'après l'excellent ouvrage de du Chesne, il paroîtroit peut-être inutile et superflu de donner une nouvelle histoire de la Maison de Montmorency; mais comme cet écrivain s'est plus attaché à la généalogie et aux alliances des Montmorency, qu'à leurs actions, on a cru que le public verroit avec d'autant plus de plaisir l'histoire des hommes les plus illustres de cette Maison, qu'on y a ajouté celle de François-Henry de Montmorency Duc de Luxembourg, l'un des plus grands Capitaines que la France ait produits. On proteste ici qu'on se seroit bien donné de garde de publier cet ouvrage, si les Montmorency n'avoient été que de grands Seigneurs, les premiers Barons de France : on

ne l'a entrepris que parce que la plupart de ceux qui ont porté le nom de Montmorency, ont rendu des services éclatants à la Patrie. Six d'entr'eux ont été honorés de l'épée de Connétable, onze du bâton de Maréchal, quatre de la dignité d'Amiral: on ne parle point des grands Sénéchaux, des grands Maîtres, des grands Chambellans, des grands Boutellers, des Chambriers, des grands Pannetiers, des Chevaliers de St-Michel, de la Toison d'or, de la Jarretière, du St-Esprit; le nombre est étonnant. Tout ce qu'on peut ajouter, c'est que l'histoire ancienne et moderne n'offre point de Maison, dans quelque nation que ce soit, qui ait fourni à sa patrie plus de Généraux et de défenseurs. C'est ce qui faisoit dire, il y a deux cents ans, au célèbre Ronsard, en parlant de cette Maison:

Cette race est sur toute la plus belle,
Race héroïque et antique laquelle,
De père en fils guerriers victorieux,
A porté son renom jusqu'aux Cieux. (1)

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(1) Pierre de Ronsard, descended of a noble family of Hungary and Bulgaria, whose ancestor passed into the service of Philip de Valois, was born at the castle of La Poissonniere-en-Vendomois the 11th Sept. 1524 or 25th February 1525 and died 27th December 1585. He is styled the Prince of French poets of the XVIth century; and stood in high favour with Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III; but was more especially esteemed by Charles IX, who was himself A Poet. Ronsards poems fill one great folio volume; he has been much criticised and abused.

This poem of Ronsard, paints so finely the character not only of Constable Anne de Montmorency whose Epitaph it is meant for, but presents so correct a delinéation of his entire family, I it think intitled to a place in this collection:

Epitaphe d'Anne Duc de Montmorency, Pair et Connestable de France.

Si d'un Seigneur la vertu mémorable,
Maugré la mort doit estre perdurable:
Si un grand Duc a jamais mérité
D'estre immortel à la postérité:
Et si jamais une fameuse histoire
Se doit graver au Temple de mémoire,
C'est de celuy lequel repose icy;
Grand Connestable, Anne Montmorency.
Grand Duc et Pair, grand en tout, dont la vie
A surmonté soy-mesme et l'envie,
En consacrant (comme non abbatu
D'aucun malheur) ses faits à la vertu.

Quiconque sois, despesche toi de lire
Tout ce discours, pour s'en retourner dire
A tes enfants les gestes et l'honneur
D'un si vaillant et vertueux Seigneur.
Afin que d'âge en âge on le cognoisse,
Et son tombeau pour exemple apparoisse
A tous François de ne faulser sa foy,
De craindre Dieu et mourir pour son Roy.
Quant à sa race, il tira sa naissance,
D'une maison très-illustre en la France,
Qui de tout temps vertueuse florit;
Et la première honora JÉSUS-CHRIST;

La Maison de Montmorency se perd dans l'obscurité des temps. On a cru toujours, non seulement en France mais dans toute l'Europe, qu'elle descend du premier des Francs qui embrassa la religion chrétienne. Les uns

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Montmorency ceste race est nommée,
En faits de guerre et de paix renommée,
Noble d'ayeux et bisayeux, qui ont
Tousiours porté les lauriers sur le front.

Or tout ainsi qu'une riche abondance
A plus d'honneurs qu'une pauvre indigence,
Et que les prez plus luisants de couleurs
Sont les plus beaux pour leurs diverses fleurs :
Ceste race est sur toutes la plus belle,
Race héroïque et antique, laquelle
De fils en fils (guerriers victorieux)
A son renom élevé jusqu'aux cieux :
Grosse d'honneurs et de noms mémorables,
Concevant seule, Admiraux, Connestables,
Grands Mareschaux, et mille dignitez,
Dont les haulteurs, honneurs, authoritez,
Comme à foison commune en leur race
(Ne cédant point aux plus grandes de place)
Ont gouverné, prochaines de nos Roys,
Heureusement l'Empire des François :
Mais comme on voit entre cent mille estoiles
(Lorsque la nuit a fait brunir ses voiles)
Une planette apparoistre à nos yeux
D'un fond plus clair, d'un feu plus radieux,
Qui tout le ciel dore de sa lumière,
Fait un grand cerne et reluit la première.

Ainsi ce Duc célebre, a surmonté
Ceux de sa race en illustre clarté,
En grands honneurs, grands faveurs, grand courage,
En grand esprit, grand savoir, grand usage,
Grand Chevalier, grand guerrier, qui a fait
Un cours de vie honorable et parfait :
Tel qu'il devoit pour ses vertus attendre,
Où l'envieux n'a trouvé que reprendre.

De cinq grands Roys, grands Princes de renom,
Fut serviteur et presque compagnon :
Tant sa prudence et vaillance honorable
Envers les Roys le rendoit favorable :
Mais par sur tous fut tellement chéry
Du grand Monarque invincible Henry,
Que la faveur ne l'eust sceu plus accroistre,
François Premier aux honneurs l'éleva,
Où la fortune inconstante esprouva.
Tantost heureuse et tantost malheureuse
Mais de son cœur la vertu généreuse
Ne s'abaissa foible, sous la douleur,
Prenant vigueur de son propre malheur.
« L'homme en naissant n'a du ciel assurance
« De voir sa vie en égale balance :
« Il faut sentir de fortune la main ;
« Tel est le sort de nostre genre humain. »
Ce Connestable exerçant son office,
Fit à nos Roys si fidèle service,
Que la justice inique il réprima,
Et la Noblesse aux armes réforma,
Ne souffrant plus que la gendarmerie
Comme autrefois fust une pillerie.

A l'hérésie il opposa les lois,
Par les Citez fit florir les bourgeois
Et par les champs les laboureurs, de sorte
Que dessous luy toute fraude estoit morte :
Car n'offensant par ses gestes aucun,
Sa vie estoit un exemple à chacun.

En guerre il fut valeureux au possible,
Dur au travail, d'un courage invincible,
Résolu, sage ; et qui en bon conseil
N'a de son temps rencontré son pareil.

Si qu'on doutoit en voyant sa prudence
Si dextrement conjointe à la vaillance,
Auquel estoient plus convenans ses faits,
Ou pour la guerre ou pour le temps de paix.

Il eut au cœur si profondement née
L'honneste ardeur d'accroistre sa lignée
Et de la voir en grand nombre florir,
Brave aux combats, ardante de mourir
Ainsi que luy au milieu des gend-armes,
Non à l'Eglise, ou au mestier de ceux
Qui sans travail languissent paresseux.

Sa volonté n'a point esté trompée,
Ayans ses fils tous enfans de l'espée ;
Sacrez à Mars, quatre frères qui vont
Portant l'honneur du père sur le front :

Robert Cenal, Evêque d'Avranches, liv. I de ses remarques gauloises : Fauchet, prem. Président de la cour des monnoies, liv. II des antiq. franc.) attribuent son origine à Lisoie, général de Clovis, qui reçut le baptême

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Qui tous estoient présens à la bataille
Où ce grand Duc, par ceste sœur qui taille
Le fil humain, vid le sien détranché
A si vieil âge honorable attaché :
Fil qui seroit d'une si blanche trame
Un corps si fort à une si forte ame,
Après avoir en sa vieille saison
Rempli d'honneurs et de bien sa maison,
Riche eslevé par tout moyen honneste,
Mis des lauriers sur le haut de sa teste
Et sage et brave entre les conquéreurs,
Fait teste aux Roys, fait teste aux Empereurs,
Prins et gardé mainte ville assiégée,
Esté huit fois en bataille rangée
Pour cinq grands Roys combattant d'un grand cœur,
Ores vaincu et ores le vainqueur.

Après avoir de fortune diverse
Diverse fois senty mainte traverse.
N'enflant son cœur en la prospérité,
Ne l'abbaissant en l'infélicité.

Après avoir d'une ferme alliance
Joinct la Savoye et l'Espagne et la France ;
N'ayant jamais en son devoir failly
Fut toutefois de l'envie assailly :
Comme jadis maint brave capitaine
De la gent Grecque et de la gent Romaine,
Qui pour avoir leur pays trop aimé.
Virent leur nom du peuple diffamé.

Or comme on void qu'un bon athlète antique,
Ne peut souffrir que la jouste Olympique,
Où dès jeunesse il avoit combattu,
Sans luy se passe, encore que la vertu
De son vieil corps par l'âge soit cassée,
Chaut toutefois d'une jeune pensée,
Du croc rouillé détache son harnois,
Et va combattre au milieu des tournois,
Et tout poudreux de mourir il s'essaye,
Non de vieillesse, ains d'une belle playe.
Par son sang mesme acquérant de l'honneur.

Ainsi fait ce vertueux Seigneur,
Lequel chargé de quatre-vingts ans d'âge,
(Plein toutesfois d'un valeureux courage)
Pour s'honorer d'un glorieux trépas,
Versa son sang au milieu des combats ;
Ratifiant les actes de sa vie
Par une mort d'une gloire suivie :
» Car volontiers par un commun accord
» La belle vie engendre belle mort.

Donc toy passant, qui as ouy les gestes
De ce mortel comparable aux célestes,
Entens sa fin puis tu diras soudain
Que rien n'est ferme en ce cloistre mondain.

Quand les François par civiles batailles
Tournoient le fer en leurs propres entrailles,
Espoinçonnez d'infernale fureur
Ce bon vieillard s'opposant à l'erreur
Pour le secours du Roy son jeune maistre,
Fit toute France en armes apparoistre,
Dressa son camp, et d'un cœur hazardeux
Près Sainct-Denis se campa devant eux.
Tout le premier marchant devant sa bande,
Comme un grand chef qui aux troupes commande.
A l'aborder vivement s'eslança,
Et sur la poudre à ses pieds renversa
Un Chevalier, luy passant son espée
Outre le corps jusqu'aux gardes trempée.
Lors les François devenus furieux
Par la vertu du Duc victorieux,
Honteux de voir qu'un telle vieillesse
Faisoit rougir leur gaillarde jeunesse,
De pieds, de teste, et de glaive pointu,
Joignans fortune avecque la vertu.,
D'un si grand heurt les ennemis pressèrent,
Que sans vergogne en fuite les poussèrent,
Environnant d'une poudre leur doz,
Le cœur de crainte, et de glace leurs oz.

Et si la nuict (bonne mère commune)
N'eust eu pitié de si triste fortune ;

après son maître ; d'autres (*v. Forcadel, ci-après*) la font remonter encore plus haut ; ils prétendent (*v. Mirula, du Verdier, Anselme.*) que Lisbius, le plus noble et le plus puissant des Gaulois, qui habitoit la province qu'on

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Si dez suivans n'eust desrobé la main,
Et lez fuyans enfermez en son sein,
Un mesme soir par mesme destinée
Avoit finy la guerre et leur journée.
Comme il forçoit le front du second rang,
L'espée au poing, prodigue de son sang,
Un, qui n'osoit l'aborder en la face,
Vint par derrière, et de sa coutelace
En quatre endroits le chef luy détrancha,
Puis un boulet dans les reins luy cacha.
Navré à mort par un hazard de guerre
Ce preux vieillard fut renversé par terre,
Rouge de sang, couvert de poudre : et lors
Se fit voiler le visage et le corps,
Pour n'amoindrir aux soldats le courage,
Voyant leur chef occis en telle orage.

Ainsi broncha ce grand Duc François :
Dessus luy fit un grand bruit son harnois,
En la façon, qu'aux montaignes Rifées,
Tombe un vieil chesne ennobli de trofées,
Qui jusqu'au ciel levoit de toutes pars
Ses bras chargez des victoires de mars,
Que les pasteurs de toute la contrée
Ornoient de fleurs, comme plante sacrée.
Puis en parlant à Sanzé son cousin,
Luy dist, Sanzé, bien-heureuse est ma fin
D'ainsi mourir : mon trépas me doit plaire,
Perdant ma vie en si beau cimetière.

J'ay mon service en mourant approuvé :
Dites au Roy qu'à la fin j'ay trouvé
L'heureuse mort en mes playes cachées,
Que tant de fois j'avois pour luy cherchée.

Il demandoit combien restoit de jour,
Et qu'il falloit poursuivre sans séjour
Des ennemis la victoire gaignée,
Que par son sang il nous avoit donnée.

Il demandoit si le cruel effort
Aux autres chefs avoit donné la mort
Ainsi qu'à luy : dites leur je vous prie
Que d'une brusque et ardente furie
Pour nostre Prince ils marchent en avant,
Et la victoire ils aillent poursuivant :
Si qu'en mourant n'avoit en sa mémoire,
Que ces beaux mots de victoire ! victoire !

Ainsi constant ce bon vieillard parla :
Deux jours après son ame s'envola
Auprès des Roys ses maistres, en sa place
Laissant ça bas une immortelle trace,
Et un exemple à la postérité
De ses vertus et de sa loyauté.

Vous donques fils héritiers d'un tel père,
Bien que soyez en fortune prospère,
Riches d'honneur, de faveur et de bien,
Ne fendez point le marbre Parien,
Et ne fondez des colonnes de cuivre
Pour faire icy vostre père revivre.
En lieu de marbre et de piliers divers
Enterrez moy vostre père en ces vers,
Et l'honorez de nostre poësie.
Une colonne à la fin est moisie,
Et les tombeaux par l'âge sont domtez.
Non pas les vers que la muse a chantez.
Loin de ce mort soient les pompes funèbres,
Ces habits noirs, ces feux par les ténèbres,
Larmes et cris : marche le corselet
Percé, sanglant; marche le gantelet,
Son morion, sa lance et sa cornette.
Le tabourin, le fifre et la trompette,
Tonnans au ciel par différens accords
D'un masle son marche devant le corps,
Et que tel bruit la mort mesme assomme.

Il faut ainsi enterrer un fort homme !
Car au milieu des chapes et des croix,
D'un vaillant Duc ne sied mal le harnois :
Qui de là-haut en sa gloire infinie
Se plaist encore d'une telle harmonie.
Comme estant mort plein d'invincible foy,
Pour soustenir son église, SON NOM et son Roy.

(*Ouvre de Pierre de Ronsard, p. p.* 1110-1112.)

appelle aujourd'hui l'Isle-de-France, converti à la foi chrétienne par l'apôtre St-Denis, et honoré avec lui de la palme du martyre, est l'auteur de cette illustre maison. etc.

C'est un avantage presqu'unique à la Maison de Montmorency de pouvoir prouver, par les chartres de nos rois, par les monuments de l'histoire, par les titres enfin les plus authentiques, une filiation d'hommes illustres, honorés depuis plus de sept cents ans des premières dignités de l'Etat. — Bouchard, Sire de Montmorency, l'un des plus illustres guerriers de son temps,

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ENCORE.

Du retour d'Anne de Montmorency Connestable de France, à Odet Cardinal de Chastillon (son neveu.)

That is to say, on his return to France, after being made prisoner at the battle of St Quintin and during his state of durance concluded an advantageous peace for his country with Spain and Savoy. The following lines are likewise Extracted from Ronsards poems :

Ne vois-tu mon Odet que le mesme destin
Qui nous fit mal-heureux aux mûrs de St Quentin,
Luy-mesme notre deuil change en resiouissance,
Redonnant ajourd'huy ton oncle en nostre France ?
La France estoit malade en l'absence de luy.
Souspiroit son malheur, se tourmentoit d'ennuy,
Frappoit son estomac, des pleurs estoit couverte,
S'arrachoit les cheveux, et lamentoit sa perte —
Sus donc embrasse moi ce Seigneur desiré,
Que hors de la prison tu eusses retiré
Aux despens de ton sang et de ta propre vie,
Et que le peuple avoit de racheter envie,
Si le Prince vainqueur eust de grace permis
Qu'une riche rançon en liberté l'eust mis.

Rembrasse de rechef ce vieillard honorable,
Ton avisé Nestor; sage ton Connestable,
Lequel à son retour ne te rameine pas
Querelle ny discord, ny guerre, ny combas:
Mais la Paix bien-heureuse à son retour arrive
Ceinte tout-à-l'entour des branches de l'olive.

sous Hugues Capet et Robert; — Alberic, connétable sous Henry Ier; Thibaud de Montmorenci, connétable sous Philippe Ier; — Hervé de Montmorency, grand bouteiller; — Guy de Rochefort, grand sénéchal; — Hugues, son fils, aussi grand sénéchal sous le même prince et sous Louis VI: — Alberic, grand chambrier; — Mathieu Ier, connétable et époux d'Alix de Savoye, reine douairière de France, sous Louis VII; — Hervé de Montmorency, connétable d'Irlande; — Mathieu II du nom, surnommé le grand, connetable sous Philippe II, Louis VIII et Louis IX; — Mathieu de Marly, grand chambellan sous Philippe III: Mathieu de Montmorency IV du nom,

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Quel Palme, quel Laurier oseroit couronner
Ce grand Montmorency, qui vient pour nous donner
La Paix, ayant desfait le monstre de la guerre?
Les belliqueurs Romains qui vainquirent la terre,
Ne pourroient s'égaler à sa belle vertu
Non pas ce Scipion, bien qu'il ait combattu
Le vaillant Annibal, et receu de Carthage,
Pour les siens et pour lui le surnom en partage:
Ny le premier Cœsar qui mit dessous sa main
Par trop d'ambition tout l'Empire Romain.

Ce n'est pas de merveilles en suivant mainte année
Les guerres, si l'on trouve une heure infortunée
De perdre une bataille et d'estre prisonnier,
Cela souvent arrive à maint grand Chevalier:
Mais tirer du profit de sa propre desfaite,
Et faire d'une guerre une amitié parfaite,
Accorder deux grands Roys, et leur fléchir le cœur,
Et faire le vaincu pareil à son vainqueur,
Et d'un Duc ennemy tirer une alliance,
Et joindre estroitement l'Espagne avec la France
D'un nœud qui pour jamais en amour s'entretient,
Au seul Montmorency cet honneur appartient,
Qui plus a fait pour nous, que s'il avoit par armes
Desconfit tout un camp de cent mille gendarmes,
« D'autant que la vie est meilleur que la mort,
» Et que la douce paix vaut mieux que le discord.

Cependant mon Odet, de la fortune amère
Pren maintenant le fruit, en revoyant ton frère
Et ton oncle en faveur à-l'entour de leur Roy,
Qui plaignoit leur malheur aussi bien comme toy:
« Et appren désormais pour chose très-certaine
» Qu'il ne faut s'asseurer de nulle chose humaine. »

(*Ibid. p.* 994-6.)

Amiral et grand chambellan sous Philippe IV; — Erard de Montmorency, grand échanson sous Louis X, Philippe V, Charles IV dit le Bel; — Bouchard de Montmorency, grand pannetier; — Charles de Montmorency, maréchal sous les mêmes rois, et grand pannetier de France sous Philippe VI, Jean Ier et Charles V; — Gille de Laval, sire de Rais, maréchal de France sous Charles VII; — Jean II de Montmorency, grand chambellan sous le même prince; — Guillaume de Montmorency, gouverneur de l'Orléanois, chevalier de St-Michel sous Charles VIII, Louis XII et François Ier; — Anne de Montmorency, maréchal, grand maître et connétable de France sous François Ier, Henri II, François II, Charles IX; — François de Montmorency, grand maître et maréchal de France sous François II, Charles IX et Henry III; — Henry Ier de Montmorency, maréchal de France sous Charles IX, Henry III, Connétable sous Henry IV et Louis XIII; Charles de Montmorency, duc et pair, colonel général des Suisses, amiral de France sous Henry IV et Louis XIII; — Urbain de Laval-Bois-Dauphin, comte de Sablé, gouverneur d'Anjou, maréchal de France sous les mêmes règnes; — Louis de Montmorency-Boutteville, vice-amiral; — Henry de Montmorency, comte de Luxe, ussi vice-amiral dans le même temps; — Henry II, duc de Montmorency, amiral et maréchal de France sous Louis XIII; — François-Henry de Montmorency, duc de Luxembourg, maréchal de France sous Louis XIV; — Christian-Louis de Montmorency-Luxembourg, prince de Tingri, Claude-Roland de Montmorency-Laval, et Charles-François de Montmorency, duc de Luxembourg, maréchaux de France sous Louis XV, » (*Desormeaux. introd. p.* 16.) — Enfin : Henry II, en érigeant la terre de Montmorency en duché-pairie, reconnoît que c'est la première baronie de son royaume; François Ier et Henry IV, en élevant Anne et Henry Ier de Montmorency à la dignité de connétable, leur donnent le titre de premier baron de France. (*ibid. p.* 22 *introd.*)

De l'origine de la Maison de Montmorency, par M. le Laboureur. (Append., AAA. No I.)

.... *Morentius*, qui peut avoir esté l'un de ces chevaliers romains, commis à la recepte des Gaules, ayant choisi pour bastir une maison de plaisance quelque beau lieu aux environs de la ville de Paris, de laquelle et des autres de cette province il peut aussitost avoir esté gouverneur, fit bastir sa maison sur nostre mont, qui depuis (comme il est plus vraysemblable) a esté appelé à cause de ce *Mons Morentii*, d'où vient le mot Montmorency—

De Morentius ou Morantius descendirent les autres seigneurs de Montmorency, jusqu'au temps de l'empereur Trajan, que Sainct-Denys aréopagite

arriva en Gaules, et vint s'établir à Paris, où il profita tant par ses doctes prédications, qu'il convertit à la foy Lisbius de Montmorency, le plus célèbre et le plus signalé seigneur de la ville, selon que rapporte l'histoire de Sainct-Denis, lequel ayant esté dénoncé, par Lartia sa femme, au prévost Lescerninus, il fut par le commandement de ce préfect, condamné à perdre la teste, et alla au ciel remplir la place qui de long-temps luy estoit préparée, et depuis obtint de Dieu, par son ardente intercession, la conversion de Lartia sa femme, laquelle ayant assisté au martyre du grand Sainct-Denis, abjura sa fausse croyance, obtint avec ce Sainct et ses autres compagnons, la couronne de gloire, et fut baptisée en son sang. Lisbius fut père, entr'autres enfants, de Sainct-Usbius, qui depuis sa mort fut baptisé par St-Massé, évesque de Paris, et depuis escrivit la vie de Sainct-Denis : ce n'est donc pas sans sujet que les seigneurs de la noble et illustre Maison de Montmorency ont tousiours porté depuis la qualité de PREMIERS CHRESTIENS DE FRANCE, comme l'a doctement remarqué le révérend père Lancellius, jésuite, en ces termes latins :

Quædam sunt gentes in Gallia, atque familiæ veteri prosapia, et illustri generis claritate omni vetustate corroboreta, quæ hoc uno gloriantur, quod à sancto Dionysio areopagita, primo fuerint sacro fonte ablutæ, ab eodem institutæ, et veri numinis religione ornatæ facerem omnius injuriam religioni et veritati, si gentes Montmorentiorum amplissimum Deus et vetustæ pietatis clarissimum testimonium hic dissimulem, quæ pietas à sanctissimo nostro Dionysioro in agro Parisino primum inerta, subito mirabiliter efflorui, purpureasque velutinosas omni gratia et amænitate uberes in cœlum emisit. Stirps illius gentis fuit Sanctus Lisbius quem veterum historiarum annales, Parisiacæ orbis nobilissimum et splendidissimum virum nominant qui primus adventantem Lutetiam Parisiorum areopagitam Dionysium excepit, ab eo primus Christi fidem et religionem hausit eidem primus locum dedit ad pium templum exœdificendum. Hujus principis et religiosissimi viri filius Visbius, sui parentis et beati Dionysii gloriosum fatum litteris commendavit. Quod opus Hilduinus antè octingentos fere annos, ut oculeti testimonium fidum et ingenium vehementissime commendabat, atque ut omni posteritati nobilissimi viri pietas ad sempiternam hominum memoriam proderetur, omnium consensione tributum fuit ut primus Baro Christianus Franciæ diceretur : Et posteri gentilitio in stemmate, cive insignibus familiæ, nota elogia duo ferrent, gallicum unum, *Dieu ayde au premier Chrestien*, hoc est primum christianum juvet, alterum græcum, Ἀπλανοῦς, erroris expers, quod Sanctus Lisbius Montmorentiæ familiæ progenerator, inter Gallos, tum devios à religione, primus in agro Parisensi lucem, et veri numinis cognitionem exceperit : et quidem in cla-

rissimam illam familiam, Dionysii nostri pietatem penitùs incitam et illuminatam fuisse, qui posteà consecuti sunt magni Heroes claris facinoribus et perenni catholicæ religionis propugnatione declaraverunt.

Plusieurs autres en ont encore escrit, mais il doit suffire de l'authorité de ce docte personnage, et des grandes preuves que j'en ai données.

Quand les François, sortans d'Allemagne, se furent répandus par les Gaules Belgique et Celtique, et eurent occupé tout le plat pays, excepté quelques places qui restèrent aux Romains jusqu'au règne de Clovis, qui les débouta entiérement, et de ce qu'ils tenoient, et de l'espérance qu'ils avoient de recouvrer ce que l'on leur retenoit, le seigneur de Montmorency (comme il est vraysemblable) prévoyant cet orage inévitable, fut des premiers qui fit alliance avec les nouveaux conquérans, et comme il estoit le plus puissant et le premier seigneur de l'Isle-de-France, il retint dèslors le titre de premier Baron de France, et après le baptesme de Clovis, y adjouta celuy de PREMIER CHRESTIEN, qui est demeuré depuis à tous ses descendans, qui pour montrer que la piété leur estoit plus chère que l'ambition et la gloire, prirent pour cry de guerre cette devise chrestienne, DIEU AYDE AU PREMIER CHRESTIEN.

La généalogie de Montmorency, depuis Sainct-Lisbius et devant Sainct-Lisbius, n'a peu estre traitée par aucun de nos historiens, pour la faute des mémoires, et ne nous est resté aucune preuve directe de cette illustre famille, depuis ce premier martyr couronné de la Gaule, que le nom romain de *Montmorency*, les tiltres de premiers chrestiens de France, que les Barons de Montmorency ont porté de tout temps, l'hisoire de la vie de Sainct-Denis, et l'authorité de plusieurs antiquaires modernes. Feu le docte du Chesne a traité cette histoire amplement, depuis Bouchard premier : mais les mémoires de monsieur Marion, autrefois bailly de Montmorency, et depuis advocat général au parlement de Paris, personnage consommé en toutes sortes de science, et d'autres non moins fidelles et authentiques, font mention d'un Evrard, surnommé le grand seigneur de Montmorency, et par conséquent vassal de Hugues Capet, comte de Paris et marquis de France, qu'il suivit et servit bravement ès guerres qu'il eut pour asseurer la couronne de France en sa maison ; et peu après, estant fort vieil et fatigué des travaux militaires, il mourut vers l'an neuf cents nonante-deux, avec le contentement de voir son Prince, seigneur paisible de ce grand Royaume. Il laissa deux enfants, Jean, seigneur de Montmorency, et Gabrielle. Jean, seigneur de Montmorency, fut père de Bouchard, auquel monsieur du Chesne a commencé son histoire. Les mesmes mémoires du sieur Marion parlent encore d'un Pierre de Montmorency, prédécesseur d'un Evrard qui vivoit l'an

six cents huictante-sept (687); d'Arthus de Montmorency, chevalier de la Genestre, l'an sept cents quarante-deux (742); de Protade, de Thibaut et Gaspard de Montmorency, chevaliers du mesme ordre, dont plusieurs attribuent l'institution aux seigneurs de Montmorency : mais le grand soin que monsieur du Chesne a apporté à la recherche des anciens seigneurs de Montmorency, fait que je n'en puis dire autre chose, sinon que cela peut avoir esté : mais que peut-estre il ne fut jamais, parce que, avant l'an mille et depuis encore, il n'est fait mention d'aucun surnom dans les chartes anciennes, ny mesmes des seigneuries. Et que d'autre part les témoignages que j'en ay, quoy qu'en grand nombre, ne sont pas tant authentiques que plusieurs autres qui me sont tombez entre les mains, qui ne peuvent estre aucunement recusez, encore que ce fidelle historien n'en ait point parlé, pour ne les avoir point veus : je ne les cotteray pas icy tous, mais bien un seulement dont j'ai fait choix ; pour preuve de ce que j'ay cy-dessus allégué de l'étymologie du nom de Montmorency, tiré d'un *Morencius Sénateur*, ou chevalier romain ; c'est un tiltre d'un puisné de cette maison, qui contient ce qui suit :

« C'est ce que je, Mahieu de Morency, escuyer, tiens et advouë a tenir, » à cause de damoiselle Drienne de Fresnoy, ma femme, en foy et hommage » de noble homme et puissant messire Charles de Chambly, seigneur de » Diesmes, et est situé ledit fief à Belloy en France, etc. Ce fut faict l'an de » grace mille trois cents quatre-vingt et dix (1390) : ce lundy vingt-huictiesme » jour de novembre. »

Je pourrois bien adjouter aussi qu'il y a eu un seigneur de Montmorency nommé ou surnommé le Blond: mais qu'il ait esté appellé Guy ; qu'il ait fleury sous Charles Martel, et qu'il ait desfait et tué, en un combat singulier, un roi more, je n'en puis rien assurer ; bien diray-je que le nom de Montmorency n'est pas dérivé de *Mont-more-occis*, et qu'il ne fut pas ainsi nommé par ce seigneur pour marque de sa victoire, pour les raisons que j'en ai données cy-devant. Quant à ce que j'ay dit de Blond, cela est si véritable, que quand on veut affrayer les enfants à Montmorency, on les menace de la mère Blonde; c'est-à-dire la mère Blond, selon l'ancien langage de France, laquelle ceux du lieu disent par tradition demeurer dans le chasteau, et tiennent qu'elle se change en mille formes diverses ; ce qui fait croire que comme la grande doctrine de Melussine luy acquist jadis le nom de magicienne cette dame de Montmorency fut peut-estre réputée telle, pour la mesme raison, par le vulgaire ignorant, chez lequel il estoit lors deffendu de rien scavoir des sciences relevées, sans encourir l'estime d'user de magie.

Tombeaux des personnes Illustres, par Jean le Laboureur, p. 69-75.

APPENDIX, N° I. B.

MONTMORENCY GAULOIS.

Opuscule dédié à M. d'Anville, Mareschal de France, Vice-Roi en plusieurs Provinces : sur l'excellence de son origine, et autres gestes des François, Par Forcadel, Jurisconsulte. — De l'imprimerie de Jean de Tournes! M. D LXXI. — (*A Thin quarto of* 100 *or* 80 *pages, in the Royal Library;* n° 1098.)

Plusieurs princes et hauts seigneurs (wites my author) extraits jadis de nobles parents, et ainsi par diuin priuilège, plus enclins à poursuyure honneste louange fille de vertu, ayans faict quelque progrez à la poursuite d'icelle, ont négligemment laissé ternir le lustre de leur bon bruit. Comme aduint au fils au grand consul et capitaine romain Marius, qui en sa jeunesse, par ses braues faicts, fut appellé fils de Mars, et puis fils de Venus, quand il fut endormi au giron de volupté et vains plaisirs.

Mais Guy le Blond, à qui premièrement escheut le nom de Montmorency, et qui tint en mesme balance sa vie et son honneur, ne s'esgara jamais du chemin à main dextre frayé par ses illustres deuanciers, pour monter droit au feste de loz immortelle, et en ceste fermeté persista jusques qu'il vit l'or de sa perruque, qui lui donna le surnom de Blond, se changer en taint blanc et argentin. Je n'ose pas asseurer ce que je présume, qu'il fust yssu des anciens rois des Celtes; car de son temps encore n'estoit reçeu entre les François: qu'aucun cheualier nourrist longue cheuellure, s'il n'estoit prouint de tige royale, (v. Agathius, lib. I, de bello gothorum) comme prattiqua Charles Martel, prince de la basse Austriche, ayeul de l'empereur Charlemaigne, et maire au palais de France, qui fleurissoit jeune en faicts d'armes avec un fruict soudain d'industrie et d'honneur, non subject à fener par le fil des années; etc.

[The author proceeds to eulogise the ancestor of this Guy:] Lisbius, chef de la république de Paris, courageux et bien disant à merueilles: qui première-

ment commença d'arroser la loy chrestienne, heureusement semée auprès de la riue de Seine par St-Denis, docte sénateur de la cité d'Athènes en Grèce, lequel St-Pol auoit réduict à la vraye religion, etc. Ce zèle ardant vers la saine religion, par vne suite heureuse, paruint à sa postérité jusqu'à Guy, au temps du preux Charles Martel, quand l'Afrique eut vomi vn nombre infini de Sarrasins sur l'Espaigne, depuis que Roderic roi des Gots en fut déchassé pour auoir violé la fille de Julien, visroy de la prouince Tingitane, et fut pour lors esté expédient que le Mont-Pyrenée, tant fidèle aux neiges et à la verdure de l'esté, euct touché jusqu'au ciel; à celle fin que la gent inhumaine n'eust eu moyen de passer sur les champs Gaulois, conuians par leur fertilité et plaisance au butin les ennemis, suscités par Eude, duc de Guienne, (A. D. 730). Je dy en tel exercite, que la fortune des François pendit à vn filet bien délié. Vray que les Sarrasins, qui cuidoyent avoir pleiges asseurés de leur victoire, furent vaincus auprès de la ville de Tours, jusques à quatre cents mille, plus ou moins. Mais quatre ans après (comme si ceste nation farouche croissoit à foison en périssant) les barbares reuindrent en la Prouence par mer en si grand armées, que tous les vents sembloyent mis en fatigue extresme à pousser tant de voiles en l'air : néantmoins Martel, porté sur les aisles du bonheur, et deuenu plus hardi encore que soy-mesme, mit les Sarrasins eu desroute, tant que Anthime, leur roi, mendia honteusement son salut par la fuite jusques dans la ville de Narbonne, où bientost fust assiégé, et tellement enuironné, qu'il fust à la veille de se rendre, estant combattu par dehors des François, et dedans la ville de peur de faim plus que Saguntine. Toutesfois le Prince fut aduerti qu'une nuée espesse de secours sarrasin arriuoit d'Espaigne, sous la conduite d'Amorée, roi de Tacape, région délicieuse d'Afrique, en un air tempéré, arrosée de maint ruisseau, abondante en palmes et d'actyles, et ensemble en oliviers : sous lesquels les figuiers et les vignes prouiennent à planté, et mieux encore les bleds, ainsi nourris sous autruy ombre, sans jamais déceuoir l'espérance du laboureur, tant auare soit-il. Dont Amorée, doué de dons de nature et de fortune largement, auoit proieté en son cerueau essoré de dompter les François, et deschirer leurs hallecrets comme toiles d'yraignes. Mais le Prince Martel, par une pensée rebourse à desseign tant outreguidé, délibéroit de contraindre les Sarrasins à recourir en leur tannière d'Espaigne pour se musser. Desia l'Aube auoit estaint la clarté des estoiles pour aduancer la sienne, et le soleil commençoit à rire sur le sommet des montaignes, quant Martel, pour faire teste à l'ost Africain, passa outre la ville de Narbonne, à présent si bien munie et remparée, que ne craint aucun ennemi, s'il ne vient des cieux, et s'arresta en la vallée de la Corbière, où il rengea son camp, et le

fendit en façon de croissant : duquel la dextre pointe fut conduite par Childebrand son oncle, la senestre fut sous l'enseigne du Blond ; et pour soy il retint le corps de la bataille, auec vne asseurance merueilleuse de bien exploiter : si qu'on eust dit ces trois Capitaines auoir esté choisis non des Gaules seulement, mais aussi du reste de l'Europe. A l'opposite, Amorée, qui s'enqueroit volontiers du lieu auquel les ennemis estoyent, non de leur nombre, fit marcher ses gens en très-belle ordonnance. Et à moins d'un ject d'arc, tant d'un costé que d'autre, le cœur des piétons fut esueillé par les trompettes et clérons et autre musique de guerre, augmentée par le zint des flesches dru et menu semées, je ay tellement que leur ombre soulageoit les combatants contre l'ardeur de juin. Veu que en ce temps là les François estoyent obéïs de leurs suiettes, non moins qu'Hercules des siennes, quand en Arcadie, près du lac Stymphal, il chassa les oyseaux hydeux visant contremont, et leur fit laisser l'ame parmi les nues. Le Val et les lieux solitaires de la Corbière, oyant le cri peregrin des Mores, retentissoit et respondoit par vne contreuoix frayeuse. La fortune chancelloit ores ça ores la comme pensaive, ne sachant à qui elle deust enuoyer la victoire. La mort y estoit à bon marché, Dieu mercy ; et le plus asseuré des Sarrasins eust bien voulu estre de retour en Tacape, où au royaume de Bugie ou de Fez, altéré de soif. Fors, le jeune Amorée, qui venoit joyeux de tuer Valin, escuyer du Prince : la teste en rouloit encore par terre, gazouillant par un incertain murmure, et presque regretant son piteux destin : qui viuement anima Guy le Blond, esbranlant sous son heaume mille annelets dorés par le repli de ses cheveux, se mit sa lance en arrest, et de grand randon cacha le fer d'icelle dans la poitrine d'un felon sarrasin ; qui tumbant à la renuerse sur la croupe de son cheval, tresnoit sa lance, et en mourant escriuoit sur la poussière son meschef. Pource Amorée, comme forcené, proposa en soymesme de suyure son ami jusques aux enfers, ou bien de reuancher sa mort, et d'aborder le Blond, lequel de prinsaut il frappa de son cimeterre sur l'escu, et promptement redouble le coup sur le gosier ; tellement qu'il mit en cent pièces le carcan d'or que le François portoit, de grande façon et valeur, selon le mode antique des guerriers Gaulois, studieux d'estre richement armés de fer et d'or au combat, singulièrement autour du col blanc comme laict, si le grand poëte (Virgilius) ne nous deçoit. Ce dont Guy enflammé de honte et de gref creuecueur, méprisant de suruiure à tant de vaillants François qui gisoyent morts sur la terre, desia non plus verte mais rouge de sang, frappa de sa hache le roy de Tacape sur le heaume, et l'estourdit à demi, si qu'en plain midy tout luy sembloit obscure et sombre comme la nuict. Vray le Sarrasin, reuenu à soy comme d'un profond sommeil, fit voltiger dextrement son bon

cheval, choisi ès haras des monts Astures en Gallice : et par une belle addresse rua son espieu sur Guy le Blond, qui l'arresta auec la pauois, et reprenant son espée naura mortellement le Roy ennemi au costé gauche, logis du cœur tant hautain et orgueilleux. Vous eussiez jugé que de cette playe issoit la victoire et la liesse des François, meslée avec le sang ; car deslors le courage et l'audace sarrasine commença fondre et diminuer comme la neige au montant du soleil. Plusieurs, sachants leur Roy estre tué, se prindrent à fuir à vaudéroute, pesle-mesle, vers la mer de Leucate, qui en engloutit vne infinité, et leur seruit de mort et ensemble de tombeau. Cependant gissoit Amorée despouillé de ses riches armeures, retenant encore quelque ombrage de sa naifue beauté, souillée de sang et de sueur ; et couurant auec son corps si petite espace de la France, pour laquelle enuahir il auoit passé maint danger marin, seruant maintesfois de passe-temps aux vagues et aux vents. C'est ce qu'un Arabe magicien luy auoit quelquefois prédit, qu'il auroit dès son trespas vn sepulcre le plus beau du monde ; et près d'iceluy vne souefue odeur, auec resonance délectable. Car le ciel, qui lors fut net et azure à merueilles ; sans estre violé de nue quelconque, luy seruit de couuerture voutée et précieuse tout outre : puis les mouches à miel, qui naturellement heurtent la fleur du thin et des flairans romarins, naissants de leur gré aux landes de la Corbière, rendirent vn murmure assez meslodieux à l'enuiron de ce Roy, digne de fin et de religion plus heureuse. Je n'y adjouste pas ores (pource que je ne suis dispensé à reciter fables) comment, incontinent après la bataille donnée, le Blond auroit laué son espée, forgée en faërie d'acier charmé, et sanglante au conflit, dans vne claire et douce fontaine qui subitement auroit changé son goust naturel en salé, suyuant peut-estre la saueur au sang humain. Mais plus de sept cents ans parauant ceste desfaite moresque, la fontaine de Salies, qui a donné le nom à vn fort chasteau de garde, assis sur la lisière d'Espagne, eut sa source plus salée que la mer mesme, et comme j'estime, de la création du monde : veu que au contraire vers l'isle de Gadesaux, fins d'Espaigne, près les colonnes d'Hercules, en maints endroits la grand mer est douce parfaictement. Dont raprenant mes erres, je retourne de ce pais Espaignol en France, où j'ay laissé le Prince Martel autant débonnaire que belliqueux, remerciant Dieu, auteur vnique des victoires, ayant remis en son obéissance les villes de Narbonne, Besiers, Montpellier et Arles, arrachées des mains infidelles. Puis délibéra de guerdonner dignement les preux cheualiers qui auoient hasardé leur vie pour le seruice du Roy céleste et au François : pource le Blond n'y fut oublié, ains fut inuesti de plusieurs chasteaux et places nobles, outre celles qu'il tenoit en fief des anciens Roys. Mais sur toute espèce de

récompense, luy agréa Orchilde, fille du duc Childebrand, laquelle il fiança, belle surtout dame de tel siècle, qui de si rare beauté se pouuoit vanter : tant fut elle bien née et bien duite, couurant un esprit meur et blanc sous ses cheueux dorés, desquels amour faisoit volontiers ses rets pour son gibier, et pour prendre à l'emblée les guerriers plus hardis et mieux aduisés. Et d'autant que la mémoire humaine est fragile et subjette à oublier les faicts louables d'autruy, pour retenir le vol d'icelle par quelque lien et tesmoignage insigne, Guy le Blond arresta en soy-mesme d'ériger au cœur de la France vne colonne, ou marque d'autre façon, qui peut recommander ses prouesses à ses nepueux, pour les semonder et inciter à pareille vertu, selon la mode des Grecs et Gaulois, jadis coustumiers d'esleuer tels trophées victorieux en la région Celtique. Ainsi quand le fier Roy Andoc sortit d'Allemaigne auec desmesuré exercite de mescréans, souhaitant de surprendre les François desia mettans leur racine profondément en Gaule, à cause du lys céleste diuinement receu et planté ; luy qui cuidoit les tenir presque comme oyseaux esperdus dans vne panthière, fut rompu et desfaict par Clouis, premier Roy baptizé des François. Qui en mémoire de celle desconfiture fit édifier en la prochaine colline la tour de Montjoye ; de laquelle prent origine le cri plain de liesse guerrière : MONTJOYE SAINCT-DENYS. A cette imitation honneste, Guy fit bastir, en belle assiette non loin de Paris, le chasteau de Montmorency, auec l'inscription de ses gestes en bref recueil grauées en table d'attente sur marbre posé droit l'architraue au portail, que le temps enuieux a piéça rongé, représentant ces mots :

MONT MORE OCCIS.

(*Aliter Paulus Æmilius in Philippo I, a Maurentio.*) — Or est-il que le nom de *More* est prins et vsité en diuerse façon. Car, en premier lieu, la *Morée* est vne région maritime en Grèce, ennoblie de la ville de Corinthe ; et autrement dite Peloponèse, du nom de Pelops, Roy de Lydie, conquéreur d'icelle, qui eust l'espaule senestre d'iuoire, si nous croyons à la simple antiquité. Puis y a deux façons de *Mores* aux deux extrémités du monde, noircis comme jayet par le soleil leur voisin, lequel toutesfois ils adorent au matin, mesmement ceux d'Orient. Les Occidentaux ont le païs plantureux et l'air plus attrempé, et viuent sous justes loys bien plus longuement que le reste des hommes. Ils réuérent leur Roy par singulière admiration et loyauté constante. Non toutesfois plus grande que les Montmorencins ont inuiolablement gardée enuers les Roys François, Roys, di-je, puissants, prisés et congnus de l'un jusques à l'autre More. Nul n'ignore qu'en quatrième lieu, ceux d'Afrique ou Barbarie, séparée de France par la mer

méditerranée, les habitants ne soyent appellés Mores : peut-estre, pour la prouince des Maures mentionnés souuent par les bons auteurs, à cause du jardin des dames Hespérides, où les arbres, si qu'on dit, portèrent les pommes d'or. Et aussi pour le mont Atlas, qui estend son pied bien auant dans la grand mer Océane, et sa teste sur les nues. En ceste race des Mores, nous auons cy-dessus alloue le hardi Roy Amorée, je dirois inuincible, si diuinement il n'eust esté produit pour estant vaincu orner dauantage la maison de Montmorency, de mieux en mieux augmentée par les successeurs de Guy, sans forligner, etc.

[The author next relates that :] Bouchard de Montmorency, « très-» aimé du Roy Philippe premier de ce nom, et du *Dauphin son fils*, qui » depuis fut Louis le Gros. » [Most beloved of Philippe I and the Dauphin his son, afterwards Louis-le-Gros, being accused to that monarch, of having plundered the monks of St-Denis, incurred his sovereigns ill will, etc. — He then tells us that the father of this Bouchard was ALMERY OR ALBERIC de Montmorency who followed Godfrey de Bouillon to the Holy-land and there died :] « certes, *Bouchard de Montmorency* ne pouuoit faire moins que d'imiter son père ALMERY, défenseur de l'Eglise et de la loy syncère de Jesus-Christ. Pour laquelle maintenir (comme s'il eust mis en oubli sa vieillesse digne de repos) il passa la mer en très-bel équipage, suyuant *Godefroy de Bouillon*, fils d'*Eustache, comte de Bouloigne*, et *de Ide* sa femme, sœur d'autre *Godefroy*, *duc de Torraine*, qui descéda sans hoires, et par ainsi le duché vint à Eustache de Bouloigne et à son fils Godefroy, vainqueur de Hierusalem, et roy eslu du consentement commun de la noblesse, mesme de *Raymond, comte de Tolouse*, et d'ALMERY DE MONTMORENCY, dont Godefroy sert à ses successeurs aujourd'hui d'une lumière qui ne peut esteindre, non plus que le feu des nonnaines de la déesse Veste, etc. [Then he informs us :] — « Vray que Raymond, comte Tolosian, reuint à son païs en sauueté, comblé et esclerci de richesses et louange orientale. Mais le bon Montmorency y mourut, et fut enseueli autant au cœur des cheualiers françois, comme en la terre où croist la palme signifiant victoire et triomphe, etc.

Comme ALMERY, planté en la terre saincte, a respandu l'odeur de honneste entreprise jusques au ciel, manoir de son esprit, et jusques à ses neueux, qui tousiours ont craint de rencontrer peu de gloire plus que trop grand danger. Mesmement MATHIEU DE MONTMORENCY, connestable de France sous le *Roy Loys* huitième, fils de *Philippe-Auguste*, et père de *St-Loys*; qui ayma uniquement *Mathieu* pour ses faits d'armes exécutés contre les *Albigeois*, etc. etc. [This author speaks of a Jean de Harcourt, King of Scotland in the time of Mathew II de Montmoreney.]

[Again, coming to his hero, the *Constable Anne*, he observes:] Il n'est donc besoing de mandier ailleurs tiltres honorables pour la race de Montmorency, de soy-mesme et de longue main congnue et admirée en tous lieux. Depuis, et long-temps après, le mesme estat reuint à la maison de Montmorency, comme s'il s'y aimoit plus qu'en autre du royaume; pour lors que Anne, mareschal de France en fut orné, après le trépas de Charles, duc de Bourbonnois, produit de vray estoc royal et généreux: qui tant de los et de ruine porta à la France et à soy-mesme, au temps du roi François de Valois, premier de ce nom, père des lettres et des muses gracieuses, et ayeul de Charles IX à présent régnant; qui tant bien scait juger des mérites des personnes, et les guerdonner à l'exemple de son ayeul magnagnime; vers lequel Anne de Montmorency fut en bien grande opinion pour ses gestes valeureuses, entendues depuis le nid embassimé du Phenix, jusques à celuy du Soleil, vers la vesprée. Et qui est ores des viuants qui n'ayt ouï, par le haut cry de renommée, ce que Anne verteusement exploita contre le viceroy de Naples, le marquis de Pesquiere et Charles, duc de Bourbon, réuéré et suyui de maint soldat tant à pié que sur les arçons? Tenant adonc le parti de Charles d'Autriche, Empereur, fauorisé de la fortune, reuesche à la France, par le moyen de ce duc françois: mesme auprès de la ville de Pauie, (anno 1524, le 24 feur.) en la plaie spacieuse, qui seruit de théastre pour les jeux de fortune, etc.

(*Etienne Forcadel, docteur régent ès loix en Toulouse*, 1570.)

APPENDIX No II.

BOUCHARD, *Constable to* CHARLEMAIGN. *A. D.* 807.

Founder of the House of MONTMORENCY.

Sed dùm ea geruntur, Saraceni partìm Africa partìm Hispania egredientes Corsicam insulam et litora Italiæ infesta latrociniis reddiderunt. Quæ res extemplo Pipinum excivit, ut consuetudo more Italici regni tutelam susciperet; ergo missa in mare Tyrrhennum classe adeò repentino adventu Saracenos terruit, ut ne expectato quidem navali prælio celerrime domum refugerint. Solus *Audomarus* Genuensium Comes, dùm fortunam inconsultiùs sequi-

tur, in incidias deductus navi prætoria intercepta, trucidatus est. Potserno anno quum solita audacia adjacentes Italiæ insulas vexarent, Burchardus Stabuli Comes, maximè nominis dux, in illos immissus est. Et Sardi quidem egregiè pugnando ac tribus millibus Barbarbarum occicis hostes à Semet removerant, qui mox Corsicam repetentes à Burchardo navali pugna excipiuntur, ubi tanta Francorum virtus fuit, ut conjunctis arctissimè navibus nullum saracænorum peterintur elabi, sed continuo ardore demicantes in summas angustias hostes perduxere, qui postquàm vicendi spes nulla, salutis modica superesset præcipiti fuge Vamissis undecim navibus salutem quæsiverunt.—(*Franzi et Eginardi Hist. Car, Mag.*, *p.* 54 4to.)

» Eodemque Anno (807) *Burchardum* comitem stabuli sui, cum classe missit in Corsicam : ut eam à *Mauris*, qui superioribus annis illùc prædatum venire consueverant, defenderet. Qui juxta consuetudinem suam, de *Hispania* egressi, primo ad *Sardiniam* appulsi sunt : ibique cùm *Sardis* prælio commisso, et multis suorum amissis (nam tria millia ibi cecidisse perhibentur) in *Corsicam* recto cursu pervenerunt. Ibi iterum in quòdam portu ejusdem insulæ, cum classe cui Burchardus præerat prælio decertaverunt : victique ac fugati sunt, amissis XIII. navibus, et plurimis suorum interfectis.

(*Aimoni de Gestis Francorum, chap.* 95. *lib.* IIII. *p.* 230.)

« Condicta inter *Imperatorem* et *Hemmingum Donorum regem* pax, propter hyemis asperitatem quæ inter partes commeandi viam claudebat, in armis tantùm jurata servatur : donec redeunte veris temperie, et apertis viis quæ immanitate frigoris clausæ fuerunt, congredientibus ex utraque parte utriusque gentis (Francorum scilicet et Danorum) decem primoribus super fluvium Egidorum, in loco qui vocatur Clatis, vicissim secundùm ritum de morem suum, sacramentis juratis, pax confirmatur. Primores autem de parte Francorum hi fuere, Walachus comes filius Bernardi ; Burchardus comes ; Mirocus comes ; Vado comes ; Bernardus comes ; Egebertus comes ; Theodoricus comes ; Abo comes ; Ostdagus comes ; Wigmannus comes. De parte vero Danorum in primis fratres Hemmingi, Hancum et Angandeo. Deindè cæteri honorabiles inter suos viri, Offredus cognomento Turdimulo, et Warsteinus, et Suonus, et Urmus, et alius Offridus filius Heiligeni, et Offredus de Sconaonue, et Hebbi, et Aovus.

Ibid. ch. 99, *p.* 2.

[This peace was concluded at *Aquisgranum*, now Aix-la-Chapelle.]

» Burchardus comes Stabuli, anno 807. Corsicam contrà Mauros defendit, eosque satis idonea clades affecit. » *Bollandus.*

[He is a Subscribing witness to the will of Charlemaign, A. D. 811.]

See, Eginardus, de Vita Car. Magni. p. p. 141. 147. cum Commentario; Joh. Friderici Besseli, et notis Johannis Ballandii, etc.

APPENDIX N° II.

Extrait de l'Art de vérifier les Dates, tom. II, p. 643.

Chronologie Historique des Barons de Montmorency.

« MONTMORENCI, (Mons Morenciacus, Mons Morencius et Monmorencium) » dont on a vainement cherché jusqu'ici l'étymologie, etc. — Il n'entre pas dans » notre plan d'en faire la généalogie détaillée, et d'en suivre toutes les bran- » ches jusqu'à leur extinction. L'histoire de ceux qui ont possédé le Fief d'où » elle tire son nom, est le cercle étroit où nous devons nous renfermer, etc.

« BOUCHARD I. est le plus ancien propriétaire de *la Baronie de Mont-* » *morenci*, que l'on connaisse avec certitude. Ce n'était rien moins qu'un » homme nouveau, Il était chevalier (miles) — *fils du duc Alberic*, *et* » *frère de Thibault*, seigneur d'un lieu nommé en latin Centumliae, (peut- » être, Colombe) (1). Sa mère était sœur de EDRED, *roi d'Angleterre*; et sa » femme, HILDEGARDE, était, suivant Du Chesne, *fille de Thibault le tri-* » *cheur*, *comte de Blois*, etc. Ayant fait un voyage en Angleterre, il en » rapporta le corps de St-Pavace, confesseur, et fut accompagné à son re- » tour d'un certain nombre de moines de Pesora, dans la Worcestershire, » que le Roi, son oncle (avunculus ejus) lui avait permis d'emmener avec » lui. Arrivé en France, il obtint du roi Lothaire, l'an 958, à la demande » d'Hildiman (Hildouin), archevêque de Sens, la permission de construire » un monastère dans sa terre de Brai-sur-Seine, pour y placer la relique

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(1) Vraisemblablement Conteville?

» qu'il avait apportée, et les moines qui l'avaient suivis. Le lieu de Brai, » *villa Brajacus*, et deux moulins près de MONTMORENCY, avec plusieurs fa- » milles de serfs, furent les premiers fonds dont il dota le nouveau monas- » tère. Tout cela est clairement énoncé dans le diplome que Lothaire accorda » pour cet établissement.

» *Lotharius D. G. Francorum Rex.* — Et Notum fieri volumus fidelibus » nostris quod Burchardus, miles, filius Alberici ducis, adiit serenitatem » nostrum obsecrans ut quoddam monasterium quod ipse constituerat, de » consensu Hildegardis uxoris ejus et de consilio Theobaldi domine de Cen- » tumliis fratris ejus, super sequanam fluvium propè Braiacum, in honore » Domini Salvatoris, ad collocandum, servandum et colendum corpora sanc- » torum Paterni martyris et Pavatii confessoris, quod ultimum corpus ex An- » glia attulit cum aliquibus religiosis quos avunculus ejus Rex Ædredus, ei » dederat de Cænobio de Persora, ut stabilirenter servirent Deo in dicto » monasterio sub professione regulæ S. Benedicti, et nos in perpetuum sta- » bile et firmum fore concederimus, et nostræ majestatis vigore corrobora- » remus quæcumque eidem loco largiebatur de bonis suis sine advocatione. » Cujus petitioni annuendo, præfatum monasterium in posterum stabile fore » statuimus firmando quæcumque concessimus idipsum postulante dominus » Hildemanno Senonensis Archiepiscopo ut locus ipse deinceps solutus sit ei » quietus. Quæcumque vero à præfato Burcardo eidem loco donata sunt » villam videlicet Brajacus, et duos molendinos apud villam quæ dicitur Mons » Morencius, et servos et ancillas, et cetera omnia, monachi quieti possi- » deant sine advocatione. »

» *Mabillon. Acta S. S. Ben. Sæc. V. p. 245. ex autographo.*
» *Bouquet. Tom.* IX, *pag.* 622. »

» Si l'on nous demande quel étoit ce duc Alberic? — Voici ce que nous » avons pu découvrir. Dans une notice tirée du Cartulaire de St.-Aubin » d'Angers, et publiée par M. Du Chesne, parmi les preuves de l'histoire » de Montmorency, page 12, on voit un Alberic de Paris, parent de Geof- » froi Grisegonell, comte d'Anjou, qui l'avoit attiré auprès de lui. Foulques, » fils de Geoffroi, donna à cet Alberic la terre de Champigné, entre la » Mayenne et la Sarte. — Cette terre avoit été en échange à Geoffroi par » un autre *Alberic d'Orléans*, qui l'avoit long tems possédée, et à qui on » donna en contre échange une terre qui n'est point dénommée en France, » *in Francia*. Il se peut que l'un des deux Alberics ait été le père de Bou- » chard, et ait été *Duc*. Il n'y a pas trop d'apparence que ce fut Alberic » de Paris, parce qu'on voit à peu près ce que devinrent ses biens, qui ne-

» passèrent pas à Bouchard : mais ce peut être Alberic d'Orléans, qui pro-
» bablement eut le titre de Duc. Quelques historiens en effet font mention
» d'un duc d'Orléans; qui vivoit peu de tems après la mort de Robert le
» Fort; — Ne seroit-ce pas l'Albericus Aurelianensis de la charte? »

EDRED *King of England.* Appendix II. A.

A. D. 948. Edred 3d brother of Athelstan; (the sons of Edmund, being yet children,) not degenerating from his worthy predecessor, was crowned at Kingston, and subdued the Northumbrians, in 950. He died in the flower of his youth, A. D. 955.

(*Milton, hist. of Eng. opud Kennet vol.* Ist, *folio, p.* 63.)

Athelstan, died 941. — *Edmund*, his brother, assassinated, 946, was succeeded as above by *Edred*, youngest son of *Edward the elder*, son and successor of *Alfred the great.*

Edwi, the fair, succd his uncle Edred; he was son to Edmund: to whom Succeeded Edgar in 959. who died 975. and with him, sais my author, all the Saxon glory.

Athelstans mother was a concubine; his brothers, the legimate sons of Edward the Elder, King of England and of Mercia.

APPENDIX, No II. A.

« Montmorency, Monsmorenciacus, Monsmorencius et Monmorencium, dont » on a vainement cherché jusqu'ici l'étimologie, etc. » Montmorency, etc. Of which place nobody as yet (*writes the author of*, « *l'art de vérifier les dates* ». *Tom.* II, *p.* 643.) has been able to explain the etymology is, almost everybody knows, a small but tollerably well built town, situate on a hill that overlooks the extensive and luxuriant valley of same name, noted for fine cherries, its beautiful lake, numberless seats, castles, towns and villages, that at all times have been the retreat of the learned the spiritual and good, and the asylum of love and misfortune. A short walk from the town stands the Hermitage, a neat comfortable Lodge, long the residence and the theatre of a great portion of the litterary labours, of Jean-Jacques Rousseau; it was given to him by the Duke of Montmorency-Luxembourg,

whose chateau (now the property of Count Aldini, an Italian) a small but elegant structure, is one of the most agreeable architectural objects that strikes one, on approaching the town from St-Denis. (1) Hardby stands the church of St-Martin, founded by Constable Anne, partly on the site of the old one, (and dedicated to the same patron:) that stood here ever since the saints days. The church is handsome; and before the revolution preserved within its walls, many tombs of the family; of which number, those of John and William de Montmorency, and Constable Anne and his spouse, being saved out of the general wreck, are shown in the « Musée des monumens français, » rue des Petits-Augustins, in Paris; and tis supposed along with the others now to be seen there, will shortly resume their original stations. Mr *Hebert.* (*Dict. pittor. et hist. A Paris,* 1766.) gives the following description of the mausoleum of the Constable. « Dans la nef de l'église » paroissiale de Montmorency, qui est grande et belle, est le mausolée du fameux » Anne de Montmorency, connétable, mort en 1567, formé d'un corps d'ar- » chitecture isolé, par *Prieur*, sur les dessins de *Jean Bullant.* Le tombeau, » de forme circulaire, est sur une base de cinq pieds incrustée de marbre » tout autour; il est couvert d'une table de porphire, sur laquelle sont cou- » chées les deux statues, en marbre blanc, de ce connétable, et de Magde- » leine de Savoye-Tende, sa femme; et sur l'entablement; porté sur deux » colonnes isolées, sont à genoux, appuyées sur deux prie-dieu, deux autres » figures de bronze de ce Connétable et de sa femme. » This monument was erected to his Grandfather, by the noble and unfortunate Duke Henry II of Montmorency, last male of that line; whose sister Margaret, mother to the Great Condé, conveyed those vast domains to the house of Bourbon. The splendid pillars of *ver-antique* that adorned the mausoleum, brought at an immense expence ont of Greece, stand in the salle d'Apolon, in the Museum, at the Louvre.

Some remains of the walls, and old fortress, exist. The streets, hideously paved, narrow, and mostly built on the slope of the hill, very much disappoint strangers; of whom constant crowds flock to this place; there are however in, and close to the town, many excellent private houses and chateaux, of the

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(1) « Ce château, bâti sur les dessins de *Cartaude* (par M. le Prince de Condé), ne forme » qu'un corps de bâtiment de deux étages, couronné par une corniche architravée, et par une ba- » lustrade. A côté de l'orangerie, est un autre bâtiment entouré de portiques bâtis sur les dessins » de *Le Brun*; et l'orangerie, bâtie sur un plan circulaire, élevée et décorée de trois arcades sur les » dessins d'*Oppenord.* La coupe du vestibule, peinte par *La Fosse*, qui a représenté Phaéton, qui » demande à son père de conduire son char: dans un bâtiment du côté de l'orangerie, qui a vue » sur une pièce d'eau, Le Brun y a peint quelques morceaux. » (*Diction. pittoresque d'Hebert.*)

nobility and opulent proprietors of this neighbourhood and from Paris. But above all, that which attracts the flow of visitants and invites everybody of taste and sentiment to Montmorency, is the valley. (1) The forest too was vast, and formerly full of game. — Notwithstanding this Lordship has given *nume* to the family, the Chief, always, or most commonly resided, at the castle of ECOUEN, distant about two leagues N. E. of Montmorency. The ancient fabrick having fallen to decay, Constable Anne, whose magnificence had no bounds, erected on the old site, the splendid mansion still so much admired by connoisseurs: of which the annexed description has appeared to me tollerably correct. (2)

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(1) « *La vallée de Montmorency* présente un des plus beaux spectacles que l'Univers puisse » offrir à des yeux attentifs et curieux. La Nature y a répandu tous ses dons : la salubrité de » l'air qu'on y respire, l'agrément des sites, la variété des paysages, le charme des fleurs et » des fruits qui se trouvent si rarement ensemble, la rendent un séjour délicieux. Elle renferme » les vues de *Tivoli*, les côteaux d'*Esule*, et les montagnes de *Téléson* dont parle Horace : ce » sont les vallons de Tempé réunis au jardin des Hespérides. Ceux qui, loin de l'intrigue des cours, » du tumulte des villes, aiment à promener leurs pensées sur des tableaux riches et brillans, se » plaisent à en faire leur demeure ordinaire. *Catinat* y a passé une grande partie de sa vie dans » l'insouciance des honneurs, dans la culture des arts et des sciences, dans les plaisirs purs d'une » amitié vive et sincère. Tout le monde sait que l'homme le plus éloquent de notre siècle (*Jean-* » *Jacques*), cet homme si célèbre par ses talens, si malheureux par ses revers, si original en » tout, que l'on doit le regarder comme un homme extraordinaire, a habité cette vallée pendant » plusieurs années, etc. [*Description d'une partie de la vallée de Montmorency. A Paris, chez Laurens jeune.*]

(2) « *Le châteaux d'Ecouen*, à quatre lieues de Paris, au-dessus de la ville de St Denis en » France, bâti par les ordres du Connétable Anne de Montmorency, faisoit partie des biens confis- » qués sur cette maison et abandonnés par Louis XIII à celle de Condé. Le milieu de la façade de » ce château, du côté de Paris, est orné de trois ordres dorique, Ionique et attique : aux angles » sont des Thermes sortant de leurs guaines, et la figure équestre de ce Connétable placée sous le » cintre de l'Attique. Dans la frise de l'entablement des quatre portiques qui entourent la cour » pavée de carreaux noirs et blancs en forme de labyrinthe, sont des casques, des guirlandes de » laurier, des cuirasses et des épées en sautoir artistement sculptés. On remarque dans ce corps de » bâtiment huit statuees en marbre, dont deux d'après l'antique ; une autre fort belle qui représente » Mercure ; et trois bustes [maintenant au Musée], tous dans des niches. Dans la chapelle, un » vase de jaspe d'Italie, qui sert de bénitier, posé sur des pieds de biche de bronze antique, et » soutenu par une petite colonne de marbre qui lui sert de base. Dans cette chapelle, qui est fort » bien éclairée, et très-estimée pour la beauté de son bâtiment, sont les douze Apôtres d'après » Raphaël : une belle copie du fameux tableau de la Cène, par Léonard de Vinci : au-dessus de » la porte, la Femme adultère, par Jean Bellin. Dans la sacristie, la Passion en émail d'après » Albert Durer : plusieurs sujets des Actes des Apôtres, peints sur les carreaux de faïence, d'après » les dessins de Raphaël ; l'histoire de Psyché, peint sur les vîtres d'une des galeries, d'après Ra- » phael : [ces deux derniers morceaux, de même qu'une pièce peinte sur les vîtres qui représente » le Connétable, son épouse, ses quatre fils et filles en bas âge, tous à genoux devant un prie- » Dieu, provenant également du château d'Ecouen, se conservent au Musée.] Le parc de ce châ-

In this appendix will be found (N°. I) Du Chesne's account at full length of the situation and antiquity of the town, and etymology of Montmorency : which latter task, as already noticed, has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained : no more than the primitive history of our Pagan Ancestors ; alone, of all that has been offered on the subject, and the many contending opinions for and against the Roman or Celtic origin of this family, I lean more strongly to the latter. — No substantial evidence that I find, appears, in any manner going to prove the existance in Gaul or elsewhere, of a Roman senator or Knight, (as Du Chesne pretends,) named Maurontus : much less of his building Morency-castle, or leaving posterity after him ; Neither is it proved that, Mauritasgus Prince of Sens (*ibid.*) had any hand in the construction of that fortress? Full as consistently may we imagine a genealogical descent through analogy of sound, from Momorus King of Cessero, in the country of the Volscian Gauls, in the 560 th. year of Rome, only that every such interpretation is chimerical, and peculiarly unworthy of the subject. This thirst after a royal extraction, has tended in numberless instances, to disfigure, and render généalogies that if otherwise plainly stated, might be sufficiently respectable, ridiculous. — About two centurys back, the manie attained its highest state of disorder on the continent of Europe : especially in Germany, Spain and France : —in Ireland, it always glowed to excess ; there, every Milesian of whatever condition, provided he has an O or a Mac to his name, fancies himself animated with royal blood ; in Gascony and the south of France, the ancient Dukes of Guynne, of Aquitain, or of Burgundy, or the sovereign Counts of Foix, Toulouse, and Auvergne, are the everyday progenitors of the nobles, old and new, in those parts : as in Britanny, the Princely Conans, Hoels, and Alans, of Willam the Bastards days, are claimed by everybody, — for My own part, I am quite convinced, the etymology of Montmorency, Morency and Marisco, is of Celtic origen, and deriveth from the site and situation of those places, expressed in that language, Mo-Mhaur-isc, Mo-Morisc or Marisc, from *Mo*, charming, *Mhaur*, great, and *isc*, water : the charming lake ; — or from *Mo-Marisc*, the lovely plain ; — or Mont Morisc (unde Montemarisco :) the Mountain in the level plain : which exactely describes the situation of Montmorency.

» teau n'a rien de curieux que des allées tournantes formées par de beaux châtaigners qui conduisent à la Fontaine-Madame, d'où deux sources vont se rendre dans un canal qui est sur la montagne. » (*Dict. pittor. et hist., par M Hebert, tom. II.*)

Ecouen, avant la restauration de S. M. Louis XVIII, avoit été approprié à la réception et à l'éducation des filles des chevaliers de la Légion d'Honneur : S. A. S. M. le Prince de Condé en a déjà repris la possession.

APPENDIX III.

A. D. 1086. *(Du Chesne, Hist. de Montmorency.* Preuves, p. 67. *) — Additions au chapitre V, p. 29, sur la fin. Notice tirée du Chartulaire de l'Abbaye de Colombs.*

» Palam sit audientibus omnium fidelium, quod *Willelmus de Stilliaco* » seculo renuncians, et domino servire sub monachali habitu apud sanctam » Mariam Columbensem cupiens, ipsi Ecclesiæ dedit Ecclesiam Stilliaci, etc. » etc. Hoc donum ut inconvulsius perenniter permaneret, duo de monachis » nostris Gatho et Sulpicius, parentes ipsius pueri, una cum fratre ejus » Hugone petierunt *Theobaldum de Montemorenciaco*, fratremque ejus *Her-* » *veum* à quorum beneficio illa ecclesia et villà cum terris forensibus erant : » postulantes ab eis, ut quod ipse Willelmus et filii ejus donaverat, per- » heniter et irremeabiter ex sua parte Ecclesiæ Columbensi concederent. At » illi exquirendo an puer, qui heres erat vellet, audientes eum velle, libenti » animo pro Dei amore donum supradictum Ecclesiæ Columbensi concesse- » runt. Hujus doni Willelmi et filiorum ejus sunt hi testes : Osmundus Pres- » byter, Radulphus de Braivilla, Albericus de Novavilla : Concessionis vero *Theobaldi* et *Hervei* sunt Hi testes.

Eudo de Miliaco
Godefredus filius Hervei (Geoffrey Fitz-Hervey)
Garimboldus de Montemaurenciaco, et alii multi.

» Carta Theobaldi Abbatis Colombensis data Anno M. LXXXVI. Indic- » tione IX, de permutatione inter eum et Galterium Abbatem S. Petri de » Nealpha veteri.

BOUCHARD'S AND HERVÉ'S LANDS.

» In Waletuna. I. liba fæmina Alveva XVI. acr. comd. Abbis (Eliensis) » et II bord. et dim. car. et val III sold. h. (*Herveus*) berrua tenet de » Abbate et tenuit de rege. Sed Abbas derationavit. Et in *Plumgeard* I. lib.

homo Æ. (Edwin) de II acr. et vel III d. et m°. tenet id. H de Abb. (*Doomsd. Suff. p.* 385.)

[*Alreva*, held in Cornwall the manor of *Raswale* (*ibid. Tom.* II, *p.* 222.) *Ulreve*, held lands in the manor of *Thoruham*, in Suffolk; the Abbot of St Edmond of Bury, owned one half and *Bouchard* a fourth part. :] et de quarto habuit Burchard comd. Tunc IIII carruc. m°. (modo) II, etc. Semper val. XX solid. Rex et Comes soca (*ibid. Suff. p.* 322.)

ALBERIC'S LANDS.

Comes Albericus. tenuit de rege (in leicestershire) *Chaptone; Scepecote* I. car. *Hinchelie* XIIII car. *Sibetestone* IX. car. *Scentone* I. car., Hardinge tenuit has tres. In *Sueveshi* Norman ten IIII car. In *Crebre* Radolf IIII car. et I. car. in *Brotone*, et I. in *Sutone*. [In *Draitone* Almer held of Alberic V carucates. In *Betmerswell* Robert held VIII carucates that formerly belonged to Alberic; also in *Swinford* I. car. more.]

[Norman held of Alberic 4 carucates and a half in *Walton*, In *Teuligorde* VI car. et dim. and III car. II bov. in same of same.]

[In *Torp*. Radulph held II car. and Radolf Carnotnensis (de Chartres,) IIII car in *Anelepe*; in *Seoldesberie* XI car. et in *Waletone* (Walton) VII car. of Earl Alberic. Has terras tenuit Hardinge cum hominibus suis, et Albericus comes, postea habuit. Modo sunt in manu regis (*Doomsd. B. p.* 232. *a.*).

[In Wiltshire Earl Alberic held *in capite* XI manors. (*Doomsd. tom. II, p.* 69.) In Oxfordshire he held III manors (*ibid. tom. II, p.* 157-158. *a.*) In Warwickshire Earl Alberic owned V manors (*ibid. tom. II, p.* 240.) He also held under the Bishop of Coutance Deneford and Wadenham manors in Northamptonshire. (*ibid. tom. II, p.* 221. *a.*)]

BOUCHARD'S and HERVÉ'S LANDS.

» In Wiverthestuna tenet Herveus. II. liber. hoes. comd. Burchardi XVIII acr. silva. ad. II. porc. et val. IIII. sol. (*Doomsd. B. Suffolk p.* 408.) [Here we have both Hervé and Bouchard joint owners of this manor.]

Herveus, Camerarius, tenet de Rege, Winbrune. (*Doomsd.-Book, Article Dorsetshire.*) [Hervé, Lord Chamberlain to William the Conqueror, held the manor of Winbrune in Dorsetshire, immediately of the King, that is to say, *in capite*, by Barony.]

» Perreham, dim. hund. Brutge, tenuit Edricus (de Laxefelda) commendatus Edrico antecessori Roberti Malet C. XX. acr. per manerium. Tunc II caricatus. p. I. modo dim. et IIII. acr. prati. semper I. molend. et quarta pars Ecclesiæ de VI acr. VIII porc. Tunc val. XL sol. modo XX. Abbas de Eli. soc. et Garnerus tenet de Herveo. In eodem VIII libi. homes. additi XX. acr. Tunc I. car. p. dim. modo nichil et valet, XL den. de dimidio lui. træ. Herveus conciliatus Abbi. et p. ea de Rega tenuit. ht. habuit Hervei. [Hervé compromised for this Manor with the abbot of Ely, of course, before that Abbey was made a Bishopric in favour of this Hervé's son, also named Hervé, to whom the elder Hervé restored that manor for the benefit of his see, as appears from Bishop Hervè's foundation charter: which see appendix.]

Stow Hund. Manor of Tornei or Thorney. *Even* tenet de Herveo; I. car. træ. quam tenuit Brichtric Blac. sub Witgero, antecessore Ricardi de Clare. et non potuit vendere sine licencia ejus, modo tenet Herveus ex dono Regis. Tunc VI bordarios. postea et modo. III. Tunc II. car. postea nullum. et modo I. car. et IIII. acr. prati. Tunc II. II. car. hom. postea et modo nulla. Tunc valuit XXX solidos. modo XLVII. solidos. Rex et comes socam (*ibid.*)

Claindune Hund. Pettehaga, tenuit Herveus de Rege et modo de Abbate Ste Alaredæ, jussu regis sicut ipse dicit. dimid soca Abbis et antecessoris Hugonis. (*ibid Suffolk.*)

In Westrefelda. Herveus tenet de Abbe Ste Alarede jussu regis I. manerium. (*ibid.*)

In Islevestuna, etc. In eadem I. lib. ho. Brichtricus comd. Alric de Burch. X acrs. et val. XX den adhuc in eadem I. lib. hom. Brihtuoldus Mufla comd. dim. antices. Hervey de Beruu. et dim. anteces. R. malet. etc. etc. Alii ibi tenent. (*ibid. Suffolk.*)

In parva-Belings tenet Gosfridus, etc. de Herveo. (*ibid.*)

Derneford. In Derneford. XI libi hoes comdati Durandi ho dim. E. t. r. Edvi et dim. Heroldi LXXX acrs. et IHI. bords. Tunc IIII car. modo III. et II. acs. prati. Tunc valuit XL. solds. modo XV. (*ibid*) [Hervé de Montmorency, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Hervè, and Countess Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis, widow of Earl Gilbert de Clare, afterwards inherited this manor. (*See Grant to Thorney-Abbey. Monast. Anglic.*]

In Wickham, tenet Herveus, etc. de Rege. Bouchard tenuit, in Wicham I. beruita que pertinet in dominio de Mundleham LXI acr. et I. ac. prati. [Bouchard, held Mundelsham of the Crown;] In Hertesmere Hund. Melnessam tenet Burchart VII. car. træ. et XLII. acr. p. I. man. Tunc XXXIII villanos. postea XXVII. modo XXIIII. Semper XIX bordarios. Tunc III car

in dominio posteà et modo II. Tunc XV car. et Ecclesia, etc. ht. I. leug in long., et VI qr. et I. leu. in lat. et VIII d. g. Burchard soca. In Cottuna etc. Rex et comes Radulphus socca ht. VI. grant in lon et VIII pc. et VI. in lat. et XII d. g. Et Hund. testat qd. vere Rex et comes habt. Socam et sacam. T. r. E. S. (Tempore regis Edi sancti) homines illius villæ testant qd. Burchardus similiter habuit socam de liberis hominibus sicuti de suis villanis et non habent aliquid testimonium pt. se, et tamen voluerunt probare omni modo. In Wicaham VIII bordarios XVIII acr. de dominio de Melnessam et I. car. et II dim. libri homines et II integri VIII acr. et e. i. ptio de Milnessi. In eadem XXXVII acrs et dim VI libi hoes semper I. car. et dim. Tunc val. XX sol. modo XII. et sunt in superiori ptio. Rex et Comes soca. [Bouchard Moreover held Coltuna; Weringheseta; Tornham; Acolt; Wiverthestuna (Wlverthestuna)] I lib. ho comd Burchardi VIII acr. et val XVI den. [Herveus held this manor after Bouchard. Bouchard held a manor in Stoches (p. 371.); also in Gillingaham, and in Codetuna:] hoc totum est in ptio de Munlesham. (*Doomsd. E. Suffolk. p.* 285—6.).

[Here we have Bouchard III. Sire de Montmorency, Lord of Mulesham in England, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and after him, Hervé the Grand-Butler, his son, proprietors of those manors.]

Depwade Hund. Fundehala tenet Roger Bigot. Qua tenuit Burkard temp. regis Edw. II car. træ semper XI villanos et XI bordarios tunc IIII scrv. modo III. Semper II. car. in dominio, et IIII car. hom. XX ac prati. Ecclesiæ XXXIII ac, etc. (*Doomsd. Norfolk. p.* 152.)

Bishopes Hund. Saxteda tenuit Temp. R. Edw. Burchardus per tuita in Framincham LX. ac, etc. (*ibid. p.* 299, *Suffolk.*)

In Ilcheteshala I. liber homo (i. e. Baro :) Burchardus, tenuit II. car. træ. per Maner. (*ibid p.* 301.)

In Elcheteshala I libera fœmina commendata Burchardi XX acras et valent II solidos (*ibid. p.* 301.)

In Ilcheteshala III. libi. hoes. comd. Burchardi XXX. ac. semp. I. car., etc. et val. V sol. (*ibid.*) In Bongei tenuit Burch. LX ac et sunt de I. manerio qd. tenet Rex (*ibid.*) In Scipmedu, etc. (*ibid.*) In Ringesfelda II. lib. hoes. comd. Burc. XII ac et I. bord. et dim. car. silva ad II porc. et val. III sol. et VI den. hoc totum tenet Warin filius Burinini (Fitz-Burun.) (*ibid.*)

Soterlegam tenet Mundret quod tenuit Burchardus Temp. R. Edwi., etc. Soterlega habet in longo I. leug. et in lato IX quart. et de gelt. III. den. hoc tenet Mundret de Hugone. (*ibid.*)

In Croscroft I. liber. homo tenet Burchardus I. car. træ, etc. (*ibid.*) In Ilchiteshala I. lib. ho XII. ac. qui invadit Radolphus hom. W. conestabla, et de hoc erat R. comes sesitus die qua foris fecit. nunc R. Bigot. (*ibid.*)

Ludinga Hund. Kessingalanda tenuit Burchardus temp. Reg. Edwi. II. car. træ. per I. man. modo Hugo fil Norm. tenet etc. et habet in long. I. leug. et I. in lato. et de gelt. XXX sol. II. den. In eadem XL libi hoes. XI. ex illis fuer. comd. Guerti. et alii comd. Burchardi, etc. (*ibid.*)

Karletuna (Charlton) tenuit Burchard. T. Reg. Edwi. II. car. træ per man. etc. habet in longo I. leug. et VIII. br. et in lato X. qr. In eadem XXX libi. hoes. comd. Burchardi, etc. (*ibid. p.* 302.

In Barneby. V libi. hoes. comd. Burch., etc. Rex et comes H. super liberis soca decla, etc. Hoc totum tenet Hugo fil. Norm. de H. (*ibid.*)

Willingaham tenuit Gunnulf Temp. R. Edwi. commend. Burchardi per man. etc. et habet I leug. in long. et I. in lato, etc. (*ibid. p.* 335.)

In Westuna (Weston) V. libi hoes. comdat Burchardi temp. Reges Edwi. et (*ibid.*) In E'ga (Ely) II libi. hoes. comd. ejusd. (Buchardi) etc. de hoc totum erat R. comes sesit. qnd. forisfecit sed R. bigot eam tenet de dono Regis. modo tenet R. de Vallibus de eo. ((*ibid.*)

In Bningha (Beningham) XIX libi hoes. XI træ car. etc. Eccles. etc. Hi potuerunt dare et vendere terr. suos et sed saca et soca comd. reman. S^to Edm. et servit in Cunegestuna tnnc wl. etc. De eisd. libs. hombus. tenet Burchardus XII libos. hoes. de I. car. træ. et II. car. et val. XV sol. In eod partitio. et Petrus de Walibus VI libs. hoes. de III car. et dem. et val. XX sols. et ht in longo I tg. et Alii ibi ten, etc. (*ibid. p.* 365.)

In Beordewella. Burchardus et Petrus de Walon. tenent maners. (*ibid p.* 366.) [also, in Sapestuna (*ibid.*) and in Little-Livermere; and Galterus I carucate (*ibid.*) Herveus held lands in Beordewella or Berdefeld. (*See terra* Hervei.)]

In Hunterstuna, [of IX free-men in this manor VI belonged to Bouchard, who himself held of the Abbey of St Edmund. (*p.* 367.)]

[In Fachenham, under the same Abbey, Peter de Valoignes held a manor. (*ib. p.* 367.) In Melles, and in Westorp, Bouchard, held manors temp. reg. Edw. (*ib. p.* 571.)]

In Stoches, T. R. Edwi. Burchardus, XIII acr. sochman. Abbatis. et val. III. solds. Hanc terram calumpniat Rob. Fardenc, hominem Godrici, dapiferi, ad manerium regis de melnessa. et dicit quod Galt. de Deol, (de Deuil fortass..) tenuit quando forisfecit et hoc vult probare contra totam hundredam oitz legibz. (*ib, p.* 371. *Suff.*) [This place is now callid Stoke-

Clare, where a Priory was founded anno 1099, by Gilbert son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Earl of Clare.]

In Wicham. II. libi hoes comdat Burchardo di Melnessa, Brunloc, et Hervard, (Hervé.) V. ac. et dim e. val. X d. etc. (*ibidem* 371.)

Cambridgeshire. Trepeslau-Hund: In Trumpintone tenet Herveus, de Picote (de Grentebr:) II. hid. et I. virg et dim. Terra e. II car. et dim. In dominio I. car. et dim. et III vill. cum I bord. habent I car. Ibi III cot. et I. servus. ptu. car. et CCCCI Anguill. de gurg. Val. IIII or libros. quando recep. XXX sol. T. R. E. C. sol. Hanc terram tenuit Orulf sub rege Ed. et potuit vendere et recendere ad quem voluit. (*Doomsd Cambridgesh.*)

Norfolk. Grimeshou-Hund. in Lineforda, etc. hi fuere commodati antecessori Rad. de Waer (Waher) St Bodin de ber. ex parte regis. Posteà derationavit eos ad suum feudum Radulfus, et quando forisfecit tenebat eos. Herveus de ber. de illo (*Doomsd Norfolk.*)

Hund. de Fletwest. In Marcha (Marisco) II, libr. homines XXXVIII acr. træ et IIII ac. et dim. prati. et dim. car. et val. II. sol. et VIII d. I. Gert. alter Heroldi comdat de LX ac. træ et VI. ac. prati. Tunc I. car. postea et modo dim. Tunc et postea IIII sol modo VI sol. et VIII den. et sunt in censu Ormesbei (*ibid.*)

In Wisenham. Britringa manerium. Runhala eadem. (*ibid.*)

Wiltheshire. Herveus de Wiltune, tenet de rege un hidam in Edendone Osward tenuit T. R. I. Terra ea I. car. Ibi sunt III bord. et tantum prati et pasturæ quod convenit I. hid valet XXX solid. Herveus tenet I. hid. et. dim. Hanc tenuit Edvinus T. R. E. etc. val. XXX sol. H. e. in Nigra. (*Doomsd Wils.*)

Herveus, tenet Rotefelde, Heraldus, comes tenuit T. R. E. val. XXX. sol. modo XL. sol. (*ibid.*)

Oxfordshire, Levecanol-Hund Herveus, tenet Tubelia, ibid IIII hidæ et dim. trans IIII car. necnon in domio II. car. et V. vill et val. LX sol. (*Doomsd Oxfords.*)

[Herveus in this Hundred held likewise the manor of Haselie, with other lands in Britwell, and Werplesgrave, worth four pound, all under the Bishop of Bayeux. (*Doomsd, tom. II, p.* 156-7. *b. a.*)]

Herveus, tenet de Rege, in Ypestan, man. val. XX sol. item in Bixa val. III. libr. Hæ II terræ nec geld nec aliud servitium reddidurit Regi. Idem Herveus tenet Ebeston ulf tenuit. (*ibid Oxf.*) Herveus tenuit, inter Ministros Regis.

Kent. Herveus tenet de Hugone de Montfort, Blachemanestone in Werde-

Hund. in Romney-Maress. Blochman tenuit T. R. E., etc. etc. ibi Eccles. et I. Servus (*Dooms. Kent.*)

In Estrastes-Hund. Herveus de Hugone tenet Sedlinges, Osward, tenuit de Rege Edw., etc. Ibi II. Eccls. et un molind., etc. modo val. VII. libr. (*ibid.*)

Herveus tenet de Hugone, Obstrepole (same Hundred) modo val. IIII libr. (*ibid.*)

Yorkshire. Langeton IX caruc. ad glad. et IX car possed. Eccles. Ibi habuer Torsin. III. et I. c. et Finegal III c. et II. haulas. Torsin cum saca et soca sed non haulam. Nunc habent de comite (Alano) Bodin et Herveus. val. T. R. E. XXII. solid. modo wast. c. Totum I. leug. long. et I. lat. Prat. XII. ac. (*Doomsd. Yorksh.*)

Buckinghamshire. Moslei - Hund. In Herouldmede tenet Herveus de Guill. Fitz-Ansculf I. man. (*Doomsd Bucks.*)

Dorsetshire. Ertacomestoche tenet Herveus de Abbe de Middletone. (*Doomsd. Dorset.*)

Bosemere Hund. Hamingestunam tenet Herveus, Rainaldus de eo. (*Doomsd. Suff. Ter. Hero.*) Rex et comes socam. Ex hac terra fuit saisitus Will. Malet ea die qua fuit mortuus et postea Robertus malet filius ejus.

In Assefelda, Godmanus lib. home T. R. E. et postea Rob. Malet Rannulfus tenet socam abbis Eliensis., etc. (*ibid.*) Præ Hervei.)

In Heuresham tenet Alurieus lib. hom. in soca et comd. Abbatis de Eli, etc. in ead. II. libi hoes. comdati supdicto Alurico, etc. Id Garner. tenet de Herveo et ipse eam ecciliatus abbi ex hoc supdicto modo (*ibid.*)

Biscops Hund. Ciphenhala. W. filius Gorham tenet ex Herveo. (*ibid.*)

In Colestuna. pertinet ad Cranefordam li tenet Warnerius ac Herveo (*ibid.*)

Hund. de Coleness. In Kelebrocc tenet Kenoldus de Herveo. (*ibid.*) *Item* Morestuna R. malet tenuit. (*ibid. p.* 385.)

Hund. de Carleforda. In Grundesburg I man. R. malet tenuit (*ibid.*)

In Belinges in dominio tenet Herv. Ulmarus fuit hominem Hacdeni Antecessoris Gosefridi de Magnavilla. (*ibid.*)

In Nechemara tenet man. H. In Riscemara tenet Herv. (*ibid.*)

In Tudeham. In eadem tenet Bernardus de Alençun LXXX acr., etc. de li manerio fuit antecessor R. malet Edricus, saisitus T. R. E. et W. malet quando fuit mortuus, et non potuerat terram suam dare nec vendere alicui, etc. ter totum tenet Bern. de Alençun de Hervehu. (*ibid.*)

Thisteldena. Hoc tenet Renoldus, de Hervehu. W. Malet inde fuit saisitus die qua obiit. (*ibid.*)

In Ingolvestuna. in eadem Petrus de Paludel ten. de Herv. (*ibid.*)

Berdefelda tenet Spartingus com. anteces. R. Malet. Ex hoc erat W. Malet. saisit. die qua Obiit. (*ibid.*)

Sutton tenet Herveus. (*ibid.*) Horapola tenet Herv. (*ibid.*)

Bredefelda tenet Herv. (*ibid.*) In Bulges man. tenet Herv. (*ibid.*) Item in Bulges tenet Robertus. I. lib. ho. comd. Albrici T. R. E. (*ibid. p.* 400.)

Hund de Losa. Martele. Tenuit Britmarus T: R. E. , etc. Ex his calumpniat R. Malet , etc. Et habet in longo I. leuga. et dim. in lato et de gesto XI dems. (*ibid.*)

Campesia etc. tenet Herveus. W. Malet fuit sais. die qua obiit. (*ibid.*)

[Herveus de Campeus witness to the foundation charter of Pontefract priory by Robert son of Ilbert de Lacy, ordin. Cluniac. temp. Guil Rufi (*Monast. Anglic. Tom.* I *p.* 648.). At Campsey in Suffolk , was formerly a convent of Benedictine Nuns.] (*Monast. Angl.*)

Renlesham , tenuit Godeva lib. fæm. , etc. hodie tenet Bernardus de Alençun de Herveu W. fuit saisitus die qua obiit. Et habet in longo I. tg. et in lato dim. et de Gelto XII , dens. (*ibid.*)

Potesforda tenuit Odonus per manerium LXXX acrs. quam tenuit Wenningus commd. dim. S. Æ. et dim. Edrici. Semper II. villani et II bordarii et VI ac. prati. Tunc II. car. , etc. semper valuit XX solidos et in eadem VIII libi. hoes. etc. etc. W. fuit sais. die qua obiit. modo Herv. (*ibid.*)

Glerevinges tenuit Brichtmarus T. R. E. comd. Edrici. W. malet fuit saisitus die qua obiit et ht. in longo I. tg. et in lato dim. et de gelto XX denarios. li tenet Odo de Herveu. (*ibid.*)

In Delingaham tenet Herveus etc. et hit in longo I tg. et in lato III gr. et de gelto VII. den. et obolus , etc.

Plumesgat Hund. Craneforda , etc tenet Herveus. (*ibid.*) [Herveu de Bereu , under the abbot of St Edmond of Burry or Bury held in this County the manors of Grundesbure Todenham , Brumeswella , Berdefelda and Brandestuna. (*p.* 386 — 7.)]

Essex County — Hund. of Hidinghafort. Phincingefeldam , tenet Herveus de Comite Eustachio (de Boulogne) qd. tenuit III libi. hoes. T. R. E. pro II. hid. et dim. sub Edeva (pulchra) semper V car. in dominio , etc. (*Doomsd. Essex.*)

In Bumesteda tenet I. miles VII. ac. etc. (*ibid.*)

Hund. de Tendringa. Bentream tenet Herveus de ipsa — nia de comite qd. tenuit Eluvin , etc. (*ibid.*)

In Dimid. Hundr. de Trossenvella. Rodam et Stauvinton. tenet Herveu (*ibid.*) qd. tenuit Edeva.

Hund de Dommawa. Ulingebehalam tenet Herveus de comite Eustachio quod tenuit Edeva T. R. E. pro I man., etc. Semper III car. in dominio et I car. et dim. hominum, etc. Tunc valuit LX sol. modo C. (*ibid.*)

Hund de Udelesforda. Monahalam tenet idem Herveus de comite Eustachio. (*ibid.*)

Lincolnshire. In Beningtun-Hund : h. h. Radulphus Statre, XIIII car træ ad gladium in dominio et VII car. et VI bov. træ ad glad de soca. Ibi habet Alanus comes comd. in dominio V car. et XIX villan. et V bords et XX sochmannes. Simul habentes XII. car. Ibi presbyter Eccles. et CCC acs. prati. De hac terra tenet Herveus I car. et III bov. et habet ibi I car. Temp. Reg. Edw. valuit XXVI lib. modo XXXII libs. Tailla VIII libs. ad victum equos C solds. Ibi sunt IIII molini reddit IIII librs. (*Doomsd. B. Lincolnsh.*)

In Toztune-Hund. BEREUU. Tenet Herveus. Hujus Maner. XII. car. træ ad gladium in dominio et VI car. træ ad glad. de soca. Ibi ht. modo commd. II. car. et X vill. et V bord. XLVI soch. habentes simul XI car. et C. acr. prati. Terra arabit ad XII car. in eadem Toztun h. h. (Herveus habet) Turvert I car. træ ad glad. Terra ad II car. Ibi Herveus hominem comitis (Alani) habet I car. et II vill. et I. bord. cum demid. caræ. T. R. E. valuit XVI sol. modo X sol. (*ibid.*)

[Bury St Edmund, or St Edmunds-Bury, which contained a castle and manor of Hervé, is called in old Saxon, Beodericsword, Bederici-curtis, from Beotorix or Bericus a great commander.] (*Camden Britania. vol.* I, *p.* 365. *Gibsons edit.*)

APPENDIX, N° IV.

Notice extraite du Chartulaire du Prieuré de Saint-Martin-des-Champs de Paris.

Notum volo fieri omnibus Christi fidelibus, quod Fulco feodum quod dicebat se tenere de Ecclesia S. Martini in villa quæ vocatur *Anetum*, dedit post obitum suum eidem ecclesiæ in Dominium, concedente filio suo, pro redemptione animæ suæ, et uxoris suæ et parentum suorum. Hujus rei testes

sunt Herveus de Montemorenciaco Hugo Comes de Dammartino, Théodericus filius Fulchardi, Godfridus de Morenciacomonte; Landricus filius Alberici, Arraudus frater Landrici, Richardus de Bulriaco, Walterus Tyrelius, Walterus de Ponte-Isaræ, Wasco de Torota, Walcherus de Nuisiaco.

(*Du Chesne, pr. p.* 417.)

Charte extraite du Chartulaire de l'Abbaye de Colombes.

Notum sit omnibus quod ego Gasfridus Nivardi filius, cum omni assensu filiorum meorum Nivardi, Gaufridi, Adelaidis, necnon et dominorum Ivonis comitis, etc.; et Hildeburgis uxoris, etc.; Monachis S. Mariæ Columbens, etc. Ecclesiam de Mancionibus, etc. Terram quoque quantùm avarè possunt sex boves in eadem villa, etc. Hoc quoque donum ut esset stabile, etc., Philippum Regem adii, postulans eum, etc.; Quod ita factum est, testante.

Philippo Rege;
Hugone comite;
Hugone filio Beroldi;
Gaufrido de Calvomonte;
Herveio de Marleio;
Herveo filio Godefridi divitis.

(*Duchesne, preuves, p.* 413-414.)

GISORS.

Extrait d'un Registre du Thrésor des Chartres du Roi.

Fæoda quæ Johannes de Gisorcio tenet à domino Rege.

Quicquid habet apud Tor, et Ecclesiam de Ermeron juxtà Aquam bonam (Eaubonne), et atrium et hospites atrii, etc. (*Du Chesne, prev. p.* 415.)

GISORS-CASTLE.

» Hoc tempore prædictus Rex Willielmus (rufus) fecit quoddam castel-

» lum nomine Gisortz in confino Normanniæ et Franciæ, quod sæpè nomi-
» natus frater ejus Henricus, qui ei divinâ dispositione successit mænibus
» ambitum, et turribus excelsis inexpugnabile reddidit. (*Guil. Gemeticensis, p.* 295.)

[Abbot Suger sais, Pagan de Gisors, in the reign of Louis VI, fortified that castle.]

» Tunc Guillelmus Rex firmissimum castrum Gisortis construi præcepit,
» quod usque hodiè contrà Calvimontem, et Friam, atque Burris oppositum
» Normaniam concludit : cujus positionem et fabricam ingeniosus artifex Rod-
» bertus Belismensis disposuit. (*Suger.*)

GEOFFREY'S LANDS.

In Oxfordshire. Inter ministros Regis, Goisfrid tenet de Rege Suinbroc et Sciptone. (*Doomsd. Book. Oxf.*)

[Of Roger d'Yvry Geoffrey held in this county Eltone, Lege, Wistelle, and Ulfgarcote.] (*ibid.*)

Norfolk. Fredebruge-Hund (Freebridge Hundred) In Jdlinghetuna tenet Gaufridus II. car. et XV acr. træ. quam tenuit Gaudricus sub Heroldo lib. hom. T. R. E., etc., etc. (*Doomsds B. p.* 245.) Babingehala tenet Gaufridus, quam tenuit Scula T. R. E., etc etc. (*ibid.*)

Lincolnshire. In Clachesbi, in Walescross-Wapentake, Goisfrid sub Ivone, tenet I. man., etc. (*Doomsd. Lincol.*)

Goisfrid de Marisco under Ivo Tailgebosc held Archintone and Esbern. In Grimesbi socam habet Goisfridus (*ibid.*) Robert de Marisco, Geoffrey's son, held Grimesby after his fathers decease (see Robert.) Ostgolbi, tenet Goisfrid sub Rogerio de Poictou. (*ibid.*)

Carlebi, Breseburget, Brune, tenet Goisfr. sub Rob. de Statford. (*ibid.*)

Cambridgeshire. Stanes Hund. In Suaffam, tenet Goisfrid de comite Alano I. hid et IIII virg. træ. c. IIII car. In dominio, etc. Hanc term. tenuer VI sochi sub Edeva, etc. (*Doomsd. B. Cambr.*)

In Buruvella, (Staplehou Hund :) tenet Goisfrid I. hid. I virg. de Alano comite : etc. (*ibid.*)

In Gisleham the same from same XL. acr. træ (*ibid.*)

Essex. — Herlevam (Herley) tenet Goisfridus, de comite Eustachio. Estuadam, dim. hid. et I. bov. et I. car. in hoc man. tenet Goisfrid, de Sueno. Hachevilla de ead. (*ibid. Essex*) [Geoffrey granted one hide of land in the

village of Herleva, to the Abbey of Shrewsbury (*Monast. Anglic. Tom.* I. *p.* 377.)]

Gloucestershire. Geoffrey de Marisco, de veteri feofamento, (id est de rege Hen. I.) tenet de feodo Hen. de Novo-mercatu 5 partem unius foedi militi. (*Lib. Niger. Scac. p.* 169. *Glouc.*)

Buckinghamshire. In Rovelai Hund Ternitone. tenet Godefridus de Rob-d'Yvry (*Doomsd. B.*)

De Waltero Gifford. Ernulfus et Goisfrid. In Essedene Hund. tenent Cerleslai. (*ibid.*)

Devonshire. Brochelande et Redic tenet Goisfridus, de Ralf. de Pomerei; having exhanged the manor of Paneston, with Alured, which Ruald Abodad held, *de Rege* (*Doomsd.*)

From Goscelmi de Excester, Geoffrey held Brigeford, also Widebere and Disa; and from Baldwin vicecomes, two other manors in Brigeford. From the Bishop of Coutance he held in this county Clis and Teigne manors; and from the abbot of Tavistock, the manors of Lideltone, and in Tavistock one farthing rent. (*Ibid. Devonshire.*) Robert the son of Geoffrey, held those lands after his fathers decease by Knights service, (*see hereafter, and Liber Niger Scaccarii*) Geoffrey de Marisco held by the tenure of one Knights fee, reconed in the charter of Warin de Aula. (*Liber Niger Scac. T.* I, *p.* 125. *D v.*) which Robert afterwards held. (see Robert.)

Somerset. Geoffrey, held under Roger de Corcelle, Peri, Puchelege, Godelege, Terra-colgrin (which Colgrin owned T. R. E.) and after him Walter de Douay.

Waicombe (in part,) Animere; two manors in Lecheswrde, Blacheshale, et Ache. He also held the manor of Mene under William de Moion, (*Doomsd. Somerset :*) which Robert Fitz-Geoffrey, his son; held after him, by the tenure of one Knights fee and a half. (*Liber Niger Scaccarii, Tom.* I. *p.* 92. *Somerset.*)

Suffolk. In Bosemara Hund. In Rigneseta. Totum tenet Goisfridus in dominio, et dedit ad firmam pro LXX sold. Sed non potuit habere nisi LX sol. (counted in the lands of Rich. Fitz-Gilbert de Clare.) *Doomsd. p.* 393.) In Wanneforde Hund. Flextuna, man. tenet Goisfrid, etc. (*ibid. p.* 434.)

GEOFFREY FITZ-HERVEY.

» Galfridus Filius Hervei, reddit compot., etc. (*See Madox Hist. of the Exchequer Sub.* V *regis Stephani : potiùs*, XVIII *Hen.* I A. D. 1128.).

» The pipe Roll commonly said to be the V of King Stephen Mr Madox shows to have been much earlier : viz the 18th of Henry I. as Prynne evinces by an entry in the sheriffs accompt for Norfolk and Suffolk, in these words, etc. (*Carte, Introduction to the life of the Duke of Ormonde*, p. VII.)

GEOFFREY FITZ-HERVEY'S LANDS.

Gosfridus de Tornai hom. comitis Alani tenet Steveninge, In Biche Hund. val. T. R. E. XX sol. modo similiter. (*Doomsd. B. Lincolnsh.*)

» In Basingstoch - Hundred. The King holds Basingstoch in demesne. It always was a royal manor. It never paid tax; nor was it ever distributed into hides. Here are twenty ploughlands : three ploughlands are in demesne : and 20 villagers and eight borderers employ 12 more. Here are six servants and three mills which pay 30 shillings, and twenty acres of meadow. The land belonging to one of these is now held by Goisfridus, the Chamberlain; but neither the Sheriff nor the Hundred had ever seen the King's grant to that purpose. Here is a wood that furnishes twenty Hogs. (*v. Warner Hist. of Hampshire, from Doomsday Book. p.* 29.)

» Basingstoch - Hundred. Hantsc. Goisfridus Chamberlain to the King's daughter, holds Heche of the King. It was held by Alfi T. R. E. It was then assessed at one hide; it is now assessed at three yardlands. Here are three ploughlands : two ploughlands are in demesne : and two villagers and two borderers occupy one ploughland. Here is a church and two servitors. It was worth T. R. E. one hundred shillings. It was afterwards and is now worth four pounds. Odo de Winchester (the Bishop) claims this hide and sais that he had it in mortgage for ten pounds paid to Alsi, with the approbation of King William; and that he is therefore deprived unjustly. But Goisfridus holds it of the King for services done to his daughter Matilda. (*Warner Hist. Hampshire p. p.* 224. 225. *Doomsd. B. Tom.* II. *p.* 49.)

APPENDIX, No V.

WALTER OF DOUAY.

» Anno 1078, cùm Girardo Episcopo Cameracensi translationem corporis » D. Amati, celebravit (Walterus) eique tumulum marmoreum suis para- » vit impendiis : ac posteà socium se prebuit itineris et armorum Roberto » Frisonis filio, ad bellum in Palestinam abeunti, magno jam natu et ma- » turâ virtute conspicuus. » (*Johannes Buzelino Cameracensi Annales Gallo-Flandriæ. lib* III. *Cap.* IX. *p.* 493.)

CASTELLANS OF DOUAY.

De Castellanis Gallo-Flandriæ.

Nunc ad se nos Castellani evocant, quos in tribus Gallo-Flandriæ nostræ urbibus quondam fuisse vetera docent monumenta; modo præter unum, desisse certum est : Duacenses castellanos apud Jacobum Meierum, et alibi, quosdam reperio.

Walterus horum unus cùm fratre Hugone litteris subscripsit, quibus Comes Flandriæ Baldwinus Insulensis, ecclesiæ et Canonicis D. Petri Insulæ dotem impertiit. Idem fortassis anno 1078, cùm Gerardo Episcopo Cameracensi translationem corporis D. Amati celebravit, eique tumulum marmoreum suis paravit impendiis : ac posteà socium se præbuit itineris et armorum Roberto, Frisonis filio, ad bellum in Palestinam abeunti, magno jam natu et maturâ virtute conspicuus. Ecclesiæ Atrebatensis tabulæ alium nobis Walterum exhibent qui magnis Assonem Episcopum difficultatibus circà salutis annum 1240, incessit. Earum hæc sunt verba : « Eo regente ecclesiam Attribatensem, Castellanus Duacensis Walterus nomine, nitens fraudulenter ea, quæ apud Vitriacum ad censum perpetuo de Episcopatu tenebat, mutare in fæudam, in regali curia, ubi quæstio terminari debuit, inter se longo tempore litigaverunt. Thomas Flandriæ Comes, Joannæ maritus, iis litteris, quibus pascua et paludes Duacensibus concedit anno 1241. Castellani Duacensis

meminit, eumque videtur dicere tunc temporis officium exercuisse Extat Duaci vetus instrumentum, quo testatur, Walterus ejus filius natu major, toparcha de Wasquehal, et patris hæres, mulsi et cerevisiæ vectigalia iisdem Senatoribus accepto pretio cessisse ad Christi annum millesimum ducentesimum, et sexagesimum octavum. Eadem in urbe vidi Margaretæ Flandrorum principis diploma, quo multa de portoriis per Scarpum flumen Scaldimque constituit, ac inter cetera, quæ Castellano Duacensi debeantur enumerat. Guido Flandriæ Comes quibusdam litteris Anno 1284 signatis etiam Walteri Duacensis Castellani meminit. Paucis post annis Fromaldus itidem Duacensis Castellanus Robertum Artesiæ Comitem secutus, propter Cortracum pugna Groninghana cum cæteris occubuit. Anno 1568, ex Castellaniæ dignitas in viris nobilibus finem accepit, et enim Matildis de la Vigne, Guilelmi de Neelle S. Venantii toparchae conjux, omne jus ejus venditione in Senatus Duacensis potestatem transtulit, ut litteræ hoc de contractu conscriptæ fidem faciunt.

(*Joh. Buzelino Cameracensi, Annal. Gallo-Flandriæ A. D.* 1625, *lib.* 3, *p.* 493. *Cap.* IX.)

The two other Castellans were, of Orchie and Lille; also a Castellan of Cambray, occurs; who seems to be the same of Douay: at least his name was Walter; and cotemporary with, and as vicious a man, as the second Castellan Walter, of Douay.

» Ipse Walterus de Douay tenet (in Somersetshire) HONTSPIL. Elwacre tenuit T. R. E. valet IIII libr. et geltebat pro I hida. Terra e. XIII car. In dominio sunt II. car. et V servi et XXI villani et V bordarii et VII cotarios cum XI cars. Ibi C acr. prati et CC acras pasturæ. Valuit VIII lib. (*Doomsd. Somers.*)

[In this County also, Walter held the town called after him Bridge-Walter on the river Parret; a large and populous place. Fulco Painel owned it in the reign of Richard I, when he bestowed it on the favourite of that prince, William Briewer.]

Walter de Douay, held lands, *de rege*, in this county, at Worle, Stragille, Wallepille, Doneham, Cruce, Bure half a hide and three carucates, etc.—

Werre, Bagewerree, Alwarditone, Ternoc, Alnodestone, Broctune, Middeltone, Wingaletone, Cari, XV hid. I. leug. in long et dim in lat et un burgsis in Giulecestre et alter in Briuueton, redt XV sol. Spechford V hid. Almundesford. Berve. Brugie. Wadmendune. Bagetrepe. Bredenie. Hursi. Pavelet Burneham. Hunspill (again) I. hid. Brien II hid. Contune IIII hid. Harpetreu (Harpetre) V hid. Egewich. Alsistune. Hunspill (a third time.)

III. car. Hiwis I car. Ateberie, etc. (*Doomsd. Book. Tom.* II. *p.* 95.) Walter de Douay held. *de rege* in Devonshire, Holecome. Hurtesberie. Hagetone. Stotlege. Barentone. Depeforde VI car. Ulric de eo. Hockeorde. Cressewald. Offecombe. Chenuestan. Dunesford. Litel - racheneforde Esprewei. Sutreworde, Godrintone. Hetfelle. Otri. Lovapit. Grenowei. Scobecombe. Stoch. Wodecomb. Colrige I. car. Alveva de eo. Dunestal. Ipse Walterus habet in Excester X dom. quas tenuit Asgar T. R. E. Ibi habet et unam domum in vadimon. de uno burgense de qua consuetudo e. retenta. (*ibid. Tom.* II. *p.* 112. *a. b.*)

Riscemara in Suffolk. Walter de Donay fuit saisitus die qua forisfecit, et posteà Hugo comes. Modo tenet Hugo de Montfort; dicunt quod ipse W. (Walterus) tenuit de eo. (*ibid. Suff. p.* 407.) Herveus also, had a share in this manor. (*ibid. Terra Hervei.*) Walter held great estates in Essex.

APPENDIX No VI.

Extrait du Chartulaire de l'Abbaye de Saint-Martin de Pontoise.

Notum sit tàm presentibus quàm futuris fidelibus, quoniam dominus Buccardus de Montemorenciago dedit Deo et sanctis Confessoribus Martino atque Germano Pontif. et Abbati et Monachis in elemosyna pro anima suâ, uxorisque suæ, Filiorum, Filiarumque suarum et antecessorum omnium suorum remedio XXX solidos de redditu quem habet in via à Pontisaria ad S. Dionysium Areopagitum, etc. Hoc donum priùs fecit domnus Buccardus in Capitulo S. Martini Pontisar audientibus his : Anselmo de Groleto, Adam de Vindoceolo, et privigno ejus Widone de Rupe.

Posteà autem domnus Abbas Theobaldus ivit apud Montemorenciacum, et convocavit dominus Burchardus milites ipsius castelli et homines suos in domo Hugonis de Lusarchis, et coram ipsis recognovit donum, quod priùs dederat, sicut dictum est, in Capitulo S. Martini Pontis. et filium suum Matheum concedere fecit. Audientibus et videntibus his testibus.

Richardo filio Theodorici.

Walerano filio Hugonis de Mellento.

Richardo de Villa-Tineosa.

Herveo de Duogilo. (*Du Chesne*, *preuves*, *p.* 37.)

This Hervé de Deuil, so called after the town of that name in the Barony of Montmorency, of whom Du Chesne finds only the name in French history, after he had accompanied his brothers to England, became Bishop of Bangor, in 1107; and in 1133 died Bishop of Ely, as in the Text. He was brother to Geoffrey, the progenitor of the House of de Marisco, and could only have signed his name de Deuil, prior to taking Orders; of course the deed in question, must have been perfected between the years 1094, (when Bouchard IV succeeded to the Barony of Montmorency, on his father's the grand-Butler's decease, and) the year 1100.

Herveus, cognomento *Crust*, Bangorensis Episcopus cui rex Henricus curiam de salute sua commisserat, Authore Dicetensi, de Præsul. Angl. c. 14. Wallia non tàm ejectus quàm spe majorum divitiarum (si Malmesburiensi aliisque fides) spontè egressus dono Regis Henrici Abbatiam Eliensem anno 1107, accepit jure commendatorio tenendam, idemque in Episcopatum conversæ Episcopi titulo præesse cæpit medio anno 1109, etc.

Confirmatus igitur Herveus in Episcopum, studiis omnibus res Ecclesiæ suæ augere curavit; et varia impedimenta, in quibus Ecclesiam obligatam invenit, toto annisu vivaciter abolevit. Erant autem plures res Episcopatus violenter tenentes; quorum potentia partìm ex data Regi pecunia, partim ex propinquorum copia succrescens, invito Episcopo imminutionem Pontificis et quædam Pontificatus officia in rebus extrinsecis aliquandiù obtinebant; ipsumque Pontificem quibusdam factionibus frequenter infestabant. Horum malignitatem ægrè ferens Episcopus, sano concilio tandem molitus est eam extirpare; miserum reputans tot Laicis subjectam habere cervicem. Prætereà quædam jura regalia de custodia apud Norwicum de XXV. solidis, et quinque denariis et obolo ad opus vigiliarium Norwicensium eum onerabant; gravesque operationes eidem Castello debitas molestas habebat. Terras quoque Episcopatus nonnulli per surreptionem invaserunt; Episcopo nec respondere nec servitium dignantes facere Primum itaque Regis animum quo potuit modo sibi allexit; et tanta donorum, amicorum precum copia, gratia instantia apud eum obtinuit: ut custodiam Norwicensem sibi et hominibus suis valdè onerosam suis servicibus deponeret, et ad sui Castelli jus perpetuâ donatione converteret. His etiam ejectis, qui magisterium insulæ contrà ejus dominium usurpaverat; et remissis operationibus et consuetudinibus et vigiliis, Nor-

wicensis castelli stipendiis, subjectisque suo dominatui aut penitùs expulsis, qui terras Ecclesiæ de eo recognoscere noluerant quadraginta etiam libras de illis centum libris, quas prædicta Ecclesia solebat dare de scutagio, à Rege sibi remitte impetravit et de XL solidis de Wardpam (Wardpenny) qui requirebantur de terra sua, se et homines suos absolvit; et de his omnibus cartas perpetuæ libertatis singillatim de unoquoque negotio proprias adquisivit.

Ipse impetravit locum de Chartriz (Chateriz); et Ecclesiæ suæ jure perpetuæ possessionis adjecit. Ipse etiam impetravit, quod Ecclesia sua sit libera de omni tholoneo ubique per Angliam. Prefuit igitur Herveus Episcopus Ecclesiæ Elyensi; in cujus parochia est Thorney Monachorum et Santimoniallium de Chateriz et Canonicorum de Bernewell. Sed victum Monachorum Elyensium de rebus Episcopalibus divisit, statuens eis pro multis, latis et optimis particulas terrarum steriles, et vix aliquas fertilis glebæ; quæ si (sibi) nec advenientibus hospitibus ad annonam sufficiunt; ut legitur in gestis Pontificum Anglorum: quod Episcopatus de Ely cum mille et octingenta (octingentarum) librarum pretii estimaretur; nequaquam numerus loci debitus scilicet LXXII. Monachorum et servorum totidem, sed multò minùs viz, LX. minutissimè sustentantur; quorum usui disponente Deo atque ditioni cuncta Episcopi fuerant distributa atque disposita. Jam enim tutum se intelligens Episcopus à Rege, eos minorare in omnibus cogitat: licet ipsi nunquam consentirent scripto vel alicujus testimonio; sed suspirando gementes tacebant, ut viderentur Regi dissentire. Terrarum igitur nomina, quas monachis per Cartam suam concessit, sunt hæc. — « Infrà Insulam, Suttoun, Wycham, Wycheford, Winteword, Tydbrythsey, Stunteneya, cum XXIII millibus anguillarum, quæ adjacent Manerio, et omnes apparatus et oblationes altarium matris Ecclesiæ ad sustentandas ejusdem Ecclesiæ necessitates, et Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Ely, cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad ipsam Ecclesiam spectantibus; et nominatim totam decimam de Bertona in Ely, et una vaccaria in Bela et Stretham, sub hac divisione, ut duæ partes pertineant ad domum hospitalis, tertia vero ad necessaria Monachorum; quatuor quoque pensas casei in Dereford, et sex pensas salis in Tyryngton; quinetiam ligna in Somersham et Bluntesham; sicut meliùs habuerunt tempore prædecessorum in exordio. Et super ripam de Bluntisham unam mensuram terræ cum quinque acris, ubi colligantur ligna, et cum octo acris prati, undè pascantur boves, qui ligna attrahunt: vineneam etiam suam in Ely, sicut habuerunt, antequam ad Episcopatum venirem: et sex piscatores ad piscandum in aquis ubi solebant, cum eorum mansionibus. Extra insulam, in Cantebrigscira, Hawkestoun, Newtoun, Shel-

ford, Meldbourn, Melred, Swafham, et XII. Sceppe frumenti et brasei, quas debent hæredes Hardwini de Scalariis. In Suffolchia, Berecham (Perreham) Wynestoun, Stoca, Meltoun Balderesey, Suthburium, Brythwellam, cum, Rixmera; Soca quoque quinque hundredorum et dimidii, Sakynghythe, Undeley, Shepey, Fortysthorpe, ad mandatum Monachorum: ex XXX. Millia allecum de Dunewyco. Concedo eis etiam omnes servientes suos de omnibus ministeriis, ut eos cum suis mansuris liberè possideant; universa dona, quæ eisdem antè tempus Episcopatus mei sive tempore meo data sunt, vel in posterum dabuntur, sive in terris, sive in Ecclesiis, sive in Decimis, sive in piscariis, sive denariis, sive in quocunque redditu, quem eis quilibet fidelium hactenus contulerit, sive postmodum collaturus sit. Omnia autem præscripta, insuper Curiam suam, ipsis concedo cum universis libertatibus et consuetudinibus; quæ in terris, quæ mei juris sunt, servantur; nihil prorsùs excipiens, ita ut aliquis posterorum meorum ipsorum rebus vel omninò se intromittat; nisi quod eosdem cum omnibus possessionibus suis fideliter et indesinenter protegat et defendat. »

[Here follows a list of miracles to which he was accessary; among others:] — Item, quidem miles, de Bermingham, omnibus membris destitutus, pristinæ sanitati est restitutus, etc. Item, in suo tempore quidam nobilis, Robertus de Alta-ripa, [Hautrive] habitum Monachalem apud Ely suscepit; qui antè ingressum suum Deo et S. Ethelredæ contulit manerium de Estune; quod Ecclesia diu libere possedit, donec prædictus Episcopus illud QUIDAM CONSANGUINEO SUO distribuit.

Post Hæc, idem Herveus finem vitæ suæ instare sentiens, præ nimia senectute decidit in languorem; et ad Monachatum se præparat; sed variis causis mediantibus rem tamdiù differe cogitur inde, donec morte superveniente defungitur: cum Ecclesiæ Elyensi præfuit annis XXII. Calend. Septembris; et pridiè Kalend. ejusdem in Ecclesia Elyensi sepultus quievit, etc. (*H. Warton. Angl. Sacra. Pars.* I. *p.* 615. *Rich. Eliensis*, *Hist. Eli.*)

On the West where Suffolk joins Cambridge, and in the very limits, lies Ixning, a place formerly of greater note than at present; for it was made eminent, first, by the birth of Ethelred the virgin (daughter to the Saxon King Ana:) who was canonised; then by the conspiracy of Ralph Earl of the East-Angles, against William the Conqueror: and lastly, by the way which Hervey first Bishop of Ely made, between this place and Ely. (*Cambden Britannia, p.* 365.)

Thornyense, Cænobium (ord. S. Bened) *in agro Cantabrigiensi.*

Anno ab incarnatione Domini DCCCCLXXII, fundatum fuit monasterium hoc Thorneyæ per sanctum Adelwoldum, Wintoniensem episcopum, tempore et assensu regis Edgari, ut patet in principis libris in carta fundationis.

Anno MLXXXV, renovata fuit ecclessia per abbatem Gunterium, tempore regis Willielmi senioris, et dedicata fuit per Herveum, primum Episcopum de Elye, tempore Domini Roberti Abbatis Thorneyæ primi, Anno Domini MCXXVIII, qui dicto Guntero successit, et tempore regis Henrici Angliæ primi, anno regni sui XXIX, et fuerunt anni à primâ fundatione monasterii, usque ad supradictam dedicationem per prædictum primum episcopum Eliensem, centum et quinquaginta et sex anni, et post prædictam renovationem transierunt anni XLV, antequam dedicaretur. (*Monast. Angl. tom. I, p.* 243.)

Pars nona, de gestis abbatum, fol. 9, *cap.* 11.

ADELAIDE DE MONTMORENCY.

(*See hereafter, p. lxxviij.*)

Robertus, Dei gratiâ, Lincolniensis episcopus, omnibus catholicæ ecclesiæ fidelibus salutem. Justis monachorum Torneiensis monasterii petitionibus annuentes, ex dono Baldewini filii Gisleberti ecclesias de Depynges sanctorum Jacobi et Guthlaci, et quandam partem ejusdem villæ. Ex dono Roberti de Muntfort et Turstini fratris sui medietatem villæ de Winga, cum medietatem ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ, et cum molendino. De dono Radulfi filii Nigelli iij bovatas terræ in eadem villa de Wenga, et de dono Hugonis de Grantemainil unam virgatam terræ in eadem villa. Prætereà de dono Willielmi de Weldebof duas virgatas terræ in Sandeie, et de dono Hugonis de Bellocampo, unam virgatam terræ Elbodeseia. Et ex donatione Willielmi Peverel de Brunna duas virgatas terræ in Wildena. Et de dono Hugonis de Waldebof iiij acras. Et de dono Hugonis de Waldebof unam virgatam terræ et XXVII acras in Colinwordo. Et de dono Petri de Waldebof iiij acras. De dono Pagani Cofin XX acras in eadem villa. De dono Willielmi Fortin, X acras. Prætereà de dono Rohesiæ comitissæ XX s. annuatim in molendino de Torleie De dono Willielmi Briton de Albiniaco, in Stokes manerio suo unam hidam terræ. In Pippewelle terram quæ fuit Hugonis militis de Bellovidere (1) cum omnibus quæ in parochia nostra

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(1) Hugh de Toeny Lord of Belvoir-castle.

canonice possident, sicut cartæ advocatorum testantur, eis confirmamus et communimus, salva tamen in omnibus Lincolniensis ecclesiæ dignitate. Præterea de dono Adelaidæ de Montemoraci iiij virgatas terræ in Randa quas Turgisius tenuit et Tovi priùs dederat per concessionem et confirmationem prædictæ Dominæ de Deneforde, quieta et soluta ab omni seculari servitio. Conservantibus prædictæ ecclesiæ pacem et bona illius augentibus sit salus et pax et vita æterna: adversantibus et ejus jura diminuentibus pœna sempiterna. Amen. (*Monast. Angl. Tom. I, p.* 247).

APPENDIX nº VII.

ISLE OF ELY.

Est autem Eli insula delectabilis, grandis et populosa, terra fertili et pascuosa fœcunda, stagnis et paludibus immeabiliter undique circumcincta, nec nisi in una sui parte itineribus pervia, ubi et limes artissimus viam strictissimam in insulam dirigit, castellumque in medio limine ex antiquo mirifice in ipsis aquis infixum, totam insulam unum et expugnatum efficit castellum. (*Gesta Stephani regis, etc. et Andr. Du Chesne, Hist. Norm. script. p.* 949).

Monasteries situate in Marisco.

Circa idem tempus (regnante scil. Henrico III:) dedicatæ sunt nobiles ecclesiæ conventuales in diœcesi Lincolniensi, in Marisco, videlicet Rameseie, Burgi et Sautereie, à venerabili Episcopo Lincolniensi Roberto. Ecclesiæ Rameseie, decimo calend. Octobris, die scilicet Mauricii sociorumque ejus, Ecclesia de Burgo, quarto calend. Octobris. Ecclesia de Sautereie, eadem septimana; et multæ aliæ ecclesiæ per totam Angliam, secundum constitutionem Londini per Legatum Ottonem celebratam. (*Matheus Paris, p.* 644.)

Et circa eosdem dies (1254.) videlicet infrà unum mensem vel paucos dies additos obierunt tres Abbates in Marisco, quod novum fuit et stupendum, videlicet, de Croieland de Thorneia, et bonus Abbas de Rameseia, scilicet Willielmus de Hacholt, decimo sexto calend. Novembris, qui non adhuc plene per

annum unum ecclesiam rexerat Ramesesiam. (*Math. Paris, p.* 1194 *ann.* 39 *reg. H. III.*)

MARISCO, *or Ely manor; called also* THE MARSHES.

» HERE was a manor called Marshes, from the family of de Marisco, who held lands of the see of Ely, and of the Abbot of Ramsey. In the 4th year of King Henry III, (A. D. 1220,) a month after Easter, a fine was levied before Hubert de Burgh chief justice of England, Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, Martin de Patesshal, Ralph Hareng, Stephen de Segrave, justices, between Henry Abbot of Ramsey, petent, and sir Stephen de Marisco, tenant, of sixty acres of land here, the Abbot having impleaded him for eleven virgates of land in the town, which he released to the abbot, who grants to Stephen the 60 acres aforesaid, and 60 more in this fine, for the free rent of five shillings *per annum.* The said Stephen held also in WALS KEN and NEWT N, one (Knight's) fee, of the Bishop of Ely. — In the 44th of said King, Geoffrey de Marisco covenanted to repair the walls and banks of the sea and MARSHES, for which the Abbot was distrained; and on this, Geoffrey and his heirs, were received into all benefits and prayers made in the Abbey-church, for Ever: the custom in this town and all MARSHEAND being then, that the Freeholders of the manors repair the banks so far as their lands lye; and the said Geoffrey, in the third of Edward I. (1275,) held in this town, West-Walton, Walpole, etc. one Knight's fee of the Bishop of Ely. This Lordship came on the death of sir Geoffrey, by marriage, to sir Roger de Colville, son of sir Roger de Colville of Caxton in Cambridgeshire; a family of great Antiquity, in which it continued.

A fine was levied in the 15th of Edward I. between Geoffrey de Sandiacre, querent, and Roger son of Roger de Colville, and Desiderata de Marisco his wife. This Roger, was son of sir Roger Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the 51st of Hery III and Nicolaa his wife, and by said Desiderata de Marisco, he had also the Lordships of Tydde St Gyles and Newton. (*p.* 260.)

In the 2d year of King Richard II, (1379,) sir William de Marisco Knight, and Mary his wife, conveyed sixty acres of land here by fine to Thomas de Cockfield, clerk, Henry de Lessingham and James Walsham. This sir William was lord of a manor held under the Bishop of Ely; and on the third of Edward I, Geoffrey de Marisco held a Knight's fee (as before stated) of the Bishop, in this town Walton and Walsoken; had the assise of bread and beer of his tenants, and at the same time, sir Stephen de Marisco was a free tenant or lord of part of this town; whose daughter and

heir, Desiderata, brought the MANOR OF MARISCO to Roger de Colville her husband. In 15th of Edward I, a fine was levied between Geoffrey de Sandiacre, and Roger, son of Roger, de Colville and Desiderata his wife, of this Manor; who acknowledged it to be the right of Desiderata: and she and her husband conveyed it to Geoffrey for life, remainder to the heir of Desiderata. This Roger died in the 28th of that King, (anno 1300,) and left Geoffrey de Colville his son and heir. (*p.* 244.)

Mr Stephens occurs rector of Walsoken 22d of Edward I; and in the 28th of that King, a fine was levied between Roger de Colville and Desiderata his wife, of the advowson of this church, and the Abbot of Ramsey; whereby for 100 pounds sterling, they confirmed it to the Abbot, Roger showing that Geoffrey de Marisco (viceroy of Ireland,) ancestor of Desiderata, was Seised thereof in the time of King John; who had issue Stephen, who was father of Desiderata. (*p.* 264.)

The free tenants on the Bishop of Ely's Manor besides sir Stephen de Marisco were, Henry son of Osbert de Walpole, John de Walpole, William de SULDHAM, John de Ingoldestorp, etc. Robert Colville Esquire, of W. Newton in the isle of Ely, was by inheritance Lord of this manor still, in 1762, when this book was published. (*p.* 268-269.)

The Bishop of Ely had the fees and homage of sir Stephen de Marisco and sir Robert de Mustrail; the demesne lands were 141 acres 1 and ½ rood of arable land to be tilthed with two ploughs of six oxen each, and three scots to harrow; the meadow lands were 30 acres, with 17 of pasture, common of pasture in West-fen, etc., the stock was six cows, one boar, and 200 sheep, one wind-mill, etc.: the free tenants in Marisco manor, were Henry son of Osbert de Walpole, sir Stephen de Marisco, the lady Agnes de Walpole, widow, sir William son of Herlewin de Terrington, the heirs of Alan son of Algar, etc. (*p.* 243.) (*Parkin, Hist. of Kings-Lynn.*)

BEACH OR HACKBECH-MANOR, NOW HOLBECH.

In the 5th of King John (A. D. 1204,) it appears that there was a place in the aforesaid hamlet called *Hagebech*, which gave name to a family, then, as it seems, Lords of it. ALEXANDER DE MARISCIS then, (*anno* 1204,) sued Agnes widow of Geoffrey de Hagebech, and Alan son of Agnes, for a carucate of land there; and Adam de Hagebech and Mariotte his wife, were living in the 5th of Henry III; probably son of Alan. Sir Adam de Hakebech, lived in 1277, son as

I take it, of Adam aforesaid, and then held the manor fo Hakebech, of the Prior of Lewes, as belonging to the prior's manor of West-Walton, which extended itself here: and the said sir Adam had wreck, assise of bread and beer, etc. (*Ibid. p.* 57.)

Arms of Hakebech, quarterly, 1st and 4th a Knight on horseback; 2d and 3d or, two bars azure, charged with 3 ducal coronets, (2 and 1:) of the first. (*p.* 59.)

Holbech or Hagebech, is now an indifferent town, seated on a flat, amongst Dikes, and has a small market on Thursdays. (*Blome, Britannia.*)

MERCH TOWN, OR MARISCO.

Situate in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, in a moist country, in 1673, was called: « A new made Market town, which for the present is not very considerable. » (*Blome's Britannia p.* 51.) A. D. 981, Elsinus second Abbot of Ely, removed the relicks of Saint Wendred the virgin, from the village of Merch, to the church of Ely — « reliquas sanctæ virginis Wendredæ a vico » de Merch intulit in Ely, in scrinio ex euro et lapidibus decenter aptato im- » posuit, et quidem super hæc omnia regem convenit, etc. » (*Wharton, Anglia sacra pars prima p.* 607. *Lond. A. D.* 1691.) See also Breton and Brayley's, Beauties of England and Wales p. 169. vol. II. 8vo. Edit.

Lordship of MARISCO, *in Ely.*

« Tempore quoque sub eodem facta est pax inter Episcopum Eliensem W: et Hugonem Abbatem Ramacen. super lite mota de terminis in MARISCO statuendis. De quo Marisco hoc mirum nostris accidit temporibus, ut ubi quondam annis antiquissimis quorum non extat memoria, loca invia et inaccessibilia, ubi nullus hominum vel pecudum gressus fuit, vel habitatio, sed carecta, luta profonda, et harundinata palustria, solis avibus, necdum dicam dæmonibus inhabitata, prout legitur in vita Bæat, Guthlaci, qui ibidem spontè, utpote in loco horroris, et vastæ solitudinis cæpit habitare, nunc in prata delectabilia, et etiam terram arabilem convertuntur. Et quæ ibidem pars segetes vel fæna non producit, gladiolum, cespites, et alia ignis pabula cohabitantibus utilia, germinando abundanter subministrat. Undè lis et gravis contentio de terminis locorum talium et terrarum inter eos qui ab initio *Mariscum* inhabitabant exorta, lites et prælia suscitabat. » (*Mathieu Paris, A. D.* 1256. *p.* 1241. *Edit. London, in-4*°. *Anno* 1571.)

APPENDIX, No VIII.

ADELAIDE DE MONTMORENCY.

(*See p. lxviij.*)

(Quarta pars. Cap. XXXV.) *Carta dominæ Adeliz matris Comitis Gilleberti.*

« Adeliza uxor Gilberti filii Ricardi, et Gillebertus, et Walterus, et Baldevinus, et Rohaisia pueri Gilberti, episcopo Lincolniensi, et omnibus amicis et vicinis sparsim diffusis salutem, et hominibus suis, nominatim, Francis et Anglis omnibus suam benevolentiam cum salute continua.

Notum sit vobis me concessisse et liberos meos : Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancto Botolfo de Thorneia in elemosina, illud quod Tovi dedit in vita sua in Luffewyk, videlicet demidiam virgatam et X acras : decem acras scilicet de dominio et dimidiam virgatam illam quam Adricus habebat, et in Randa iiij virgatas quas Turgisius ibi tenebat per illud servitium quod Tovi mihi reddebat et antecessoribus meis, videlicet, XII s. de terra de Randa tantum, et hos per concessum omnium hæredum, Tovi, Radulphi filii Nigelli, et Aviciæ uxoris ejus, et concensu Agnetis uxoris ejusdem Tovi, et filii ejus quem habuit Tovi de illa Agnete, quæ Agnes clamabat esse de dota sua. His testibus : Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Hervæo, Baldwino, fratribus ejus, et Rohaisia sorore eorum; Simone de Wadhell, Fulcone Lusoriis (de Lusarches :) Stephano de Leghia. De honore Gilberti filii Ricardi, Adam filii Warini, Gilberto filio Reinald, Osberno filio Hugonis, Roberto filio Odelmi, Richardo de Tous, Osmund de Waspria, et eorum hæredibus, et Galtero capellano qui fecit cartam, cujus maledictione confundantur qui illam voluerint destruere in æternum. (*Mon. Angl. tom. I, p.* 245.)

ADELAIDE DE MONTMORENCY AND HERVÉ HER SON.

« Universis præsens scriptum inspecturis, vel audituris, Richardus de Claro comes Gloverniæ et Hereford salutem.

Noverit Universitas vestra, nos inspexisse cartam Aliciæ matris comitis Willielmi, [Richardi potiùs :] antecessoris nostri, sub hac forma. — « Omnibus » fidelibus sanctæ Ecclesiæ Adeliz mater Willielmi comitis salutem. — Sciatis, » me dedisse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Thorney, unam hidam terræ » in Rande, etc. et XII solidos qui deindè mihi reddebantur, etc. per con- » cessionem Hervei filii et heredis mei, etc. » — Nos igitur hanc donationem confirmamus, etc. Testibus dominis Rogero de Scaccario, Willielmo de Sancta-Elena, Gilberto de Eneford militibus. Data Londiniis XXIX januari XXXVIII. Hen. III. (*Monast. Angl. T.* I. *p.* 248.)

HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY, husband to ADELAIDE DE CLERMONT-BEAUVOISIS countess-dowager of CLARE.

« Adelicia de Claromonte, confirmed to the mouks of Acre in Massingham-magna (Norfolk :) the gift of Geoffrey de Favarches, called in the Schedule, Le Fainnard and le Fannard, who founded Walsingham Abbey, of those lands he held in Massingham, paying 4 shillings *per annum* for all services. Witness : Herve de Montemorentino, Petro de Sengham, the Sewer, William de Timerword, William de Wigraham, Richard de Montfichet, Margaret de Montfichet, etc. Robert de Briencourt confirmed said lands, to be held of him, paying 3 shillings rent *per annum*, saving the service due to the King. Witness : John de Briencourt, Bartholemew dean of Walsingham, Geoffrey dean of Fincham, Maurice de Barsham, Robert de Dive, Adam son of Roger de Shouldham. (*Parkyn, Hist. of Kings-Llinn, Norfolk, p.* 171.)

THE DE CLARE PEDIGREE, from WILLIAM GEMETICENSIS.

Quomodo eadem Comitissa sorores suas, et neptes nobilioribus Normanorum in conjugium tradidit, et de posteritate eorumdem.

Ipsa autem Gunnor, excepta Sainfria, habuit duas sorores, Weyam Auvelinam. Altera quarum, adminiculante ipsa Comitissa, quæ fuit fæm magnæ prudentiæ, nupsit Turolfo de Ponte-Audomari, qui fuerat

cujusdam nomine Torf, à quo etiam usque nunc quædam villæ cognominatæ sunt Torfvillæ. Hujus Turulfi frater fuit Turchetillus pater Anschetilli de Harecurt. Genuit autem ex eadem idem Turulfus Humfridum de Vetulis patrem Rogerii de Bellomonte. Tertiâ autem sororum Gunnoris Comitissæ nupsit Osberno de Bolebec, ex qua genuit Galterium Giffardum primum, et Godefridum patrem Willielmi de Archis. Hic autem Willielmus pater fuit Matildis, quàm Willielmus Camerarius de Tancarvilla habuit uxorem, ex qua genuit filium nomine Rabellum, qui ei successit. Prædictus autem Galterius duxit unam filiarum Gerardi Flatelli : alteram verò, scilicet Basiliam, relictam Rodolphi de Wæceio, habuit Hugo de Gornaco, de cujus successione et posteritate superiùs dictum est. Genuit autem idem Galterius secundùm Galterium Giffardum et filias plures, quarum una nomine Rohais nupsit Richardo filio comitis Gisleberti : qui Gislebertus fuerat filius Godefridi Comitis Aucensis, naturalis videlicet filii primi Richardi Ducis Normanorum. Hic Gislebertus, habuit duos filios, prædictum Richardum, et Baldinum. Balduinus etiam genuit tres filios, Richardum, Robertum, et Willielmum, et totidem filias. — Richardus autem frater Balduini, genuit ex Rohai, quatuor filios, Gislebertum, Rogerium, Walterium, Robertum, et duas filias : altera quarum matrimonio copulata est Rodulpho de Telegeriis, natique sunt ex ea Fransualo, Henricus, et Robertus Giffardus. Gislebertus autem illam terram, quam pater eorum habuerat in Anglia, post ipsum adeptus est. Rogerius enim, frater ejus, terram de Normannia obtinuit. Hic, inquam, Gislebertus, ex filia Comitis de Claromonte habuit tres filios, Richardum, qui ei successit, et Gislebertum, et Walterium; et *unam filiam* nomine Rohais. Richardus, autem duxit sororem Comitis Ranulfi, junioris, Comitis Cestriæ, et habuit ex ea tres filios : Gislebertum, qui ei successit, et fratres ejus. — Ipse Autem Richardus, immaturâ morte obiit, peremptus à Wallencibus, qui immaniter, auditâ morte Henrici Regis, contra Anglos rebillaverunt. Mortuis autem absque liberis Rogerio et Walterio patruis suis, Gislebertus filius Gisleberti, hereditario jure, ipsis etiam concedentibus, terras eorum adeptus est. Idem verò sororem Walterani Comitis Mellenti, nomine Elizabeth, duxit, ex qua genuit filium primogenitum nomine Richardum (Strongbow). — Roberto autem filio Ricardi successit filius suus primogenitus, natus ex quadam filiarum Waldevi Comitis Huntedoniæ. Habuit autem idem Waldevus tres filias ex uxore sua filia Comitissæ de Albamarla, quæ comitissa fuit soror uterina Willielmi Regis Anglorum senioris. Harum autem filiarum Comitis Waldevi primogenitam accepit Simon Silvanectensis (de Senlis) cum comitatu Huntendoniæ, et genuit ex ea unum filium vocatum Simonem. Mortuo autem Simone comite; David frater secundæ Mathildis Reginæ Anglorum duxit uxo-

rem ejus, ex qua suscepit unum filium; scilicet Henricum. Sublatis autem de medio fratribus ejus Dudecano et Alexandro, Regibus Scotorum, ipse idem regnum suscepit. — Aliam vero, scilicet Judith, Rodolphus de Toeneio, [Milles calls her Adeliza:] sicut jam dictum est, duxit uxorem. Tertiam, Robertus filius Richardi; sicut modo commemoravimus.

Et quoniam de sororibus Gunnoris Comitissæ fecimus mentionem et etiam de illis, qui secundo gradu consanguinitatis affines eidem fuere, prout ab antiquis accepimus, aliqua dicere. — Habuit ergo ex fratre suo Herfasto eadem Comitissa nepotem, Osbernum de Crepon, patrem videlicet Willielmi, Comitis Herefordiæ, viri per omnia laudabilis. Nepotes vero plures predicta Gonnor habuit: sed solummodo de quinque, quibus maritis nupserint audivi. Una, itaque, earum, matrimonio copulata est patri, primi Willielmi de Warenna, ex qua natus est idem Willielmus, posteà Comes Surriæ, et Rogerius de Mortuomari frater ipsius. Altera, Nicholas de Bascheritvilla (Bacqueville,) ex cujus posteritate natus est Willielmus Martellus, et Walterus de Sancto Martino. Tertia, Richardo vicecomiti Rothomagensi, patri videlicet Lamberti de Sancto Sidoneo. Quarta (1) Osmundo de Centumvillis, vicecomiti Vernonii (super Sequanum), ex qua natus est primus, Fulco de Aneio, et plures filiæ; quarum una mater fuit primi Balduini de Revers. Quintam, Hugo de Monte Gummerici duxit, ex qua natus est Rogerius, pater Roberti de Bellisimo. (*Will. Gemmeticensis Monachi Hist. Norman. Lib.* VIII. *cap.* 37.)

Mr Brooke, calls the eldest daughter Maud; the second as above, Judith, married to Ralph Lord Toeny of Flamstead, in Hartfordshire: and the 3d Bertha, or Alice, wife of Robert Fitz Richard, dapifer. — Mr Vincent, on the other hand insists that, Robert's wife named Maud, was daughter to Simon de St Liz, by Maud eldest daughter of earl Waltheof and Judith Countess of Albemarle, daughter to Eudo; and by no means the daughter as Brooke has it, of Lambert Earl of Lens in Artois; which marriage nowhere appears. — That Judith de Toeny is likewise called Adeliza, appears from the testimony of Ordericus Vitalis, p. 813. Anno 1103—4.

» Radulphus de Conchis (de Toeny,) post obitum patris mare transfretavit, et à Rege benignitur susceptus, paternos fundos recepit, atque Adelizam, Gallevi Comitis, et Judith consobrinæ Regis filiam, conjugem accepit: quæ Rogerium et Hugonem, et plures filias peperit. (*A. D.* 1104.)

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(1) *Quarta*, etc. — Père Anselm. after Order. Vital. calls her *Albreda*; and weds her to Baldwin Younger brother of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, who died 1090, and was mother to Richard

APPENDIX No IX.

St. MARY DE MARISCO, in NORWICH.

Nostvicense cœnobium in argro Norfolciensi, fundatum Ann. Dom. 1096.

Anno Domini MXCIV. VI. idus, Aprilis, Episcopatus de Theodford translatus est in Norwicum, ibique monachorum Congregationem numero et religione percelebrem instituit Herebertus, cognomento *Losenge*, omnia eis necessaria sumptu mercatus domestico. Qui Herebetus ab abbata Ramescia Episcopali præsulatu, factus est Theodfordensis Episcopus.

Idem Herbertus Monachos Cluniacenses instituit. —

Præfatus Herbertus Episcopus disponens stabilire sedem cathedralem in aliquo certo loco imperpetuum, comparavit ac emit quendam locum apud Norwicense castrum vocatum Cowholme, pasturam pertinentem ad manerium de Thorpe, cujus loci habitatores omnia sacramenta ecclesiastica ac etiam sepulturam habuerunt apud Thorpe, et cunctis diebus cum hominibus hundredi de Blosfelde, coram justiciariis domini regis cum eis de Thorpe responderunt, undè via adjacens prædicto loco ex parte aquilonari habet nomen Holmstrete. Et infrà predictum eundem locum vocatum Cowholme fuit sita una ecclesia beatæ Mariæ quæ multo tempore antè conquestum fuit fundata, quàm homines adhuc vocant his diebus ecclesiam beatæ Mariæ de Marisco; Et in hujus rei probationem, omnes rectores ecclesiarum decanatus de Blosfelde cum suis parochianis fecerunt solemnem processionem de anno in annum et venerunt ad ecclesiam beatæ Mariæ de Marisco processionaliter die lunæ in ebdomeda Pentecostes. Præfatus igitur Herbertus comparata loco apto

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de Rivers Baron of Okehampton, founder of the House of Devon. (Ord. Vit. p. 493, 510, 687, 694. P. Ans. tom. II, p. 491.) The Author of the Hist. of Forde Abbey insists on the other hand that, Baldwin (who was buried at Caen,) and Albreda, died issueless. (*P. Ans.*)

et per regem Willielmum Ruffum sibi carta sui confirmato, cujus autem tenor sequitur, etc.

[Here follows a statement of the bounds:] « Super communem viam ducentem Cunsforthe ad Fybrygge, etc., etc. Per illam communem viam usque ad mesuagia que quandam fuerunt Johannis de Marisco et Hawysæ uxoris suæ, et posteà fuerunt Petri de Strumpsave, quæ modò sunt infrà clausuram fratrum minorum, etc., etc. Et est advortendum, quod extrà muros monasterii præfatus venerabilis Herebertus Episcopus de præcinctu prædicto dimisit non inclusam versus austrum dicti monasterii parochiam Sanctæ-Mariæ de Marisco, quæ fuit appellata in antiquis cartis Soka episcopi, cujus major pars est infrà clausuram fratrum Minorum, et deorsum usque ad aquam et mesuagia Magistri Hervei de Fakenham, quæ posteà fuerunt domini Petri de *Roscelyn*, et totam viam usque ad Lovel-Statre — Et ulteriùs illi non sunt de villa Norwici, nec cum eis respondent in Lott nec in Thott, sed solummodò tenent de ecclesia Sanctæ-Trinitatis, cui solvunt *langabulum*, quamvis illi de villa per intrusionem et usurpationem se intromiserint, sicut in le Ratton-Rowe præanteà fecerunt. Quæ quidem Ratton-rowe, cum aliis, antè combustionem ecclesiæ pertinebant ad ecclesiam parochialem Sancti Ethelberti super portas monasterii, et post combustionem ad ecclesiam parochialem Sanctæ Mariæ de Marisco, et omnibus diebus fuerunt et adhuc sunt infrà jurisdictionem decani maneriorum Prioris et conventus et non sunt intendentes decano Norwici nec alicui ministro episcopi forinseco, etc. (*Monast. Anglic. T.* I. *p.* 407, 408, *etc.*)

Alia carta regis Henrici (secundi,) de confirmatione terrarum ecclesiæ Norwicensi.

Henricus rex Angl. et dux Norm, et Aquitaniæ et comes Andegaviæ, etc. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Norwycensi, etc. Medietatem silvæ de Torp, et omnium exitum ejusdem silvæ. Et Hindringham cum pertinentiis suis. Hyndulveston, Martham in Fleg: quicquid indè in dominio episcopi erat. Hemesby, etc.. Plumested, Catter, Neuton, Etune, Griatington, Freyng, etc., etc. Medietatem pratorum in Thorp, tàm citrà aquam quàm ultrà aquam; Apud Elingeyn mansionem quæ ibi est episcopi, et Mariscum, et anguillas quæ ad idem pertinent. Ecclesiam S. Nich. de Gernemutha, etc. Eccl. et sokam de Lynnæ, etc. Eccles. de Elmham, etc. Ecclesias de Geywoode, et Cressingham: de Seithesford, de Thorneth, de Blad-

feld, Bliding, de Martham, et Sanctæ Mariæ de Langham. Ecclesiam de Andeby et terras et homines sicut Agnes de Belfo concessit, et Rex Henricus avus meus confirmavit. Ecclesias Sancti Sepulchri et S. Nich. de Norwico, capellam Sanctæ Mariæ in curia episcopi, Ecclesias Sancti Egidii et Sancti Stephani, Sancti Johannis antè Janum castelli, Sancti Johannis de Cunesford, Sanctæ Crucis, Sancti Benedicti, Sanctæ Margaretæ, Sancti Georgii, Sancti Jacobi, Sancti Cuthberti. Medietatem ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Marisco, et medietatem ecclesiæ Sancti Vedasti. Terram Sancti Michaelis in Norwico, et in Tanerham, cum pertinentiis et libertatibus suis. Terram de Betham, et Emster, et Cochester, sicut Ebrardus episcopus concessit. Terram de Mintling cum ecclesia, et ecclesiam de Thornham, et terram quæ fuit Thurstini diaconi, sicut in cartis episcoparum continetur. Gapeton in Luthingland, ex dono Willielmi regis. Terram quæ fuit Aki de Walton quam Richardus filius Hermerii, eidem ecclesiæ dedit. Hospitalem domum Sancti Pauli. Confirmo, etc. (*Monast. Anglic. T.* I *p.* 412.)

In burgo erat quædam vasta domus; hanc accepit Rannulf filius Walteri, de dono Regis; et Walter diaco, I. dom. habet in burgo, sed non fuit t. r. e.

NORWICH-CITY.

In Norwic erat temp. regis E. MCCCXX burgenses : — hoc ten. Rog. Bigot de dono Regis.

In burgo sint adhuc L. dom. de quibus n. ht. rex suam consuetudinem. Ex his habuit Rainald (fil. Ivonis) hom Rogeri Bigot, II. domos, et II. mansuras. Robertus *Baro*, II. dom. Et Abba II. dom. Et Rabel II dom. et II mansuræ quas tenent II. feminæ; et Ascolf Anglic. I. dom. et Theobald ho abbis. Sci E. I. dom. et Burghard. I. dom. et Wala I. dom. et Wills ho Hervi B. I. dom. et Meinard vigil. I. dom. et Meimburgenses I. dom. et Hervi deb. I. dom. et Rad. arbalist. II. dom. et I. mansura. Et Hereberd fossator. III. dom. et Roger *Potevin*. II. dom. et Meinard ho ab. de Sco Bened I. dom. et Baldewin I dom. et Wills. I. Anglic, I. dom. et Gerardus vigil. I. dom. Rodbt. Lorimar. I. mansura. et Hildebrand Lorimarius I. dom. et Gisbt vigil. I. dom. et Godwin burgensis I. dom. et Wils ho. Herm. I. dom. et Fulbt. quida sacerdos Herm. I. dom. et Walter I. dom. et Reinold filii Ivonis. I. dom. et Richard de Sentebord. I. dom. et Hugo ho W. de Scoies. I. dom. Et hoes epi. X dom. et in ppria curia epi. XIIII mansure. Quas dedit W. rex Æ. ad principale sede episcopat. Et Gislebert arbalistari. I dom. et II. mans. Et Wils de Scoies. I dom.

et Meinardus I. dom. Abbas de Eli. I. mansura. Et in burgo tenet burgenses XLIII. capellas. et Tota hæc Villa reddebat T. R. E. XX lib. regi et comiti X lib. et pt. hoc XXI sol. et IIII d. pbendarios, et VI. sextarios mellis, et in ursu, et VI canes ad ursum, et modo LXX lib. pensum regis et c. sol. ad numeru de Gersuma regina, et I asturcone et XX lib. blancas comiti et XX sol Gersuma adnumeru. G. etc. (*Doomsd. Book.*)

HERVEUS I.

(*Addenda, to Appendix* n° III.)

Andeverense, Cœnobium in agro Hantoniensi, cella S. Florencii, apud Salmurum.

Charta Guillielmi *conquestoris* dicti recensita et confirmata. Rex omnibus, etc. Inspeximus cartam quam Willielmus quondam rex Angliæ progenitor noster fecit in hæc verba. Noscant qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod Willielmus rex qui armis Anglicam terram sibi subjugavit, dedit Sancto Florentio ecclesiam de Andevra et ea quæ ad ecclesiam pertinent, videlicet, etc.

De hiis omnibus et de domibus monachorum juxtà ecclesiam factis Alwricus præpositus Andevre multas injurias faciebat monachis, undè contigit, ut Wihenochus, Sancti Florencii monachus, clamorem faceret ad regem Henricum. Tunc rex precepit Henrico vicecomiti Hantunscira, et Geraldo præposito Wyncestrensi, ut adunarent hundretum Andevre et inquirerent ab eo res quæ ad illam ecclesiam pertinebant, et ita factum est. Tunc hundretum secundum regis imperium adunatum simul concordavit, et super reliquias jurare voluit, quod res superiùs nominate à tempore Regis Edwardi, pertinent ad Ecclesiam de Andevra, et terræ ecclesiæ ita est soluta et ab omni querela libera, etc., etc. Hoc concordavit Hundretum in domo Edwini veteris præpositi in festivitate Sanctæ Luciæ; et isti sunt indè testes. Wihenochus monachus, et Herveus et Petrus de laicis, Henricus de Port, Giraldus præpositus, Williel. de Virguel et Rob. frater ejus, et Nidulf, Hugo de Cormaglo Robertus, Radulphus de Flexcoco, et Edwardus, Will. de Euham, Bern. Forestarius, Wulfun ed Clafford, Dunardus capellanus, Segarus clericus. (*Tom.* I. *p.* 552.)

« Hervico Morini filio : » Hervey son of Morency ; — Witness to the grant of Randolf de Meschines Earl of Chester, to the Priory of Wethenhale in Yorkshire, *Anno* 1088. (*Monast. Anglic. Tom.* I. *p.* 398.)

ADELAIDE de CLERMONT, Countess de CLARE, Lady de MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

ADELIZ, mater comitis Gilberti, omnibus amicis et hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis quod Radulfus filius Nigelli et Amicia uxor ejus, dederunt atque concesserunt ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Botolfi apud Torneiam, me annuente, terram de RANDE, quam tenebant de me, et iiij. s. quos de redditu constituto indè per annum habebant prædictæ ecclesiæ, et omnes consuetudines et quicquid eis indè pertinebat. Sciendam est autem, hæc esse facta coram comite Gilberto, et Waltero fratre ejus, et coram pluribus hominibus meis clericis atque laicis apud Michelburnam. Ego autem posteà eidem ecclesiæ XII s. cum omnibus cousuetudinibus et servitiis quæ mihi de prædicta terra pertinebat in eleemosinam dedi atque concessi. Testibus Roberto capellano meo, et ROBERTO milite meo, de *Bertonia*, Roberto dapifero meo, Mabiliæ puella mea, Aderiz Heaved. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* I. *p.* 248.)

» Stratford-Langton Abbey in Essex. Founded Anno 1135, by William de Montfichet. »

Carta Regis Henrici Secundi donatorum concessiones confirmans. — Ex dono etc. — Et terram de Tekeleia, de dono Willielmi filii Aliciæ. » — (William son of Adelaide de Clermont-Beauvoisis.) (*Monast. Anglic. Tom.* I. *p.* 883.)

APPENDIX, N° X.

BOUCHARD DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

Thetfordensis, *Prioratus* in agro *Norfolciensi*, fundatus Anno MCIII.

Carta Rogeri Bigot de fundatione ejusd. Prioratus.

« EGO Rogerius Bygot, concilio domini mei Henrici illustris regis, et uxoris ejus Mathildis reginæ, et domini Hereberti Episcopi, et uxoris meæ Adeliciæ,

et hominum meorum, pro communi salute et remedio animarum nostrarum et pro anima domini Willielmi regis senioris, et uxoris suæ Matildis reginæ, et filii eorum Willielmi regis; necnon pro salute aliorum liberum suorum, dono domino Deo, et Beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini, beatis apostolis Petro et Paulo et ecclesiæ Cluniacensi, ecclesiam quam apud Thetfordensem villam in honore ejusdem beatissimæ virginis Mariæ construere et edificare cæpi, cum omnibus quæ ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent quæ Osbertus eidem contulit et quæ tenuit tempore regis Edwardi et cum omnibus quæ ego et hæredes mei in præsentiarum donavimus, et quæ in posterum donaturi sunt hæredes et successores nostri, etc.

His testibus : domino Hereberto Episcopo, et Gundulpho episcopo, et Roberto Bloet episcopo, Aluredo Archidiacono, et Gaufrido Archidiacono, Rotoldo comitis filio, Ranulpho cancellario, et Eudone dapifero, Willielmo Malet, Eustachio de Bretteville, et aliis, dum rex moram fecit apud Thetfordiam, ubi et hoc † signum Sanctæ crucis, et sigillum suum in testimonium apposuit. (*Monasticon Anglicanum, T.* I, *p.* 664.)

Next follows the confirmation grant of William Bigot son of the founder, with a list of such benefactions and grants as were made to that Priory; witnessed by William Malet, William Bigot, Humfrey Bigot, Robertus de Vallibus, Ranulf Fitz-Walter, Ethardo de Vallibus, Richardo de — mo, Roberto de Bosco, Ivone de Verdun, et multis aliis de hominibus suis.

Finally — « Carta regis Henrici secundi donatorum concessiones recitans et confirmans — His verbis.

« Henricus rex Angliæ et dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ et comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis et episcopis salutem.

Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Theodforda omnes antiquas tenuras suas sicut rex Henricus avus meus illas eis concessit et per cartam suam confirmavit, et quicquid eis rationabiliter datum est vel donabitur in regno meo : videlicet ecclesias et terras et decimas et homines, et piscarias, et nemora et prata et molendina, et omnia alia beneficia; et nominatim totam terram quæ fuit Alwi quam Rogerus Bigod tenuit in qua situm est monasterium Sanctæ Mariæ novum, et totam terram quam comprehenderunt ad ortum suum et virgultum. Et de tota terra sua extra burgum de Theodforda de qua non scottaverunt tempore Rogeri Bigot, et Radulfi de Belfago, quæ fuit Alwi, et quæ est in Fagertonesfelda; vel de aliqua terra quæ est circà Theodfordam, prohibeo ne scottent. Et molendina quæ habent apud Theodfordam : videlicet molendinum de Dodescros, et molendinum quod vocatur Parvum. Et quinque solidos et quatuor denarios in

Brendemulna; et molendinum quod fuit episcopi; et molendinum et terram et pratum quod est juxtà castellum et Snareshell cum omnibus rebus quæ ad eam pertinent. Et in Culumdestuna terram quam tenuit Eustachius presbiter; et terram in Briteham quam tenuit Avicia filia Willielmi de Burnevilla. Et Siliham cum ecclesia et omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent, et quartam partem de Chikeringis. Et terram quam tenuit Ega de monachis in Deneham et vigenti solidos de molendino de Sotesford. Et terram Ascelli capellani de Dersham, cum ecclesia et omnibus rebus quæ ad eam pertinent. Et quindecim solidatos terræ in Minesmera. Et decem solidatos terræ in Languada. Decimam de Kereshala. Decimam de Bradleia; decimam de Offitona. Ecclesiam et decimam de Brom. Ecclesiam et decimam de Frammingham minori. Ecclesiam et decimam Canedona. Terram Erici de Torpp, cum hominibus quos habebat in Torpp et in Donewico et ubicunque habebat terram homines Ecclesiam de Thasberge cum terra et decima quæ ad eam pertinent, et terram quam habuit Ulf presbiter cum hominibus et omnibus rebus quæ ad eam pertinent. Duos homines in Stratona. Terram et homines et omnes res quas Acelinus tenuit in Thaseburg; et quatuor homines in Newtona cum terris suis quas Hurlowinus de Panewurda eis dedit. Decimam de Panewurda cum uno homine, et quatuor sticcas anguillarum in eadem villa. Et Ulmerum de Thaseburg cum terra sua. Terram et homines in Hulme quam dedit eis et vendidit Erebaldus de Waketone per concessum dominæ suæ Gunnoræ et decimam ipsius Erebaldi de Waketona. Ecclesiam et decimam de Haella Ecclesiam et decimam de Susted, decimam de Florendona, decimam de Moletona, decimam de Teston, Roberti de Bosco, Terram de Berkedis. Ecclesiam de Wadeton cum terris et decimis et domibus, et nemoribus quas tenuit Ernaldus presbiter, et de dominio suo sexaginta acras terræ et nemus quod vocatur Hilwardeshege. Et Glamham et Stretford ex dono Randulfi filii Walteri, et Matildis uxoris suæ. Decimam Rogeri Bulzunonetona. Ex dono Herberti de Craneton octo solidos terræ et decimam de Grestona, decimam Willielmi filii Offardi, decimam Warnerii de Totintona, decimam Lamberti de Scireforda, decimam Radulfi de Freduna, decimam Alwrici Kerlesune, et unum sokemannum in Bocheneia cum terra sua; et tres homines in Elingham cum tota terra sua. Decimam de Perneho. Decimam de Jokeforda. Decimam de Melliset de Biscorp. Ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Reiduna cum omnibus rebus quæ ad eam pertinent in qua sint monachi de Theodford, et capellam Sanctæ Margaritæ de Russemere. Ecclesiam de Serepeham. Ecclesiam de Estuna, et unum hominem, et Mariscum de Bruges. Ex dono Germ. (1) ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Har-

(1) Germbaldi.

kelelia in qua sint monachi de Theodforda. Ex dono Roberti filii Godeboldi. .... cum ecclesia de Wisetona et cum ecclesia de Bocsteda, et cum ecclesia de Essildesham, cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus; et eccelsiam de Offetona cum terra et decima quæ ad eam pertinent, et trigenta acras terræ. Ex dono Huger de Holdene totam decimam de Westona de omnibus rebus et de molendino, et vigenti solidos terræ in Danesy. Ex dono Matildis de Hosdene, decimam de Totaham, ecclesiam et decimam de Kingeshal, et de Beleham, et decimam de Colenese, et terram in Sumeresham cum parte ecclesiæ. Ex dono Willielmi de Burnevilla decimam de Netlestede, ecclesiam et decimam de Nutelia, decimam de Finchinnefelda, ecclesiam de Ovitona cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus. Ex dono Roberti de Vaus ecclesias de Panteneia, de Terstuna, de Tortona, de Chedestona, de Wenham, de Beltham, et sedem unius molendini ad vadum Holm et alnetum quod subjacet. Ex dono Willielmi de Curcun, decimam de Wodetona et de Oxecrofta, et terram in Newtona, quæ fuit Ascelini. Ex dono Gilberti capellam de Remestorn cum terra et tota decima sua et triginta acris terræ in Florendina, et decimam Alelmi de Terstone. Decimam Ranulfi de Wica et de Banham. Decimam Albredi de Banham. Ecclesiam de Joppham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Huberti de Montecanesio decimam de Saham et unum hominem in Muthfelda qui reddit decem solidos, et Blatsone de Strubelim cum terra sua. Decimam Lamberti de Stanham et decimam de Newtona. Ecclesiam de Dullingham cum omnibus pertinentibus suis. Et Ed..... qui sedet juxta Cumertin cum tota terra sua, et decimam Ranu..... de Dullingham, et Radulfi filii Malfredi. Decimam Galfridi de Ditona, et decimam Surulfi de Wilburgham, et decimam de terra sua de Saxtona, et decimam de terra sua de Caneleia, et dimidiam partem decimæ quam habet in Siluresleia, et decimam Galfridi de Quoie, et decem solidos terræ in Freetona, et terram quam Richardus filius Osberti et Adelicia uxor sua, et Hugo filius suus dederunt in Ditona; et decimam Roberti de Bertona. Ecclesiam de Tirevilla cum pertinentiis suis. Decimam de Twitras et terram quandam in Roburna quam tenuit Willielmus capellanus. Decimam Gilberti filii Bernardi de Wauretona et tria millenaria anguillarum de Henrico de Ria in Tinswera, et molendinum de Deopham, et unum hominem cum terra sua. De Alfelmo dimidium millenarium anguillarum in Brichebera. De Hucha dimidium millenarium anguillarum in Salteslade. De Estemunde dimidium millenarium anguillarum in Bachellio. De Gotlando dimidium millenarium anguillarum in Lode. De BURCARDO de MONTMORENCI et duo mill. anguill. cum..... De Boschel de Hely j millenarium anguillarum. De Rogero Bigod quinque millenaria anguillarum in Welle. De Denham-Herlewini quatuor sticas.

De Wolmare unum millenarium. De Gotlando Longuo, tres sticas anguillarium. Et dono Murield de Montecanesio, concessu Rogeri fratris sui, terram de Rixewerda. Ex dono Gunnoræ matris Henrici de Exessa (Essex) terram de Brom, et ecclesiam de minori-Framingeham cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Willielmi comitis de Warenna nemus quod vocatur Haselitor in minori Raseng, cum terra tota quæ ad illud pertinet. Ex dono Willielmi filii Eadmundi, ecclesiam de Minori-Brisset cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cum duodecim acris terræ de dominio ejusdem villæ. Ex dono Roberti de Vallibus decem solidos in Turston. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod monachi prædicti habeant et teneant in perpetuam eleemosinam hæc omnia prædicta cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in vivariis et piscariis, in viis et semitis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus locis, in omnibus rebus, cum socca et sacca, et thol et them, et infangenetheof, et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis, ita quieta de sciris et hundredis, et placitis, et omnibus querelis et theoloneo, et scottis, et geldis, et danegeldis, et Lusgull et Warpene, et de omnibus consuetudinibus quæ ad me pertinent: sicut fuerat tempore regis H. avi mei, et sicut cartæ nostræ eis testantur: et ita bene et in pace et liberè et quietè et honorificè sicut cartæ prædictæ avi mei regis H. et aliorum donatorum suorum eis testantur. Teste Nigello Heliense episcopo, et R. Exoniense, et Hillario Cicestrensi episcopis, Thoma cancellario. H. comite Norfolcia, Richardo de Humez constabulario, Manassero Bisset dapifero, W. de Carsham, R. de Dunestre, Joscelino de Baillolo, apud Thedfordiam. (*Ibid.*)

Bouchard de Montmorency, and William Fitz-Bouchard, his son, in England, A. D. 1084-1110-1130.

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus-Sancti, amen. Ego Symon et uxor mea Mathildis ne antè æternum judicem in extremo die cœlestis possessionis exhæredes simus, de nostra terrena possessione aliquantulum monachis Sanctæ Dei genitricis Mariæ de Caritate apud Hamptonam Deo servientibus, pro nobismet ipsis, et pro animabus patrum nostrorum, dominorum, atque amicorum damus, et firmissima conditione constituimus, quod ipsi monachi teneant honorificè sicut nosmet ipsi, et in quantum ad nos pertinet defendimus, ne aliquis nostrorum hominum audeat, aliqua mala consuetudine, servitute, vel donatore, mala tractare quicquid Deo et monachis donamus: scilicet ipsam ecclesiam in qua habitant et omnes alias ejusdem villæ ecclesias cum appendiciis suis, et in eadem villa terram trium carucatum et tres delos prati, et unum hulmum, et aliquos hospites,

de firma ipsius villæ viginti solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et Stoberiam: scilicet duas hidas terræ et quod in Hardyngestorn et in Haclynton in dominio habemus; et duas partes decimæ de Thorpe, et in Bracefeya ecclesia, et ipsius ecclesiæ terram et decimam. In Equetonia ecclesia et decimam et quicquid Walterus capellamus tenet de eo, ipso Waltero laudante. De Jerdeleya totam decimam per consensu et donum Hugonis capellani. In Bertona et Dodyntonne et Toteham annone mediam decimam, et bestiarum totam. Tertiam partem totius decimæ de Obertona et Stratonia, et Haringodia, et Trodigeya, et in Daventreia tertiam partem annonæ et suarum equarum totam decimam. Et Grimboldus dedit eidem monachis in Multonia ecclesiam et totam decimam Budonis, et terram unius carucæ; et Acardus suam decimam de Sprottona. Et Burchardus X acras terræ, et decimam terræ suæ in Hamtona. † Signum Simonis comitis. † Sig. Mathildis comitissæ. † Signum Grimboldi. † Sig. Nigelli iij s. ad car. unoquoque anno. † Sign. Johannis nepotis comitis. † Sig. Royer Olifardi iij s. unoquoque anno. † Sig. Walteri filii Wynemeri. † Sig. Hugonis filii Athelini. † Signum Hugonis de Essexr iij s. unoq. anno. † Signum Simonis nepotis comitis. † Signum Warneri nepotis comitis. † Signum Maynardi capellani. † Sig. Petri nepotis comitis. † Sign. Sedwini de Alneto, iij s. unoquoque anno. (*Monast. Angl. T.* I. *p.* 679.)

Carta Simonis primi Comitis, de fundatione Prioratus Sancti Andreæ Northamptoniæ, anno decimo octavo regni regis Guill. primi (1084).

Confirmatio donationum, per Hugonem Lincolniensem Episcopum.

— Et duas partes totius decimæ domini Henrici de Cogenho in Horrowedon. Et duas partes totius decimæ domini Willielmi filii Burchardi, in Flore. — Testibus hiis. Roberto Abbate de Nutelega, Walkelino Priore de Landa, Magistro Roberto de Harding, Mag. Rogero de Rolveston, Mag. Symone de Syvell, Magistro Willi. de Monte, Mag. Richardo de Dodeforde, Henrico filio Petri, Magistro Warino de Bedforde, Simone decano de Wyttingbere, Rogero decano de Pateshyl, Magistro Sameone de Bereheby, Mag. Rob. de Melhun, Mag. Rob. Grosteste. (*ibid. p.* 681.)

Carta regis Henrici primi donatorum concessiones ratificans.

Et preterea concedo et confirmo omnes possessiones eorum; quas Simon comes et Matildis uxor sua, et alii barones et homines mei eis dederunt in eccle-

siis, in decimis, in terris, sive in aliis rebus, et nominatim, etc. etc. — Et in Multon duas virgatas terræ quas ipsi emerunt à Grimbaldo, ita liberè tenendas sicut ipse tenet terram suam. Et ex dono ejusdem Grimbaldi decimam de molendino quod dicitur Cauchesmelne. Et in Acheleia XXX ac. terræ et prisonem centum porcorum, et communem pasturam quæ Rob. fil. Lancelini dedit eis in liberam eleemosinam. Et præter hæc in eadem villa quinque virgatas terræ et dimidiam quas emerunt ab eodem Roberto, ita liberè tenendas, sicut ipse tenet terram suam. Et in Wendlingbury unam virg. ter. ex dono Ilberti de Cogenho, in lib. eleemos. Et terram de Forle, ex dono Adeluphi in eleemos: et ecclesiam et terram de Newinton, cum omnibus appendiciis suis, ex dono Auscherì de Chanci. Et duas partes decimæ Rogeri de Isham, etc. Et in Hargedon duas partes decimæ Engelranni. Et in Flora decimam Willielmi filii Burchardi; et in Braiboc decimam Willielmi; et in Chislingbiri dec. Walt. de Liner. Et in Herveleston duas partes decimæ Roberti de Armenters, etc. etc.

Teste — Roberto Episc. Cestriæ, HERVEO Episc. de Ely, Ranulpho Cancellario, Gaufrido de Glinton, Radulpho Basset, Hugone de Leghercestria, Apud Northampton. (*ibid. p.* 682).

APPENDIX n° XI.

ROBERT FITZ-GEOFFREY-FITZ-HERVEY, DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

Abingdon Abbey, in Berkshire.

King Henry the first, son to the Conqueror, confirmed to the Abbot and mouks, among other donations, the following: — « Et unam hidam in Westona in loco qui dicitur Wiemundesleia, quam Droco de Andeleia dedit Ecclesiæ, et Richardus de Cestra fecit quietam de omni servitio suo pro anima patris sui. Et terram Roberti filii Hervei, cum consuetudinibus quibus eam tenebat à Roberto Gernone, domino suo, qui eam dedit Reginæ Mathildi uxori meæ, et ipsa cum

eo jam dictæ ecclesiæ dedit in eleemosyna. (Geoffrey held Weston ; Bouchard also : T. R. E.) (*Monast. Angl. tom I. p.* 106).

Hospital of St John, London.

Hæc est summa pertinentiarum de Merstune (Bailivica) Apud Hamtune , ex dono Roberti de Meisi (de Marisci) j virgata , quam tenet Willielmus (filius Burchardi ,) pro VI. s. (*Monast. Anglic. tom. II. p.* 529.)

Robert de Montemarisco (erroneously written Moretmoni or Montemorinc) granted to the Cluniac Priory of Lenton in Nottinghamshire , founded by William Peverel , 10 shillings yearly rent, for ever. Regnante rege Henrico I°. (*Monast. Angl. tom. II. p.* 19.)

Robert de Marisco was Lord of Stangerhout and Marisco , in Lancashire , as appears from the following recapitulation of donations to the Augustinian Hospital of Coningeshed. « Concessionem , etc. quas Joh. fil. Will. de Mortyng et » hæres , fecit, ejusdem loci cannonicis, de tota terra sita in Stangerhand , et de » terra sua de Marisco , quæ fuit quondam Roberti de *Marisco ;* et quod liceat » terras predictas tenentibus bladum suum molere ad molendinum de Wyteheo » sine multura , vel alibi ubicunque voluerint. » (*Monast. Angl. tom. II. p.* 426.)

Abbey of St Mary of York.

This abbey was founded. — A. D. 1088. On a subsequent list of Benefactions we read : — Robertus de Insula (de Ely,) et Albreda (Lucia ,) uxor ejus , in eadem villa (de Scamstone) alias duodecim bovatas terræ dederunt. (*Monast. Angl. tom. I , p.* 188.)

Priory of St Osithe in Essex.

King Henry II confirmed a former grand to this House, by Robert Fitz-Hervey, of lands in Tollesbunt manor. (*ibid. tom. II. p.* 183.)

Penworth Priory Lancashire.

Robert Fitz-Geoffrey granted to this House VI bovates of land in Longetuna; which he held from Evesham church: and two more which he held in Leilonde. He is a subscribing Witness to the confirmation charter of Hugh son of Richard Bussell the founder. (*ibid. tom. I. p.*360.)

Cluniac Priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire.

Robert de Moretmenci granted ten shillings rent yearly to this House. Witness, Hugh. de Burun, Odo de Boneia. (*ibid. tom. II. p.* 19)

Carta Roberti Camerarii Comitis Richmundiæ de duabus partibus Elmeneya: necnon de terris in Beche et de Ecclesiis de Wendeia, Wilburham et Kirkeby, Cœnobio de Denny concessi, etc.—Robertus Cam. Comitis Rich. omnibus, etc. Sciatis me dedisse, etc. S. Jac. et S. Leon et Reginaldo Monacho de Eli, et monachis ejusdem Ecclesiæ in Insula quæ vocatur Deneia, Deo et S. Leonardo servientibus, duas partes de Elmeneia. Postquàm, dedi in villa de Beche, etc. Præter hanc donationem feci eis et alias, viz: Menagium in Beche quod tenuit Godricus filius Rafridi Britonis, cum tota terra quàm ipse Godricus tenuit in Campis; quæ se defendit pro dimidia virgata, etc. Testibus: Waltero Pilato; Martino Decano de Bodch.; Rad. Dec. de Wadd.; Petro Dec. de Hist.; Baldrico Dec. Magistro Malgerio; Bernard. sacerd. de Beche; Rob. Ran. Ramulf. Lau.; Henrico clerico, Rad. Dapifero; Williel. clerico ejus; Everardo de Beche. (*Mon. Ang. Tom. II, p.* 883.)

De Parco-Lude, vulgariter Louth-Park, nuncupata, Abbatia in agro Lincolnensi, fundata anno 1139. (. *Founded by Alex. Ep. of Lincoln.*)

Carta regis Hen. tertii donat. concessiones recitans et confirmans; viz, — Donationem illam quam Alex. Lincoln episc. fecit Deo, etc. Ex dono Randulphi comitis Cestriæ terras in Tettania, etc., et terras quas Turoldus de Mannebi, et Alanus filius ejus, et Robertus del Mareis dederunt eis in campis de Grimolby; et quas Randulphus de Bajocis et Hugo et Alanus filii ejus, et Margarita mater eorum, eis dederunt in campis de Bruerne et Kelasterna. (*Mon. Ang. Tom. I, p.* 805.)

Carta, Roberti filii Galfridi.

Ego Robertus filius Galfridi nullum militem habeo feodatum de veteri feodamento de tempore Regis H. avi domini nostri regis (H. II.) nec de novo feodamento post mortem ejus; sed de terra mea de Devonia, facio servitium unius militis, Domino Regi. (*Liber Niger Scaccarii, Devon, Tom I, p.* 127.)

Robertus filius Galfridi tenet in Stafford 1 feod. milit. (*Ibid. p.* 133.)
Idem Robertus, in Salop. 1 feod. milit. (*Ibid. p.* 145.)

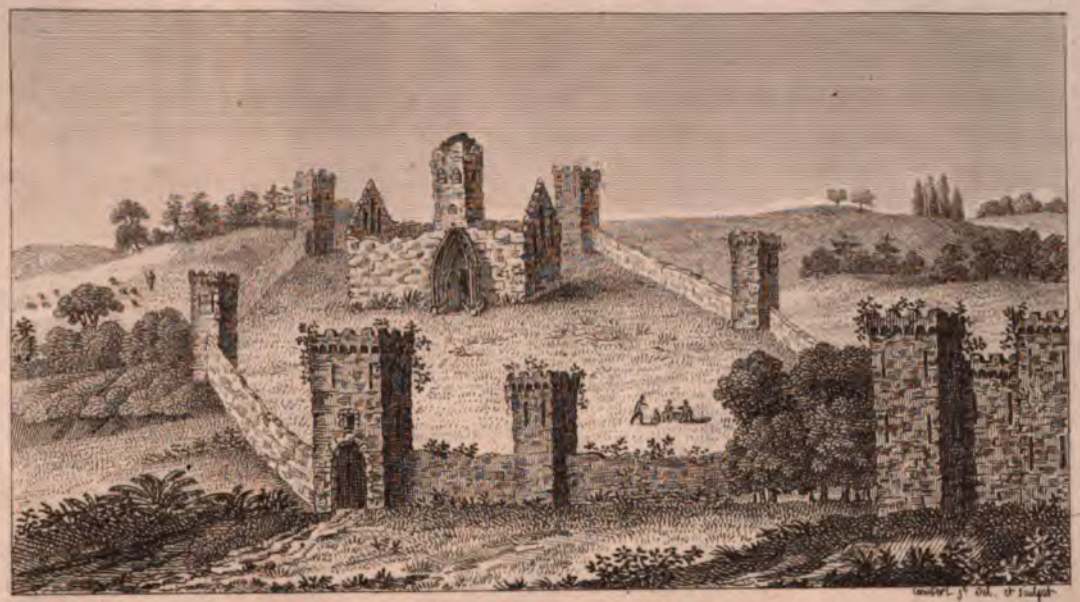
Suffolk. — Carta, de Honore de Clare. — Isti sunt homines de Honore de Clare: etc. Robertus filius Galfrid. iiij milit. et dimid. (*Ibid. p.* 292.)

Suffolk. — Robertus de Ely, j, milit.: (in the Barony of Roger de Keteswell.) (*Ibid. p.* 301.) Heribertus de Alneto j, milit. (in Same) (*Ibid. p.* 302.)

Lincolnshire. — Nomina autem feofatorum de temp. Regis H. (Hen. I,) hæc sunt:
Robertus Moriniacus (de Morency:) ij milit.
Thomas filius Hervei j milit. (*Tom. II, p.* 304, *ibid.*)
Thomas Moriniacus, in Kent; j milit. in carta Willielmi de Ros. (*Ibid. Tom. I, p.* 60.)

Norfolk. — Robertus et Jordanus, tenent *in capite*, de feodo Hugonis Bigod. (*Tom. I, p.* 283, *ibid.*)

Hantesheire. — Robertus filius Galfridi, debet dimid. marcam auri pro terra et ministerio et domibus patris sui. — Carta rot. pat. de anno V, reg. Steph.: (*potiùs*, de anno XVIII, Hen. I.) (*Madox. Exch. p.* 315.)



KELLS-CASTLE and **ABBEY**, in **KILKENNY**;
Founded, A. Dni 83, by Geoffrey Fitz Robert de Marisco Seneschal of Ireland died Anno 1210.

KELLS-CASTLE and ABBEY, in KILKENNY.

Founded A.D. 1818 by Geoffrey Fitz-Robert de Mariscal

Pincerchal of Ireland. Lord Anno 1200

In Grentebrugesc. — Robertus Ostiarius filius Galfridi red. comp. de j marca auri et vij unciis pro ministerio patris sui. (*Madox. p.* 316.)

Leicestershire. — Robertus Hostiarius tenet de rege ij carac. træ in Howes. Turstin tenuit de Roberto ij car.

Idem Robertus tenet de Rege iiij car. træ in Clachestone : Tetbald tenet de Roberto. (*Doomsday, Tom. II, p.* 235.)

Grants to the Hospital of Knights-Templars of St John of Jerusalem, in London.

In Bailiwic. de Lindsei in Lincolnshire.

In Fuleston. — Robertus, i, toft. et j bovat. et j salinam de dono Walteri Boec, pro escambio terræ Stephani, in Eresbi, dim. marc. (*Monast. Angl. Tom. II, p.* 536.)

Jordan, and Simon Fitz-Walter de Marisco, were likewise, benefactors to this House.

HOSTIARIUS.

Hostiarii milites, ipsi in domo (regis) comedent, et unicuique hominum suorum iij obol. in die, et viij frusta candelæ. — Hostiarii non milites in domo comedent, sine alia liberatione. (*Liber Niger Scac. Tom. I, p.* 355.)

Hostiarius Cameræ (Groom of the Stole, or Gentleman of the bed-chamber;) unaquaque die qua Rex iter agit iiij d. (denarios,) ad lectum Regis. (*Ibid. p.* 356.)

APPENDIX No XII.

DE COURCY, DE NEVILLE, AND D'ALNETO.

(*Sprung from one source.*)

« GISLEBURTUS Comes Brionæ nepos Richardi Ducis Normannorum, Baldrico Teutonico (qui cum Wigerio fratre suo in Normanniam venerat Ricardo Duce servire) neptem suam in conjugium dedit, ex qua nati sunt sex filii et plures filiæ : Nicholaus, scilicet, de Baschevilla, et FULCO DE ALNOU, Robertus de Curceio, et Ricardus de Novavilla, Baldricus de Balgenzaio, et Wigerius Apuliensis. Hi nimirùm sub Duce Willielmo magna strenuitate viguerunt, multisque divitiis et honoribus ab eo ditati fuerunt, et hæredibus suis amplas possessiones in Normannia dimiserunt. (*Ord. Vitalis.*)

» Tis evident, that in England, as well as in France, there existed more than one family of de Courcy. — Sandford, the Historian, after Robert of Gloucester, the monk, reports, that, the celebrated sir John de Courcy Earl of Ulster, had been King John's bastard son; and Ordericus Vitalis, speaks of a Robert de Courcy, one of the natural children of a Duke of Normandy; — of course, the abovementioned Robert.

A. D. 1106. — Eodem anno Rex Henricus, ut supradictum est, verè in Neustriam navigavit, et paternam hereditatem, quam parjuri, et raptores, ac nebulones conculcabant, vendicare sategit. Hæliam Cænomanensem cum juribus suis conduxit, urbemque Baiocasinam, quam Gunherius de Alneio conservabat, obsedit. Gunherius verò ad Regem exivit, eique Rodbertum Haimonis filium, qui captus olim ab eodem fuerat, pro gratia ejus liberum reddidit, sed urbem imperiosè poscenti reddere contempsit. Protinùs igitur Rex urbem expugnavit, et injecto igne penitùs combussit : et præfatum municipem cum pedis, equis, ac commilitonibus suis cepit. (*Ord. Vital. p.* 818.)

ALNETO.

Inveighing against Rob. Duke of Normandy Ordericus Vitalis writes : — Guillielmo de Conversana, et Hugoni de Nonanto, qui Rotomago præsidet, et Gunherio [de Alneio] nepoti ejus, aliisque indignis subjacet. (*Ibid. p.* 815, *A. D.* 1104.)

D'ALNETO, SIVE D'ANET.

Carta Alexandri de Alno.

Domino suo Regi Anglorum Alexander de Alno salutem et servitia. — Præcepistis michi, quatenùs vobis intimarem servitium fœdi mei, proindè vestra ratum habeat reverentia, quoniam totum, quod fœdi mei est, pro servitio unius militis se defendit, et sic et tantum antecessores mei vestris Antecessoribus fecerunt. Item, sicut vestra dignitas, quod ego, post mortem Henrici (I^mi) regis, nullum militem fefavi, sed pater meus, fratri suo Hugoni de Alno, (1) partem terræ de suo Dominio dedit, ut, si necesse esset, servitium unius militis faceret; ad totam terram patris mei defendendam, et ista donatio facta fuit illi, et heredibus suis, in tempore WILLIELMI REGIS. (*Liber Niger scaccar. Tom. I, p.* 96. SOMERSET.)

LINCOLNSHIRE. — Guido de Rossidale et FULCO DE ALNETO. j milit. de feodo Walteri d'Aincourt. (*Ibid. p.* 268.)

ABBATIA DE BECCO IN DUCATU NORMANNIÆ.

Carta Regis Henrici II, donatorum concessiones recitans et confirmans.

— Et præcipuè ex dono Baldwini de Clare filii comitis Gilberti, Pulletan juxtà Sapum, etc. Ex dono Radulphi de Groelai quando factus fuit Canonicus, Ecclesiam de Huanaria cum jure patronatus et advocationis, et decima et omnibus aliis ejusdem Ecclesiæ pertinentiis.

Ex dono FULCONIS DE ANETO et hominum suorum, manerium de Mesnilo-Simonis cum Ecclesia, etc.

(1) Hugo d'Alneto, Prior Hospitalis prædicti de Bucklaud. Ord. S. Johs. Hieros. (*Monast. Angl., tom. II p.* 550.)

Ex dono Albredæ sororis ejusdem Fulconis, assensu et voluntate ipsius, terram de Groslers, quæ est juxta Landam sita, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

Ex dono Willielmi Crispin, Eccles. de Droecourt, cum terra et decima, etc.

Ex dono Rogeri filii Richardi manerium de Colleville cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

Ex dono Willielmi Malet; manerium de Conteville cum Ecclesia, etc. (*Monast. Anglican. Tom. II, p.* 953.)

In Devonshire. — Willielmus d'Alneto j milit. et dim. (*Liber Niger, Tom. I, p.* 122.)

— And, again, in same, of half another Kinghts-fee, etc. (*Ibid.*)

This William gave a carucate of land at Anastanesleia « cum omnibus exartiis quæ in circuitu ejus sunt, et cum parte nemoris, etc. — to the Abbey de Pratis, near Leicester; founded anno 1143 by Robert Earl of Mellent and Leicester. (*Monast. Angl. Tom. II, p.* 309.)

Jordan de Marisco, was a benefactor to this house. (*Ibid.*)

Raunston-Castle (in Leicestershire, I suppose;) belonged to the family de Alneto, as may be seen from the following Articles, of the celebrated treaty of peace, concluded in the reign of King Stephen, between Ranulph Earl-Palatine of Chester, and Robert de Mellent Earl of Leicester.

Article VI. — Moreover, that Raunston-Castle should be demolished, unless Earl Ranulph should be otherwise content. And if any person should hold that Castle against the Earl of Leicester, Earl Ranulph to give his real assistance for the destroying it.

Article VII. — That if Earl Ranulph should have cause of action against William de Alneto, the Earl of Leicester should bring him to triyal in his Court, so long as he should hold any lands of him. And in case the said William shall recede from his fidelity to the Earl of Leicester, for demolishing that castle, or for bringing him to such tryal in his Court, Earl Ranulph not to give William de Alneto any protection. (*Dugd. Bar. p.* 38.)

The like Covenants were on the part of Earl Ranulph unto the Earl of Leicester; and that he should assist him against all men, except the King, and Robert Earl Ferrers. Also, as to the razing of Raunston-Castle if any one should hold it against the Earl of Leicester. (*Ibid.*)

APPENDIX, N° XIII.

STEPHEN DE MARISCO Constable of CARDIGAN.

And shortly after (A. D. 1135 — 6.) — Cadwalader and Owen Gwineth the sons of Griffih ap Conan, (in whom remained the hope of all Wales, for they were gentle and liberal to all men, terrible and cruel to their enemies, meek and humble to their friends, the succour and defence of widow and fatherlesse, and all that were in necessity; and they transcended all other in Good and laudable exercises and virtues, so they were paragons of strength, beauty, and well proportioned bodies:) gathered a great power against the Normans and Flemings who entered Cardigan, subdued, destroyed and fired the whole country, with the castle of Walter Espec, the castle of Aberistwith which was very strong and well manned. And thither came Howel ap Meredith, and Rees ap Madoc, of Ednerth, who went forward and razed the castle of Richard de la Mare, and the castle of Dynerth, and Caerwedros, and returned home with much honour.

Afterwards, towards the end of the same year, they returned again with 6000 footmen and 2000 horsemen well armed, and to them came Gruffith ap Rees, and Howel ap Meredyth ap Breckaock, and his son, and Madoc ap Ednerth, who subdued the whole country to Albertivi, placing again the old inhabitants et chasing away the strangers. Against this armey came Stephen, Constable of Abertivi, R. Fitz-Martin, the sons of Girald, and William Fitz-John, with all the power of Normans and Flemings and Englishmen that were in Wales or the Marshes. And after a most fierce and cruel battle the strangers according to their manner put all their hope in their forts, and forsook the field, and the Welshmen followed so close, that besides 3000 that were slain, a great number were drowned, taken, and carried away Captives. »

« This victory atchieved, Owen and Cadwaladar, overran the whole country, and returned home with rich spoyles in armour and horses, as well as in other things; with much triumph. (*Cambria Triumphans, or Britain in its perfect Lustre; by Percy Enderbie Gent. Lond. Anno* 1661. *I. vol. fol. p.* 262.)

" A. D. 1136. — In October, a sore battle was fought at Cardigan, in the which, such slaughter of men was made, that the men (except which were ledde away captive), were of women taken and ledde away, that there remained to the tenth a thousand, their husbands with their small children, partly drowned partly brent, partly slain, so that the Bridge being braken over the river of Tinde, there was a bridge made of mens bodies and horses drowned. (*Stow. Chron. p.* 144.).

STEPHEN DE MARISCO AND ROBERT FITZ-MARTIN.

Prioratus S. Dogmaelis in comitatu Pembrochiæ, cella cœnobii Tyronensis.

Sancti Dogmaelis abbatia ordinis Sancti Martini Furonensis. Profitentur regulam Sancti Benedicti. — Founded by Robert Fitz-Martin, and Matilda his wife, by and with the consent of King Henry the first, and Queen Adelaide, etc. Hæc ergo data sunt iiij, idus septembris, præsentibus atque testificantibus eodem episcopo B. atque domino abbate Tyronense, W. necnon et Richardo G. filio, et Hunfredo Gosmero filio, et STEPHANO dapifero, Rich. Alveredo de Bennevilla, eisdem subscribentibus, in hac carta. Signum Henrici † Regis, sig. Adelaidis † Reginæ, signum † Roberti, signum † Bernardi Episcopi, signum † Matill, sign. † Ricardi filii G. † STEPHANI, † Aluredi, † Hunfridi. (*Mon. Angl. tom. I. p.* 445.)

This Stephanus, dapifer regis, was Stephen de Marisco, Constable of Cardigan.

Grants, to the Order of the Knights Templars; and state of the possessions of the New Temple, London.

Hæc est summa pertinentiarum de Mertune III Libr. XVI solid. VIII den.

Apud Hensentune, ex dono Odonis de Talentune ij hidas terræ et dim. quas isti subscripti tenent. — Herveius Præpositus j virgata ter. pro iij solid., etc.

Apud Pultune, ex dono STEPHANI *de Buillers* j virgata, quàm tenet JORDANUS (frater ejus.) pro VI solid., etc. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* II. *p.* 529. 530.)

In Reresbi. Andreas ij bovat et j toft de dono Stephani *Camerarii.* (*ibid.* *p.* 536.)

Cambridgeshire. — In Ely, Stephanus de Marisco, dimid. foed. milit. de veteri feofamento, (temp. Henrici I. regis.) — (*Liber Niger Scaccarii, tom.* I. *p.* 249.)

Cambridgesh. — De purpristura Marisci, qui nunquam anteà lucratus fuit, etc.
Reginaldus de *Niweton*, dim. milit.
Jordanus de *Samford* j milit.
Et in Norfolk de veteri feofamento.
Stephanus de Marisco, dim. milit. (*Liber Niger scac. Tom.* I, *p.* 104.)

These three persons, Reginald, Jordan, and Stephen de Marisco, were brothers. (*Pedigree*, *Ulster Office of Arms*, *etc.*) Newton and Samford, are manors in the Lordship of Marisco. (*Hist. of Kings Lynn.*, *etc.*)

Stephan de *Hamton*, witness to one of the foundation charters of Osseny Abbey, in Oxfordshire, founded anno 1129, by Robert Fitz-Nigel D'Oyley Baron of Hocknorton, Constable of England, and Editha his wife, was, I take it, this Stephen de Marisco; Hamton, being at that time, a manor in our family: as appears by the grants of Bouchard de Montmorency; — which, see, under that Head.

APPENDIX, Nº XIV.

WALTER DE MONTMORENCY-MAREIS.

Prioratus de Chikesand *in agro* Bedfordensi.

Carta Pagani de Bellocampo, *ecclesiam de Chikesand et diversas terras, tam de suo feodo, quam de aliorum donatione confirmans.*

Omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ fidelibus, tàm præsentibus quàm futuris; Paganus de Bellocampo et uxor ejus Rohaisa comitissa, salutem : Notum sit vobis omnibus, quod ego Paganus de Bellocampo et uxor mea Rohaisa, Comitissa, dedimus sanctimonialibus in Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Chikesandia, Deo devotè servientibus, sub custodia Gilleberti de Sempingeham, illas terras totas, quas tenuerunt in Chikesandia Richardus cognomento Monachus, et Avenellus, et Warnerius de Hagnes, cum Ecclesia, et omnibus rebus pertinentibus ad easdem terras; videlicet in molendinis, in aquis, in pratis, etc. — Richardo veto, et Avenello et Warnerio satisfecimus, dantes eis alias terras in excambiis ad gratum et voluntatem eorum : Dedimus etiam in villa Hagnes, grangiam, cum quadringentis acris, quas eis assignari fecimus per Normannum sacerdotem, et Gaufridum Loharum, cum testibus plurimis, sicut et modo tenent : et silvam de Appeleia, excepta parte, quam tenuit Olavus sacerdos de Hagnes, et nostrum demenium virgultum, juxta ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, et dimidiam virgatam, quam tenuit Lefstanus Custos virgulti, cum mansura sua : Et Godricum Carpentarium ad reficiendum domos sanctimonialium cum mansura sua, et quarta parte virgatæ. Ecclesiam quoque ejusdem villæ cum pertinentiis suis, eis concessimus, post decessum Philippi de Broi. Præter hæc dedimus eis molendinum de Willitona, cum terra adjacente; scilicet, dimidia virgata cum mansura : In villa quæ vocatur Cogo-Pol, concessimus eis vigenti acras terræ, quas eis dedit Adeliz uxor Wigani, concedentibus filiis suis Radulfo et Waltero. In villa de Cameltona,

tres virgatas terræ de nostro fœdo item illis concessimus, quas Aaeliz, uxor Walteri des Mareis, eis dedit, concedente filio suo Hugone; et quicquid ad easdem virgatas pertinent, in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, scilicet, totum dimidium demenii sui, exepta mansura Domus propriæ. Hæc omnia dedimus eis in perpetuam possessionem, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione, pro amore Dei et beatæ Virginis Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum, et pro animabus patrum et matrum nostrorum, et pro anima Simonis de Bellocampo, et omnium parentum suorum. Denique, ne ista aliquis perturbare aut diminuere quæreret, privilegio Domini Papæ fecimus confirmari. Hujus donationis nostræ testes sunt: Henricus Eboracensis Archiepiscopus; Simon Abbas de Sartis; Nicholaus Archidiaconus; Will. de Gorham; Will. Capellanus; Nicholaus Acelini filius: Paganus Canonicus; Gilb. Capellanus; Radulfus Mansel; Normannus Sacerd.; Philippus de Sannera; Rob. fil. Briani; Gaufridus Loharius; Gauf. fil. Radulfi; Rogerus de Candos; Will de Sancto Edwardo; Robertus Faucillinus; Walterus de Hagnes; Hugo de Hagnes; et multi alii. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p.* 793.)

Paganus de Beauchamp Lord of Bedford, temp. Will. Rufi; by Rohais daughter of Alberic de Vere, had Simon his son and heir; — at which period the said Walter de Mareis was dead, and Hugh his son, of full age. Adelaide de Mareis was daughter of Hugh de Beauchamp, Lord of Bedford, sister to Simon and Pagan, successive Barons, in the reign of William Rufus.

Walter de Marisco, styled, Walter Fitz-Robert; was Lord of Derham and West-Derham, in Lincolnshire, which passed to his posterity. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p.* 624.) » Præterea concessimus et confirmavimus ejusdem canonicis » quietanciam servici quam Walterus filius Roberti fecit prædicto Huberto » Cantuar. Archiepiscopo, et supernominato Gaufrido filio Gaufridi (de Marisco:) » et quam idem H. Cantuar. Archiep. eisdem canonicis fecit; quod servicium » debebatur prænominato Waltero filio Roberti, de terra, de fœdo suo de » Derham. » (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p*, 724, *A. D.* 1156.) This Walter de Marisco, must not be confounded with Walter Fitz-Robert de Clare Lord of Dunmow in Essex, living anno 1198, who was quite a different person. (*P. Ansel. Tom.* II, *p.* 488.) Walter de Marisco, also held lands at Torp and Mannetorp, in Lincolnshire. — In Mannetorp, he granted 12 acres of pasture and one of meadow to Valle-Dei or Vaudy-Abbey, at Bitham, in anno 1147. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* I, *p.* 832-833.) He is named de Slopesberi otherwise

Scropesberg, in the foundation charter of Cockersand Abbey in Lancashire, founded by Theobald-Walter, (Butler,) in the reign of Henry II. (*Ibid. Tom.* II, *p.* 631.) Which manor of Scropesberg formerly belonged to his brother, Hervey de Montmorency, in Essex. (*Ibid. Tom.* II, *p.* 626.) Walter, is likewise a subscribing witness to the foundation charter of Shouldham Priory, in Norfolk, founded by his cousin, Geoffrey Fitz-Piers de Marisco Earl of Essex. (*Ibid. p.* 820.)

Wennington-Hall, in Chafford-Hundred, county of Essex, a manor situate west of Alveley, having Rainham on the North, and Ingreburn and the river Thames, on the West and South, over against Erith, formerly belonged, till the 19th of Edward III, to this Walter's descendants, at which period, John de Marisco was Lord of Wennington; from which family it passed to the Garnets of High-Easter; and Humphrey de Bohun held it in 1301. (*Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol.* 1, *p.* 85.)

Stow-Mareis manor, in Dengey-Hundred, same county, situate S. W. of Norton; « so called after the family of Mareys, which we find settled here; »— belonged also to this branch.

« Mareys, the mansion House, stands about three quaters of a mile South-west » from the church. It belonged anciently to the noble family of Bohun [by a mar- » riage with a Fitz-Piers de Marisco,] and was held under them by the de Mareys » family. Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hertford and Essex, who died in 1372, » had two Knights-fees in Stow-Mareys, holden by John de Mareys. (*Inquisi-* » *tion*, 46th *Edw.* III. *A. D.* 1373,) By the presentations to the Living, it ap- » pears to have continued in the Mareys family till 1389; then, it was in Conand » Aske, or his feofees, in 1433.

» Anthony Maxey of Bradwell Esquire, who died the 12th September 1592, » held the manor of Stow, alias Stow-Mareys, with a moiety of the church of » Stow, great and little Hayes (so called from Hainetun,) of the Queen, as of » her Honour of Clare, parcel of the Duchy of Lancastre.

» The family of Sutton, anciently held the manor of Hayes; for half the ad- » vowson of the church and alternate presentation to it, belonging to them in » right of this manor. It was settled by fine, in 1341, on John son of John [de » Marisco] de Walton [in Marisco.] and Margery his wife, daughter of » John de Sutton and their heirs; and they presented from 1328 to 1390. Joan, » heiress of the Walton family, brought it in marriage to her husband sir John

Marisco-castle, in the isle of Lundy.

[illegible] Wyrenham [illegible] Kingsland [illegible]

[illegible] NDIX [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the reign of King Ste[illegible] was [illegible]

Marisco-castle, in the isle of Lundy.

» Howard ; and their daughter and heir Elizabeth, to her husband, John de Vere » thirteenth Earl of Oxford, who presented to the living 1488 and 1511.

» The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is leaded, but the chanced tiled. » In a wooden frame tiled, there is a bell. This rectory is alternately in the » gift of the lords of the manors of Mareys and Hayes. The parish of Stow- » Mareys is rated to the land-tax at 587 pounds sterling. In 1294 John de Wy- » tenham held of Philip Burnell, in Wytenham, in the parish of Stow, one » carucate of land, by the service of one Knight's fee and a half. » (*Inquisit.* 22, Edw. I.) — (*Morant Hist. Essex. Tom.* I, *p.* 350.)

APPENDIX nº XV.

JORDAN DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

Jordan de Marisco, in the reign of King Stephen, was Lord of the Manor of Hontspile-Mareys in Somerset, and of Lundy island; which last he held *in capite de rege*, by the tenure of the tenth part of a Knight's fee; also of La Clude or Cloud in Camley : « which he had by inheritance from Alexander de » Alneto Lord of the manor of Camley. » (*Playfair, Baronetage of Ireland*, *p. xij. Append.*)

Grants to the Hospital of Knights Templars in London.

Bailwic of Lincoln. — In Ascheby de dono Simonis Tuschet, XXXVIII bovatas et tertiam partem unius bovatæ : scilicet pro unaquaqua bovata IV s. et de tertia parte unius bovatæ XVI d. cum debitis consuetudinibus et operationibus.

In eadem villa de feudo Jordani, VI bovatas, etc. (*Monast. Angl. tom. II*, *p.* 535.)

In Lindesei ad eadem : — In Reresbi Andreas ij bov. et j toftum de dono Stephani *camerarii* (fratris Jordani,) iij solid. (*ibid. p.* 536.)

Jordan the Chamberlain.

Priory of Lesnes in Kent, founded *anno* 1178, by Richard de Lucy, for regular Canons. (*Ord. S. Aug.*)

« Et, de dono Roberti Luci, Ecclesiam de Eaumendona; et de dono Rogeri filii Reinfrei, Eccles. de Ramesdena. Et de dono Jordani *Camerarii*, Ecclesiam de Kelareia; sicut Carta eorum testatur, etc. » (*Tom. II, p.* 302.)

Waverly abbey, in Surry, founded A. D. 1128 by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, of the Cistertian order. To this abbey Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, was a benefactor, in the time of Theobald archbishop of Canterbury. To his charter the following names are subscribed : Garinus filius Geraldi, Henricus, frater ejus, Willielmus de Magnavilla frater comitis Gaufredi, Ernulfus de Magnavilla ; Rogerius filius Ricardi, Radulfus de Bernariis, Gauterius de Magnavilla, Hugo O, Jordanus de *Teidene* (Feidene.) (*Ibid. tom. I, p.* 704.)

Henricus fil. Hervei in Feldene, see p. 73.

Epitaph *engraven on the wall of the door of the chapter-house of the monastery of Bath, (almost defaced with the weather) written in Greek Saxon characters :*

« Hic jacet Alexander de Alneto et Erenbuerga uxor ejus, et Fulco de Alneto filius eorum, et Lucia de Māricis filia eorum, et Jordanus de Maricis filius ejusdem Luciæ, et Willielmus de Maricis filius ejusdem Jordani. » (*Stow, chronicle, p.* 1275. *London printed between the years* 1576 *and* 1586.)

APPENDIX N° XVI.

REGINALD DE MARISCO.

Inquisitio terrarum, etc. per Angliam, Ord. S. Joh. Hierosol in London. (Monast. Angl., tom. II, p. 526.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — De Normanton, Hospes noster de fœdo Reginaldi, V. s. (*p.* 535.)

Further grants to the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in London.

CORNWALL. — Precept. de Trebigh : Reginaldus de Marisco, miles, dedit eisdem, advocationem Ecclesiæ S. Claræ in eodem comitatu. (*Ibid. Tom.* II, *p.* 551.)

Bretfordense cœnobium in agro Warwicensi.

In nomine Sanctæ Trinitatis, Ego Gaufridus Camerarius de Clintone, dono et concedo, et in perpertuam elemosinam confirmo Deo, ad fundandam cellam monialis ordinis, centum et quinquagenta acras de terra mea apud Bretford, etc. Et subscriptos testes assigno, Agnete uxore mea, cum filio meo Henrico concedente et testante. — Testes :

Osbertus de Clintona,
Thomas Monachus,
Stephanus Canonicus,
Robert de Curli,
Giffardus de Lucerna,
Richardus Wallensis,
Gaufridus de la Hai,
Paganus Clericus,
REGINALDUS DE MARISCO,
Rogerus Pikenot †, etc. etc. (*Ibid. p.* 463.)

APPENDIX N° XVII.

JOSCELYN DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

Abbatia de Pratis, juxta burgum Leicestriæ, Fundata A. D. 1137 *vel* 1145.

Carta Roberti comitis de Mellent, filii Fundatoris Nostri.

» Ex dono Amiciæ comitissæ 4 libr. in Everley. Item, ex dono Ernaldi de Bosco eccles. de Torp-Evyntona, et Humberstona, et terram quam Joscelinus *Marescallus*, (*seu* de Marisco,) dedit prædictæ Ecclesiæ: scilicet, V essarta de North, nemoris sui, et septem antè capellam. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, p. 309.)

Levenester Priory in Essex founded before the year 1178.

» Ex dono Gauselini, terram de Marisco. (*Ibid. Tom.* I, *p.* 607.)

Registry of Letters-Patent. — « pro Goselino de Marisco, de V virgat. » terræ, in Nieufield, in com' Sussex. » (*Calend. Rotul. Pat. p.* IX, *anno* VI, *Joh. in Turr. Lond.*)

Nomina Magnatum, qui eodem anno (1190) *in obsidione* Accon *obierunt.* (Rogeri Hovedeni, p. 685.)

Sibylla, regina, uxor Guidonis Regis Jerusalem, et duæ filiæ ejus, Heraclius

patriarcha Jerusalem, Baldwinus Cantuarensis Archiepiscopus, Archiepiscopus de Nazareth, Archiepiscopus de Bezenzum, Archiepiscopus Arleleblanc, Archiepiscopus de Monte regali, Episcopus de Sidoni, id est, de Saeta, novus Episcopus de Accon, Episcopus de Baruth, Episcopus de Sancto Georgio, Episcopus de Sancto Abraham, Episcopus de Tabaria, Abbas de Templo Domini, Abbas de Monte Sion, Abbas de Monte Oliveti, Abbas de Forde, Prior S. Sepulchri, Radolphus de Alta-Ripa; Archidiaconus Colocestriæ, Rogerus l'Abbé; Fridericus Romanorum Imperator obiit in eundo versus terram Jerusalem submersus in fluvio qui dicitur Salef, et Conradus filius ejus dux Suaviæ obiit in obsidione Accon. Et Robertus Comes Leicestriæ obiit in Romania in eundo versus terram Jerusalem, et Landegravius, de Allemannia obiit in Romania in redeundo versus domum; et Johannes Constabularius Cæstriæ obiit in terram Jerusalem apud Tyrum. Rotrodus Comes de Percico obiit in obsidione Accon, et Comes de Puntif (Pontivy) et Theobaldus Comes de Blais et Stephanus Comes de Sancerre frater ejus, et Willielmus Comes de Ferreres, et dux Bertoldus de Allemannia et Rogerus Comes de Apulia, et Joselinus Comes de Apulia, et Comes de Brenes, et Andreas frater ejus occisus, et Ingeram de Fenes (Fienes) occisus, et Gwido de Danzie, occisus, et Odo de Gonesse occisus, et Pincerna de Sanstlit (Senlis) captus à Paganis, et Marescallus Comitis Henrici captus à Paganis, et Reginaldus de Magni occisus. Prætereà in eodem anno obierunt in obsidione Accon vicecomes de Turomania, et dominus de Wanci; et Gilbertus de Tileres, et Florentius de Angest, et Jocellinus de Mummorenci, vicecomes de Castello Heraldi, et Anselmus de Monte-regali, et tota familia ejus; et vicecomes de Castellum et mater ejus, et Johannes Comes de Vendome, et Aestellanus de Ypre, et Gaufridus de la Briuere, et Robertus de Boines, et Adam Cambelangus regis Franciæ; et Adam de Leun, et Boues de Iuvenni, et Willielmus de Pinkini, et Rogerus de Polebaro, et Robertus Constabularius, Seneschallus Comitis Willielmi de Mandevilla. Radulphus de Glamvilla Justiciarius Angliæ, obiit in obsidione Accon, et Bernardus de S. Valerico junior, et Richardus Clare, et Gwido de Castellun, et Walterus de Kime, filius Philippi de Kime, et Johannes de Lamburne, et Walterus de Ros, frater Petri de Ros, etc.

Reginald Fitz-Joseline, succeeded in the Archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, to Baldwin; who after holding that see about seven years, followed King Richard to the Holy-land, and died there A. D. 1191. [Hoveden sais, in 1190.] Reginald died also in 1191, (December 25,) within fifteen days after his confirmation, and after election 49 days. — Hubert-Walter was his successor. — (*Sommer, Antiquit. of Canterbury, p.* 251.) Reginald had been previously Bishop of

Bath and Wells in Somersetshire, since 1173; during which time, he founded the Hospital of St John, at Bath. (*Hist. of Cathedral Churches of England*, *p.* 44.) Archbishop Reginald is interred at Bath, the family place of sepulture of the de Marisco's. (*Godwin's Hist. of Bishops.etc.*, *p.* 100. *Le Neve*, *p.* 4. *Rymer, Fed. vol. I*, *p.* 34.)

APPENDIX No XVIII.

HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY,
CONSTABLE OF IRELAND.

PRIORATUS de Bilegh (*alias* Maldone) in Essexia. A. D. 1180. Canonici de Perendunne, migraverunt Maldoniam, habitatiunculum sibi constituentes in feudo R. Mantel.

Carta Regis Ricardi primi, donatorum concessiones recitans et confirmans: Richardus D. G. Rex Angliæ, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac Carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ beati Nicholai de Maudone, et Canonicis Ordinis Præmonstratencis ibidem Deo servientibus; in primis, locum ipsum in quo deserviunt Deo, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et omnes donationes quas eis fecit Robertus Mantel, præfatæ Ecclesiæ Fundator; scilicet in ipsa villa de Maudone duas virgatas terræ, unam quæ fuit Sirich, aliam quæ fuit Brandolf, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et duas parvas insulas quæ dicuntur Bucholm et Hardholm; et tertiam partem nemoris quod dicitur Strode, et campum illum qui vocatur Alicedune; et totam terram quam eis dedit apud Totham et apud Goldhangre, cum omnibus ad terram illam pertinentibus; et ecclesiam beati Petri de Maudon; et in eadem villa ecclesiam omnium Sanctorum, et ecclesiam beati Lorencii in DANESEIA; et dimidiam ecclesiam Sanctæ Margaritæ de BURES, cum omnibus ad ipsas ecclesias pertinentibus, et unum mesagium in villa Maudone, quod fuit Saverini sacerdotis: et ex dono Roeis uxoris ejus, unum mesagium apud Lundonias in Maumelane, sicut Cartæ eorum testantur. Concedimus etiam eis et confirmamus totam terram, quæ fuit Picoti de Perendune, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et servicium et homagium hæredum Roberti filii Rogeri de Perendune, imperpetuum; et quietanciam servicii fœdi unius militis, quod ipsi et homines sui tenent in eadem

villa, sicut Cartæ donatorum suorum testantur. Ex dono Rob. filii Rog. de Perendune, nemoræ illæ quæ vocata fuerunt Westwde et Estwde; et decem acras terræ in Aldineland; et totam terram quam de eis tenuit Th. sacerdos, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et totum stagnum molendini, sicut firmatum fuit tempore Herverii de Monte Morencin; et redditum duodecim denariorum, quos ei reddebat annuatim Osbertus de Madle pro quodam prato; et redditum octo denariorum, quos ei reddebat annuatim Lefstanus, pro quadam pastura et quadam mora, et unam acram terræ in campo qui vocatur *Scropesberge;* et totum campum, qui dicitur major Westfeld sicut Cartæ ipsius Roberti testantur. Concedimus etiam eis sepcies XX acras essarrarum in foresta nostra de Essexe, partim ex fœdo Roberti filii Rogeri de Perendune, partim ex dominico suo; habendas et tenendas, sicut Carta patris nostri, quam de eis habent, testatur.

Ex dono Radulfi de Marci in Lagefare, totam terram quæ fuit *Felleden* cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et quindecim porcos quietos de padnagio annuatim in bosco ejusdem villæ, sicut Carta illius testatur. Ex dono Baulcelinæ uxoris Rogeri de Langeford apud Blacheham, totam terram quam Walterus Cocus ex ea tenuit, sicut Carta illius testatur. Hæc omnia eis concedimus, etc. Præterea concedimus eis et confirmamus totam terram quam Rad. de Marci, dimisit eis in Perendune, tenendam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis imperpetuum, pro vij s. annuatim reddendis illi, vel hæredibus suis, sicut Carta ipsius testatur. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicti Canonici teneant omnia tenementa sua bene, et in pace, libere, et quiete, plenarie, et integre cum *soca* et *saca*, et *tol* et *them*, et *Infangenthef*, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, etc., ad prædictam Ecclesiam beati Nicholai pertinentibus, etc. Data apud Doverum per manum Will. de Longocampo Cancellarii nostri, Eliensis electi, septimo die Decembris, Regni nostri anno primo. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p.* 626.)

HERVEUS, Marescallus regis.

Brackley Hospital, Ord. S. Aug. *in Lincolnshire*, (*sive Leicestershire.*)

Carta fundationis ejusdem Hospitalis per Robertum *Comitem* Leicestriæ.

Robertus comes, etc., salutem, etc., — et pro salute successorum nostrorum et antecessorum nostrorum, Salomoni clerico et successoribus suis et an-

tecessoribus suis (do) unam acram terræ in Brahole, in perpetuam et liberam eleemosinam ad domum construendam, et ad ædificia parenda, in quibus pro amore Dei et salutem animarum nostrorum pauperes recipiantur et hospitentur, etc.

His testibus — Alexandro Abbate de Butlesden, Richardo Abb. de Legrecestre, Anchitello Priore de Leicest. Gauffrido Monacho fratre Abbatis de Lira, Rob. Capellano, Arnoldo de Bosco, Gaufrido le Abbé, Will. Burdeth, Ivone de Harwecurt, Rogero Craneford, Herveio *Marescallo*, Rob. filio Osberti, Ric. Maldreth, Will. filio Amfridi, Hugone de Dunham. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* III, *p.* 85.)

HERVEIO, Marescallo.

Witness to the charter of Robert son of Robert Earl of Leicester, to the Abbey of Nun-Eaton in Warwickshire founded in the reign of Henry the II, by said Robert, senior, « *de ordine monialium de Fonte Ebrardi.* » — W. Earl of Gloucester, W. Burdet, Radulfo de Turville, were witnesses to both grants; « Isabella comitissa de Norhampton, et Hathawisa, comitissa Gloucestre, et Eustachio filio Reginaldi » — to the first; as well as Abbot Tursten of Gerewedon, Hugh E. of Chester, W. E. of Warwic, Earl Simon, John de Harwecurt, Ernaldo de Bosco, Roberto Pincerna, Gaufrido l'Abbé, Rogero de Cranford, Rogero Walensi, Rad. Fridei, Richardo l'Abbé, Hugone Burdet, Ascestello Malore, et Herveo, *Marescullo*, to the second. (*Monast. Angl. Tom.* I, *p.* 519.)

Henry II, Confirmed the aforesaid donations with others. — Testibus : Thomas Archiep. Cantuar. Will. Ep. Lund., etc. M. rege Scotorum, Will. fratre regis, comite Reginaldo, Will. com. de Glouc. Richardo de Humet, constabulario, Rich. de Luci, Henr. fil. Geroldi, Camerarii, et Will. de Crevequer, Will. de Lanvalet, Hugo de Longocampo, Will. Malet, Will. de Hastinge, Simon filio Petri, Petro de Mara, Johanne Mauduit, apud Wodestochiam. (*Ibid. p.* 519.)

HERVEY OF MONTEMARISCO [MONTMORENCY.]

His character, by Giraldus Cambrensis, (apud *Hollingshead.*)

'He was of stature a tall and a comelie man, his eies graie and somewhat big, amiable of face and pleasant of countenance, an eloquent man, having a long and a round necke, his shoulders somewhat low, his armes and hands somthing long, he was broadbreasted, but small in waste, though the same being big in others is thought to be commendable, his bellie was somewhat hig and round, his thighes, legs, and feet being well proportioned and answerable to his bodie; of stature he was indifferent. (*Note* at top, he is said to be tall?) But as in bodie he was well beset and compact, so on the contrarie, his mind, life, and conversation were corrupt, and disordered. For even from his *childhood* he was given to lecherie, being readie and forward to performe in wanton and filthie actions, whatsoever liked him or anie others, who were of the like disposition: and therefore he forbore neither *incest* nor (1) *adulterie*, nor anie other such like filthinesse.

Besides, he was a privie and an envious accuser, and a double man, uncertaine, vaine, and altogather unconstant, saving in inconstancies; a verie subtill man and a deceitfull; under his tongue he hath both milke and honie, but, both of them were mixed with poison. He was sometimes in great prosperitie, and all things fell out according to his owne desire; and suddenlie fortune turning hir wheele, he had such a fall, that he did never recover the same againe.

He was sometimes a verie good soldier, and had good experience in the feats of wars after the maner used in France; but he was so sudden altered and changed, that he became more skilfull in malice than valliant in prowesse, more full of deceit than renowned in honor, more puffed up in pride than endowed with worship, more hastie than happie, and more full of words than abounding in truth. (*Hooker. Girald. Cambr.*)

(1) Angaretha de Marisco; Cambrensis' mother, had been, 'tis affirmed, the *concubine* of Hervey, her paternal uncle; which explains those charges: and accounts in a great measure, for the monk's hatred of the Constable.

Delineation, of Hervey's person and Character, quoted from Cambrensis, by Stanyhurst.

« Sed ut ad rem revertar, per hos dies Herveius de Monte Marisco, tanquam rudam accipiens, atque ad meliorem mentem, voluntatemque à Deo conversus, mundanis corruptetis nuntium remisit, in monasticam professionem se totum tradidit; denique omnem malitiam, cum militia, deposuit. Durus est in hunc scriptor (Liber 3 circa finem) prout supra positum est, Giraldus Cambrensis, quem invidiosis maledictorum notis tradere voluit posteritatis memoriæ. Sed quoniam malevolentia congruenter veritati convenienterque perraro loquitur, talesque suos inimicos fingit, quales eos esse, et videri optat, æquum est, in narratione iniqua, calumniatori fidem derogare. Formam Herveii ita depingere conatur Giraldus. Aptas et integras singulas corporis partes habuit; articulorum compactis firma; coloris suavitas insignis; statura longa; tamen propter incurvatos humeros, non admodum recta; homo aspera, et difficili natura; frons familiaris, sed mens exitiatis; bonorum sector; frequens seditionis concitator; acerbus aliis: sibi tantum dulcis; scortator tantis voluptariis illicebris mancipatus, ut corpus suum exsangue ac effatum effecerit; in Gallicanis præliis bellicosus, in Hibernicis neque fortis, neque felix. —

Talia et multa acerbiora Giraldus. Verum ut hæc ita fuisse demus, cum explicabili numinis clementiæ placuerit, cælestis gratiæ lucem homini, vitiis obcæcato, tendere, quorsum pertinet, humano modo peccantem tam acriter criminari, cum liceat pænitentem, melioris vitæ sensum capientem admirari? Habet suum juventus fervorem, difficileque est, eam ætatem libidinis Uredine non torreri. Detur igitur (*ibid. p. p.* 191-192, *lib.* IV,) aliquia naturæ communis fragilitati; et aliorum vitas ad insolens illud ac Pharisaicum perpendiculum minime exigamus. Quippe hoc nihil aliud est, quam in alienum nævum Lynceis oculis intueri; nostram strumam, instar talpæ, non dispicere. (*Stanyhurst, p.* 192, *Lib.* IV, *sub A. D.* 1184)

Hervé, again commands.

Reimundus (post mortem patris) in Cambriam tristis et atratus renavigavit. Post ejus abitum, Herveius exercitus magisterium sumsit. (*Ibid. Lib.* III, *p.* 148.)

Stanyhurst disbelieves Giraldus Cambrensis' calumnies of Hervey de Marisco.

Upon Reimond's marriage, Stanyhurst continues : —

« Ast Herveius, invidiæ aspide ad mentem admota, auctam exageratamque Reimundi fortunam immodicè tulit : atque ut in intimam hominis fortunati familiaritatem se penitùs immergeret, et ejus consiliis exploratis, facilius ei obesse posset, occultum virus affinitatis integumentis obvolvendam statuebat. Quocirca Nestam, Mauritii Giraldi filiam, fretus Reimundi benignitate, cujus erat consobrinus, sibi despondit. Herveius, si Giraldo Cambrensi fides adhibenda sit, erat veterator perquàm versutus, artificio dissimulandi mirabiliter eruditus. Vere, an secus, pro certo affirmare nequeo. Veresimile tamen mihi videtur, Herveium Giraldi voluntatem læssise, quandoquidem in quavis fere libelli sui paginula ejus famam omni contumelia attingit. At si depravatos hominis mores sincere expresserit, historici integritatem, religionemque plurimum laudo : sin domestici odii publicos testes colligere voluerit, maledicam bacchandi calumniam multum reprehendo. (*Stan. Lib.* III, *p. p.* 153-154.)

More calumny !

Herveius elanculum admordit Reimundi famam, apud regem accusat ut defectorem, aut defecturum. (*Stan. Lib.* IV, *p.* 161.)

Hervey, vindicated against Cambrensis's calumnies, by Dr Lynch, author of « Cambrensis Eversus. »

Sed Giraldus à Adelmidæ (Fitz-Aldelm) conviciis proscindendo, ad nepotem ejus Gualterum simili injuria presequendum transitit, etc. — Deinde Robertum Poerum (Le Poer) maledicentiæ aspergine irrorat. Sed Hervæum à Monte Maurisco invectivarum torrentem, quasi rupto aggere effundit. Eum enim inquit « variis vitiorum maculis malitia deformaverat, erat quippe vir à pueritia veneri datus, nec incestus ullus, nec adulteria vitans ; vir invidus, delatus, et duplex, vir subdolus, facetus et fallax, cujus sub lingua mel, et lue veneno contecta : vir vagus et vanus præter in constantiæ solius, nullius rei constan-

tiam habens ; vir olim Gallica militia strenuus, sed hodiè plus habens malitiæ quàm militiæ, plus fraudis quàm laudis, plus verbositatis quàm veritatis. » Sed Stanihurstus magnus aliquo Giraldi Cultor, « nescit an Giraldus Hervæum ubique sat sincerè insectetur. » Et Hervei mores ex Giraldo depingere aggrediens addit : « si Giraldo Cambrensi fides adhibenda. » — Post autem eorum deformitatem exhibitam, subjungit : « verè an secus (*v. p.* 153-4.) — « Calumniatori fidem derogare. » Hervæus enim nuntio rebus humanis remisso, cum Ordini Monastico se aggregasset, et plura prædia cænobiis contulisset. — Nec nimis tantum in amicos blanditiis, et in æmulos odiis, sed frequentiori quoque adulatione historicorum se albo expungit, immodicis nunc laudibus, nunc vituperiis, pro studii sui impetu, in Henricum regem congestis, etc.

» Alexander magnus historiam Aristobuli laudes immodicas, et ultra veri fines longè progressas Alexandro tribuentem in profluentem abjecit ; qua igitur voragine, aut conflagratione liber Geraldi perire dignus est ? qui non solum in debitis laudibus Henricum ornavit, sed immodicis etiam vituperiis eundem deformavit. Nulla unquam fides laudanti et lædenti habita est, qui dum ridet, mordet, et sella spergit dum mentitur, saccarum renidentibus labris venena devomit. » Ut Bias sciscitanti quodnam esset ex animalibus perniciosissimum, rectè responderit Silvestrium Tyrannum, domesticorum adulatorem. » Sicut Regum aulis adulatores abiguntur, sic historicorum ordine Giraldus exturbandus est, cujus narrationes studio ac voluntate tamquam cardine, non veritate vertuntur.

Porro non potui admiratione non percelli, tanto Hervæi odio Giraldum flagrasse, ut ejus suasio Reymondo dissuadente tam immani laniena in Waterfordienses sævitum fuisse affirmaverit. Cum Mauritius Reganus Dermitii Langeniæ Regis interpres, et famulus, qui rei gestæ seriem non auditu solum, sed etiam oculis percipere potuit, utpote tum cum domino suo intra Lageniæ fines, ad cujus limites carnificina illa edita est, commoratus, in historia quàm de rebus suo tempore in Hibernia gestis satis diligenter elucubravit, asserere non dubitaverit Reymundum, cujusdam de Buæin amici sui nece exulceratum, ad tam atrocem internicionem perpetrandum suos attraxisse : turpi se igitur mendacio Giraldus inquinavit, ut noxæ dedecus à consobrino ad æmulum averteret. Ut mendacium ejus aliud sileam, Watesfordienses præcipites actos esse dicentis : Cum tantum occisos fuisse Reganus memoret. Ista nempe ideo commeritus est, ut major truculentia majorem Hervæo infamiam conflaret. Ejus igitur historia mendatiis contaminata, explodenda, et flocci facienda est. (*Cambrensis Eversus seu potius, Historica fides, in rebus Hibernicis, Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata. Autore, Gratiano Lucio, p.* 53-4-5. *A. D.* 1662.)

HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY.

« Expeditionem Hibernicam, quam hoc anno (1171) Henricus secundus suscepit, plures descripsere, inter quos Gervasius in Chron. qui ad hunc Christi annum ait, Henricum Regem, iij Nonas Augusti exercitu non modico congregatò in Hiberniam navigasse, subditque : Tribus autem, ut fertur, de causis Hiberniam adiit. Nam Comes Ricardus *nepos* Hervei de Monte Mauricii iram Regis antè annos tres incurrerat, adeò ut neque per se, neque per suffectas personas Regem placare valeret, nec ea quæ sui juris fuerant, in pace possidere valeret. Undè prædictus Comes tristis effectus licentiam abeundi petiit et obtinuit. Assumtis itaque secum paucis commilitonibus et armigeris, *avunculum* suum Herveum, qui terram priùs exploraverat, in Hiberniam navigavit (deest aliquod verbum,) Consilio itaque dato et accepto considerantes terram spatiosam simul et speciosam, sed cultore vacuam, cæperunt prædari, et homines simplices et seminudos depopulari. Sicque paulatim in dies crescens terram non modicam, sed incultam, circà littus maris obtinuit. Tandem Dubliniam civitatem egregiam adeptus, Hibernienses cæpit acriùs infestare. Undè Reges et incolæ terræ irritati, crebris insultibus pro modulo suo eos propellere gestierunt. Sed cum eis paucioribus quidem numero, sed prudentioribus consilio, seque fortioribus prevalere non possent, Legatos miserunt ad Regem Angliæ, ut in Hiberniam veniret, eisque contrà importunitatem Ricardi Comitis succurreret, sibique Dominium Hiberniæ assumeret. Comes autem Ricardus metuens, ne sibi Rex quod acquisierat, subtraheret, missit nunciis quod acquisierat regi obtulit, sic tamen ut illud de Rege teneret.

Hæ sunt duæ causæ quare Rex Hiberniam petiit, vocatio scilicet Hiberniensium, ut contrà Ricardum defenderentur, et vocatio Ricardi ne contrà eum protegerentur. Tertia verò summa, ut existimo, erat et præcipua, videlicet ut sententiam interdicti, si fortè daretur, faciliùs declinaret, vel occultius observaret. Quæcumque autem sui adventus occasio fuerit, ipse cum CCCC, ut fertur, navibus in Hibernia circà festum Callisti Papæ applicuit. Summo igitur honore, subdit Gervasius, ab incolis terræ Anglis, et aliis receptus ei fidelitatem sicut domino juraverunt Reges Corcensis, Limericensis, et Reges de Osseria et de Mida, Rex Cognagtensis Regi Angliæ nec occurrere, nec fidelitatem præstare dignatus est. Dicebat enim totam Hiberniam de jure suam esse, cæterosque reges terræ illius suæ dictioni subjugari debere, etc. etc. » (*Baronii, Annales Ecclesiastici; cum Critice Pagii. Tom. XIX, p.* 390, *sub anno* 1171, *Lucæ* (*Lucca,*) *Typis Leonardi Venturini, A. D.* 1746.)

DERMOD'S GRANT TO HERVÉ.

« Perpaucos ibi dies commoratus (Dermicius :) Guesfordiam, et viciniam Stephanidi ac Mauritio Giraldo, qui adhuc in Britannia erat, in perpetuum dedit. Stipendium etiam militibus largè effusèque numeravit. Herveo item (quem, secundum Robertum, in primis præfectis habuit) circiter duo millia jugerum, cum variis prædiolis, inter Guesfordiam ac Waterfordiam sitis, dilargitus fuit. (1) (*Stanyh.* liv. II, p. 77-8.)

HERVEY'S.

Pretended speech, to REYMOND *le* GROS *and the army, recommending it to put the prisoners taken at Waterford to death, (70, in number.)*

« Vix Reimundus causam perorabat, cum grata commititonum adinurmuratio sequeretur. Verum Herveius, atrocitate animi motus, militum mucrones, vi et acrimonia dicendi, in captivos exacuit, et Reimundo, ab hunc modum, obloquitur :

» Nisi mihi, contubernales fortissimi, PROPINQUUS MEUS REIMUNDUS de facie notus esset, æditimum, nescio quem, militari specie ac forma involutum, oculos meos præstrinxisse, pro certo judicarem. Etenim antè hodiernum diem, adduci ad credendum, nullo modo, potui, hominem sanguine imbutum, vel potius madefactum, de caritate in belli præsertim furore, ad theologorum consuetudinem disputare voluisse. Verum si Reimundus adeò ad misericordiam propensus sit, ut sempiternos *nationis nostræ* inimicos, imò verò hostes in clientietam suam recipiat, nequeo satis mirari, quam ob caussam moderatus ac mi-

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(1) Stanyhurst, though he professes to disbelieve Cambrensis' vile calumnies of Hervey, yet he suffers himself unreflectingly, and contrary to the fair evidence, of time, place, the Constable's distinguished rank among his countrymen, and impartial testimony of unbiased historians, to join in the unhallowed yell, and offer up also, his mite of slander : — but, with Hudibras, I may be allowed to retort.

» Like to those *paltroons* that fling dirt,
» They, but defile, but cannot hurt. — »

sericors vir ad saga ivit? Cur pedem patria extulet? Cur pius patronus bellum cum clientibus gessit? Ad quid effrænatius in eorum aciem, in quos tam ambitiosus factus est, erupit? Miror, quid caussæ fuerit, quare mucronem suum in civium præcordiis fixit. Hæc enim inter se pugnant, in hostium cæde versari, et hostibus vitam dare; Hiberniam expugnare, et resistentes Hibernos sinu recipere. Simus scilicet, in animorum et armorum incendio, teneri, et molles; pacem cum hostibus faciamus; omnem extinguamus dissentionem; contrahamus appetitus; commigremus, utpotè otiosi et monogrami contemplatores, in patriam; nutricum mammas, velut infantes pueri in cunis vagientes, appetamus; hominis figura stupiditatem asini geramus; postremo caveamus ne violentas manus, non dico, hostibus, sed pullo columbino inferamus. Qua (malum) ex disciplina militibus hæc anilis deliratio est? Num ad hunc modum, mi Reimonde! cum præliari debes, philosophari doces? Et quem ferum, ac ferreum esse debet, muliebrem et enervatum te præstabis? Ad cœlestium rerum speculatorem sic agi solet. Sis mitis, sis lenis, iracundos animi motus reprime; noli te ulcisci lascessitus; tracta cum clementer, à quo crudeliter tractaris; ei, qui gladium tuo sanguine imbuit, tuam misericordiam tribue; illius vitam caram habe, qui tuam mortem sitienter appetit. Quo, amabo te, hæc spectat sententia? Ferveat talis vox in templorum suggestis, frigeat in castris, cum ea nec militis, nec ad milites sit oratio. Excute, Reimunde, intelligentiam tuam, punctum temporis. Defige te in furibundi hominis cogitatione: hostium diritatem, et nocentissimam victoriam tibi antè oculos propone. Quid si isti prælium secundum fecissent? Quid si nos captos, et comprehensos tenerent? Quid? Num pugnarum exitu victoriam concluderent? Quid, Num salutem; quam nunc victi à victoribus poscunt, tunc victores victis darent? Quid? Num Britannos, pristinam pretio mercari libertatem, crudelitate imbuti, permitterent? Imò verò, Reimunde, partim tuorum divaricari, partim excarnificari, eorumque membra, tanquam in macello frustra, incisim dilaniari videres. At vendere cum possis, captivum occidere noli: rationem reddis: quia grande pondus argenti magno militibus erit usui. Sapienter id quidem; si negotiandi, non bellandi caussa huc te contuleris. At vero angustissimi animi est, in bello, in quo gloriam et dignitatem spectare debes, rauduscuio, instar sordidi tocullionis, incubare. Noli igitur superstitiosam hanc philosophiam militum auribus inculcare: quin potiùs effæminatas has ineptias deponis, et insitam tuam humanitatem ad tempus abjicis. Quantum enim miles amittit ex vindicta, tantum detrahit de victoria. Clementer aliquid facere, in religioso parocho fortassis aliquid, in milite quidem nihil habet laudis. Via enim severitatis ejusmodi esse debet, bellicis in rebus, ut nihil sit loci misericordiæ. Vos autem, valentissimi milites, nolite ad eam clementiam muliebriter

adduci, quæ militarem licentiam coercit, quæ arma è manibus vestris extorquet. Ista ipsa mortis pœna, quàm nobis hostis constituerunt, in truculentos auctores recidat. Unius semihoræ usuram hostibus nolite dare. Cæsi non ultra belligerabunt, Hostem non solum pugnantem, sed etiam victum, vinctumque tollendum ac interficiendum, censeo, decerno, impero. Nulla fædior ignominiæ nota militibus inuti potest, quàm in rebus seriis pueriliter tricari, et quos ex omni memoria evellere debent, eis inimicitias condonare. »

« Hæc Herveii oratio; si non artis sale perspersa, saltem Martis ardore incensa, milites ad crudelitatem acuit. Finem itaque, et modum transeuntes, captivos omnes ad unum occasione occiderunt, contra dicente, et nihil proficiente Reimundo, etc. » (*Stan. Lib.* II, *p.* 100-1-2-3.) (1)

HERVEY, SENT TO STRONGBOW BY THE KING.

« Ibi Herveius ei (Strongbous) præsto fuit (apud Guesfordiam) qui recta ab Henrico rege venit à quo ad Strongboum mandata detulit, in Britanniam perceleriter redire : regem ullam excusationem, quæ navigationis celeritatem morari possit, non accepturum. Strongbous, nullam habens moram, à Guesfordia in Britanniam navi profectus est; ad Henricum regem omni festinatione properavit, etc. » (*Lib.* III, *p.* 121.)

« DERMOD (roi de la Lagenie,) donna aussi à *Hermon Morty!!* (Hervé de Montemarisco,) *oncle paternel* de Fitz-Stephen, quelques terres auprès de Wexford. (*Mac-Geoghegan, Hist. d'Irlande, tom.* I, *p.* 469.)

» A Hervey de Montemarisco son parent le comte de Strongbow, donna le territoire de Obarthy, (Ely-Ogarthy, au Comté de Tipperary.) — (*Mac-Geog. tom.* II, *p.* 2.)

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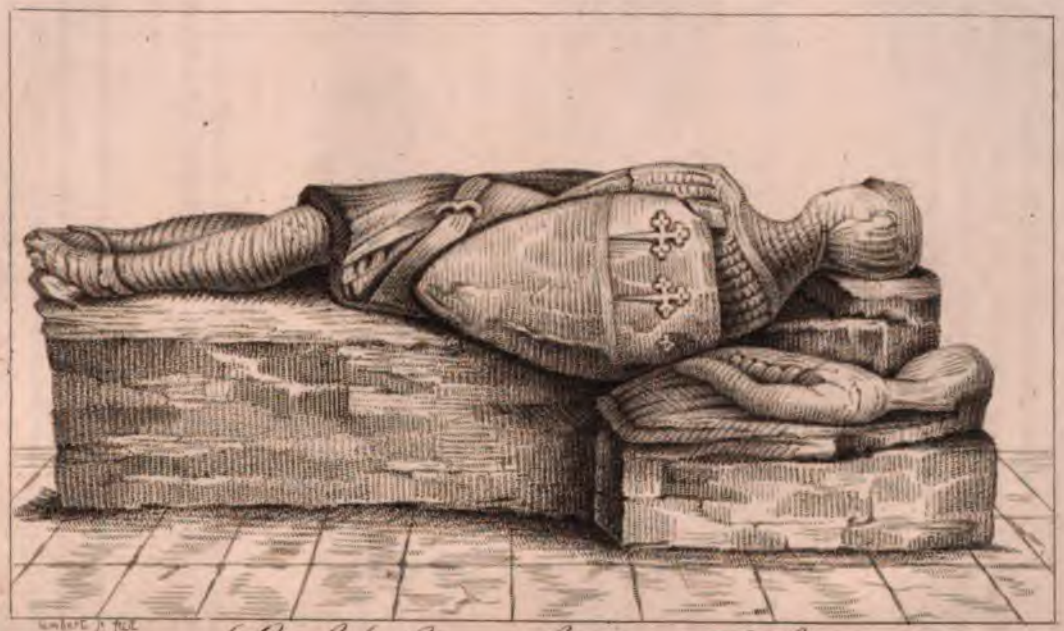
(1) The malignity of this infamous piece of slander, in the teeth of secretary Regan's testimony, already quoted after the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, (p. cxij.) sufficiently unmasks the corrupt Historian; and impeaches in no small degree the levity and weak judgment of those writers of a modern date, upon whose credulity he has imposed. —



Earl Strongbow's Tomb, in Christ-church, Dublin.

Hervé de Montmorency, *Connétable d'Irlande.*

(*Voyez* son article, Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency, par André Du Chesne, liv. I, pag. 9-11, liv. II, pag. 56-92. Désormeaux, *ibid.* tom. I, pag. 26-184.)

Hervey *superseded in the Constableship.*

A. D. 1174 — Le comte Strongbow n'oublia pas son engagement avec Raymond-le-Gros, il fit venir de Dublin Basilea sa sœur, et le mariage fut célébré avec pompe à Wexford. Raymond fut nommé aussitôt à l'office de Connétable de la Lagenie à la place de Hervey qui l'avoit remplie depuis la mort de Quincy. (*Mac-Geoghegan, tom.* II, *p.* 10.)

Hervey's *marriage.*

« A. D. 1177. — Hervey de Montemarisco épousa cette année Nesta, cousine de Raymond et fille de Maurice Fitz-Gerald; et le comte Strongbow donna sa fille, nommée Aliva, en mariage à Guillaume Fitz-Gérald, fils aîné de Maurice. (*ibid. p.* 10.)

Two of the Montmorencys named Hervey, passed into Ireland with Earl Strongbow.

« Herveus was one of the adventurers, with his Kinsman Richard Strong-
» bow in the expedition into Ireland, and with *another* Herveius *son* of Gil-
» bert de Clare, from whom this Herveius (the individual the author allu-
» des to) had his name and probably some part of his Estate. » (*Carte, introduct. to life of the Duke Ormonde, p. iv.*)

The author, so well as Ralph Brooke, York Herald, and Dominicus de Rosario O Daly, have all fallen into the same error, from their ignorance of the second marriage of Adelaide de Clermont, widow of Earl Gilbert de Clare, with Hervey Fitz-Geoffrey de Montmorency, by whom she was mother of the second Hervey. Augustin Vincent, Rouge-croix, Pursuivant of Arms, A. D.

1622, in a Book intitled « a Discoverie, of Errors in the first catalogue of » nobility, published by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, in 1619. » — Very correctly excludes constable Hervey, from among the number of Gilbert's children.

HERVEY *retires to a Monastery.*

After speaking of the Irish Saint Dympua vho to avoid her own father's lustful desires, had fled to Flanders, Stanyhurst proceeds : — Sed ut ad rem revertar, per hos dies Herveius de Monte Maurisco tanquam rudem accipiens, atque ad meliorem mentem, voluntatemque a Deo conversus, mundanis corruptetis nuntium remisit, in monasticam professionem se totum tradidit, denique omnem malitiam cum militia, deposuit. Durus est in hunc scriptor, prount — etc. (*vide*, *p.* cj.)

Foundation of Dunbrody-Abbey from Monasticon Hibernicum.

« In the Barony of Shelburne on the river Barrow, and four miles south of Ross, Hervey de Montemaurisco, Seneschal of the whole estate belonging to Richard Earl of Pembroke, (in Ireland,) made a considerable grant of divers lands to St Mary and St Benedict, and to the monks of the abbey of Bildewas in Shropshire, in England, for the purpose of erecting an abbey here for monks of the Cistercian order. This charter was witnessed by Felix, who was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in the year 1178.

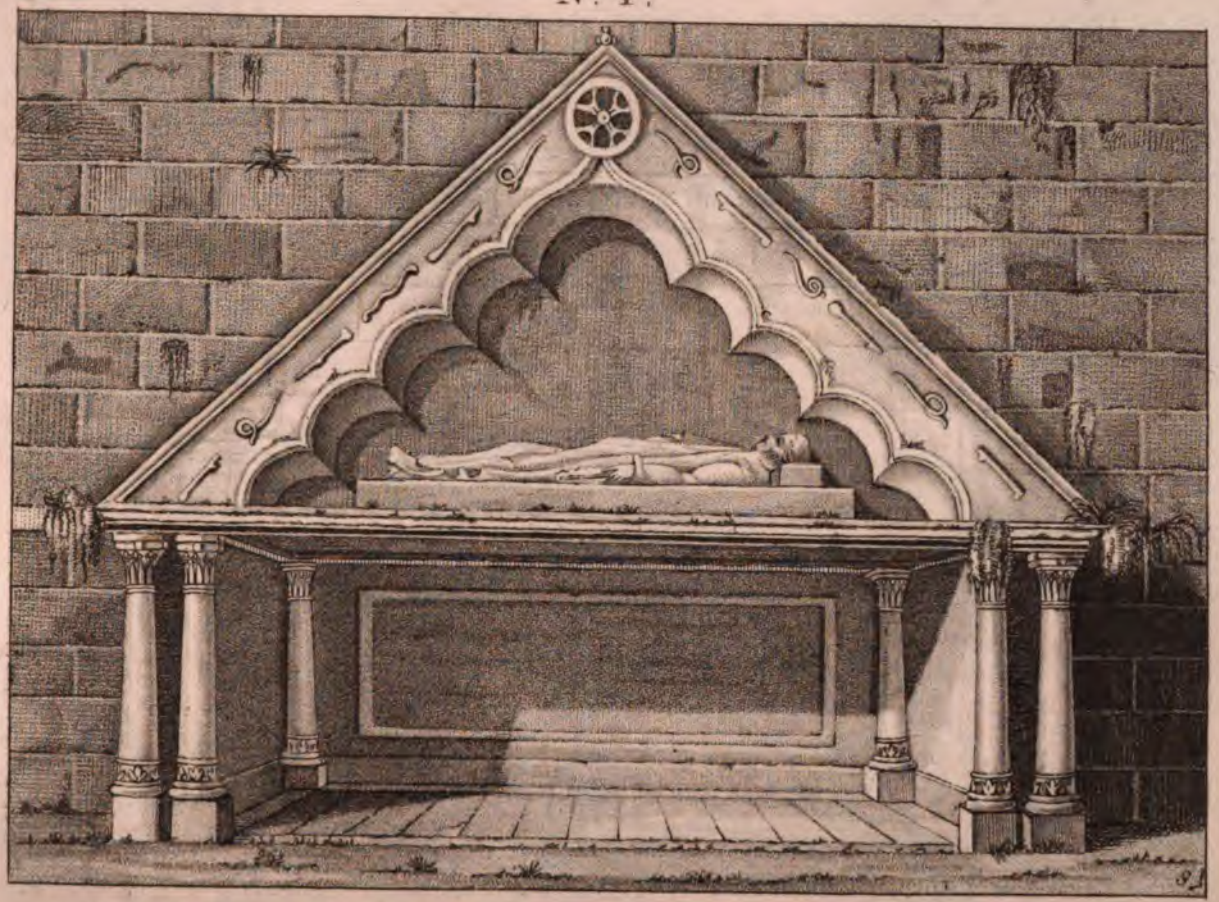
A. D. 1179 (1189,) — Hervey the founder of this House, entered into the monastery of the Holy-Trinity in Canterbury, (where he died, *anno* 1205.)

Richard Earl of Pembroke and Walter his grand-son, were principal benefactors to this abbey.

A. D. 1182. — The Abbot and monks of Bildewas, made a cession to the Cistercian abbey of the Blessed Vigin Mary, at Dublin, of the whole right and claim which they possessed by the grant of Hervey, over the new foundation of Dunbrody; and John Lord of Ireland, in the lifetime of his father, confirmed Hervey's grant.

1216. — Herlewin (de Marisco,) Bishop of Leighlin, was interred in the Abbey-church, a great part of which he caused to be erected. (*Monast.. Hibernicum*, *p.* 736.)

N°. I.



Tomb, of Constable Hervé de Montmorency in Dunbrody abbey.

Fragment of Castable Mixed Tank

Tomb of Constable Hervé de Montmorency in Dunbrody abbey

N.° II.

Fragment of Constable Mervä's Tomb.

Monasterium, B. Mariæ de Dunbroty, alias de Portu S. Mariæ, in Comitatu Wexfordiæ; (cella de Bildewas in Anglia.)

Carta Fundationis ejusdem.

Sciant omnes Sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filii, tàm moderni quàm futuri, quod ego Herveius de Monte Marisco, Marescallus Domini Regis de Hibernia, et Senescallus de tota terra Richardi Comitis, dedi et concessi, et hac mea præsenti Charta confirmavi; Deo et S. Mariæ, et S. Benedicto, et Monachis de Bildewas, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam pro salute animæ meæ et Henrici Regis, et Richardi Comitis, et uxoris meæ, et antecessorum meorum, ad Abbatiam construendam de ordine Cistertii, has terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano et aqua, scil, Ardfithem et Grossgormoss, et cum plano, nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam quæ vocatur Kempul, usq : ad quendam torrentem, qui venit ab australi parte et cadet in Kempul, ad Malpas, per viam quæ vadit ad Teachmun. Has vero terras cum prædictis terris dedi et concessi; scil, Calathum et Cusduff et Kaidem et Collan, et Urbegan, et Lisculenan, et Urgoneran, et Kuilleskard, et Balligone, et sic per torrentem, qui est in oriente de Balligone, et in occidente de Drunculip, ut sit ille torrens terminus terræ illorum ibi, sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banne; et indè publica via quæ vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus, usq; ad Ballistrage, terminus est terræ illorum inter eos et nigros Monachos; Ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus, et ipsorum nemus in parte illorum sit et planum ex altera parte viæ sit nigrorum Monachorum.

Dedi etiam iis Dunmeshanan et Dunbrodik, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et duas carucatas terræ in insula ex australi parte, et quatuor heilandos proximos ipsi terræ, cum piscariis. Volo igitur et stabiliter confirmo quod prædicti Monachi prædictæ abbatiæ teneant et possideant prædictas terras plenariæ, sine aliquo retenemento, in bosco, in plano, in aquis per terminos suos, in terra, in mari, in salinis, in piscariis, in piscaturis, in stagnis et locis, et molendinis, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis rebus pertinentibus ad prædictas terras, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, et à tolneo per fora mea; et materiam lignorum ad domos suas per omnia nemora

mea habeant; et Curiam suam. Et si malefactor ad eos confugerit, pacem habeat dum fuerit cum eis. Testibus,

Josepho Episcopo de Weseford,
Fælice Episc. de Ossorie,
Domina Nesta,
Willielmo Brun,
Jordan *Canonico*,
Richardo *Presbytero*,
Rogero de Puntfret [de Lacy de Pontefract.]
Helia Keting,
Simone Clerico,
Willielmo de. . . .
Richardo filio Hay,
Nicholao Filio Willielmi Brun; et multis aliis. (*Dugdale Mon. Anglic. v. 2, p. 1027.*)

Carta Regis Edw. tertii, donationem Walteri Marescalli Comitis Pembrochiæ, recitans et confirmans.

« Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Inspeximus Cartam, quam Walterus Marescallus, quondam, Comes Pembrochiæ, fecit Abbatiæ de Portu S. Mariæ, et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, Ord. Cisterciensis, in hæc verba: Walterus Marescallus Comes Pembrochiæ, universis hominibus suis, Francis, Anglicis, Walensibus, et Hibernicis et omnibus præsentem Cartam visuris vel audituris salutem. Sciatis me, pro amore Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ, et pro animabus bonæ memoriæ Willielmi Marescalli patris mei, et Isabellæ matris meæ, fratrum et sororum meorum, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, hac præsenti Carta mea, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam confirmasse Abbatiæ de Portu S. Mariæ et Monachis ibidem, Deo servientibus, Ord. Cisterciensis, has terras subscriptas, de dono Comitis Richardi et Hervici de Monte Morecy sibi collatas; scil. Archfitheny Crosscossmock; et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum; et sic cursum per aquam, quæ vocatur Kempul usq: ad quendam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte, et cadit in Kempul apud Malpas, et de Malpas per viam quæ ducit ad Tachmone. Has verò terras, cum prædictis terris concessi et confirmavi eis scil; Kalatrum et Cusouk, et Ratucron, et Coillatu et Tythagan, et Lestolenan, et Tiregoneran, et Knyllescard, et Belligone et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Balligone, et in occidente Drumgulput, si ille torrens descendit in aquam de Baneva: Et indè publica via, quæ ducit de eadem

aqua per extra nemus usq; ad Balistragh terminus est terræ illorum, inter eos et nigros Monachos, ita quod planum quod est inter viam et nemus, et ipsum nemus in parte illorum sit et planum ex altera parte viæ sit nigrum Monachorum.

Dedi etiam eis Doncanan, et Donbrothy, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Concessi etiam pro me et hæredibus meis eisdem Abbatiæ, et Carta mea confirmavi quicquid ei poterint in futuro rationabiliter pia donatione et devotione, seu servicio meo, et hæredum meorum provenire. Volo igitur et firmiter statuo, etc. etc. Hiis testibus, dominis :

Radulpho Filio Nicholao,
Johanne Filio Galfridi de Marisco,
Rogero de Somery,
Ricardo de Burgo,
Mauricio de Londoniis,
Willielmo de Dene,
Milone de Rupeforti,
Stephano Archidiacono,
Henrico de Burmingham,
Davide Basset, tunc Seneschallo Lageniæ,
Rogero de Sotone,
Rosa de Ardane,
Clemente Filio Richardi,
Rogero de Pembrokia, Clericis, et aliis.

Nos autem donationes (etc.) prædictas, ratas et habentes et gratas, eas (etc.) confirmamus (etc.) T. Rege apud Westm. *VI* die August. (*Monast. Angl. p.* 1027.)

DUNBRODY.

« A Dunbrody ou Dunbrothy, autrement Port Sainte-Marie, qui est un bourg auprès de la jonction des rivières de Barow et de Swirie, il y avait une Abbaye qui dépendait, selon Vareus, de celle de Sainte-Marie de Dublin. Dugdale au contraire prétend qu'elle dépendait de l'Abbaye de Bildewas en Angleterre. Jungelin dit qu'elle était dépendante à la vérité de l'Abbaye de Sainte-Marie de Dublin, mais qu'elle payait une certaine redevance annuelle à l'Abbaye de Bildewas, pour marque de son ancienne dépendance. Ces auteurs ne conviennent point non plus des circonstances de la fondation, car le chevalier Vareus prétend, dans sa Monastéréologie d'Irlande, que cette Maison fut fondée en 1182, par Hervæus de Monte Ma-

risco, ou de Montmorency, selon Du Chesne, Maréchal du roi Henri II, et Sénéchal du Comté de Pembrock, et que ce fondateur se fit moine dans cette Abbaye, et y fut enterré. L'auteur du Monasticon Anglicanum dit que ce Montemarisco donna à l'Abbaye de Bildewas les terres de Ardfitheine et de Corsgormoss (Crossgormock,) avec leurs dependances, à la charge de faire bâtir une Abbaye à Dunbrothy en Irlande, et que pour cet effet il leur donna pareillement la terre de Dunbrothy ou de Dunbrody, à condition qu'il y aurait un asyle dans cette Abbaye de Dunbrothy, pour tous les malfaiteurs qui s'y réfugieroient; ce que le roi Edouard III confirma. Dugdale rapporte tout au long les actes qui établissent tout ce qu'il avance. Je remarque cependant qu'un Evêque d'Osserie et un Evêque de Wexford ont signé l'acte de fondation, ce qui me fait dire qu'il fut passé en Irlanle et non en Angleterre, et qu'ainsi l'opinion de Vareus paraîtrait plus vraisemblable, si ces actes ne portoient expressément la preuve que la donation fut faite à l'Abbaye de Bildewas en Angleterre, et non à celle de Sainte-Marie de Dublin. Jungelin convient aussi de cette fondation, qu'il date de l'an 1171 ou 1175. Il y a une autre difficulté, car Flatsburius prétend que ce fondateur étant retourné en Angleterre, se fit moine dans l'Abbaye de la Sainte-Trinité de Canterbery, ce que M. Du Chesne nie pourtant dans la généalogie qu'il a faite de la maison de Montmorency. (1)

Les bienfaiteurs les plus considérables de cette Abbaye sont donc premièrement Richard de Strongbow, comte de Pembrock, et Walter son neveu, aussi comte de Pembrock, et ensuite Herlevin qui, de moine Bernadin, fut fait Evêque de Laglin (Leighlin,) qui fit bâtir une partie de l'Eglise, et y fut enterré en 1217.

Les Papes avaient exempté cette Abbaye de la jurisdiction de l'Ordinaire, qui était l'Evêque de Ferns, et donné plusieurs autres beaux priviléges et immunités à cette Maison, le dernier Abbé de Dunbrody avant la suppression fut un Devereux, qui fut fait Evêque de Fernes en 1539. (*Histoire Monastique d'Irlande, par J. Aug. Alemand, à Paris, A. D.* 1660, 8 *vo. p.* 171.)

Hervey de Montmorency, Robert Fitz-Stephen, Reymond le Gros, John de Courcy, and Meyler Fitz-Henry; die without leaving any *legitimate* issue.

« Propter hæc etenim promissa, sed hactenus omissa, duos ibi, tanquam

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(1) Alemand, is the most inaccurate of writers; a mere smatterer in Irish Ecclesiastical history: from beginning to end (though he sometimes lights on the truth,) his book proclaims his ignorance.

ultione divina, credibile est defectus accidisse, quod scilicet tamdiu efficacia conquestus illius et consummabilis utilitas est dilata; et quod primi ac præcipui terræ illius expugnatores (verbi gratia, Robertus filius Stephani, qui primus ex nostris terram illam intravit, et tanquam aliis viam aperuit atque ostendit: Herveus de Monte Marisco, et Reymundus, Johannes de Curcy et Meylerius) legitimam de carne sua prole suscipere non meruerunt. Nec mirum; mendicat enim miser in insula Clerus; lugent Ecclesiæ Cathedrales, terris suis et prædiis amplis quondam sibi fideliter et devote collatis, à prædictis et aliis cum ipsis vel post ipsos advectis spoliatæ: Et sic Ecclesiam exaltare versum est in Ecclesiam spoliare vel expilare. » (*Girald. Camb. apud Analecta de reb. Cathol. in Hibernia, p.* 190. *Authore, — Rothe, Ossor. Episc.*)

HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO, *plants a colony of Anglo-Normans, whose descendants are the modern inhabitants of the Baronies of* FORTH *and* BARGIE.

« On Hervey of Mountmorres, a nephew of Strongbow, who had come as the friend of that nobleman, to send him information concerning the state of Ireland, he (Dermod) conferred two districts on the coast, between the towns of Wexford and Waterford. — From this donation made to Hervey, is commonly supposed to have originated the colonisation of the Bargie and Forth Baronies, where dwells a people distinct from their neighbours, particularly in a peculiar dialect of the gothic language. » (*Gordon, Hist. of Irel., vol. I, p.* 81-82.)

APPENDIX No XIX.

ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN DE MARISCO, MADE PRISONER BY REES, PRINCE OF SOUTHWALES.

« Anno 1165-1166. — » After long consultation the King (Henry II,) came again to North Wales, intending to have his army conveyed by sea, and to land in some convenient place of the country, and with his design he came to

Chester; and there reposed a certain time, till all his Navy was gathared togather, as well hired ships of Ireland as his own; and upon the suddain he brake up his camp, and gave both ships and men leave to depart. The same year, Rees Prince of South Wales, laid siege to the castle of Abertheivi, or Aberteini, and wan it, and laid it flat with the ground; and likewise wan Pilgeran, and razed it. At which time he took prisoner, Robert the son of Stephen, (his cozen German, son to Nost his aunt, who after the death of Girald, had married Stephan the Constable) and so returned home with great honour and rich spoil. — 1168-1169. « In this year also Robert the son of Stephen the Constable, was released out of his cozen's the Lord Rees his prison, and was sent to Ireland with forces to Dermot the son to Murchart, who landed at Lochgarmon, and won it, and so went forward. (*Cambria Triumphans*, or, 2d *Book of ancient and modern Brit and Welsh Hist. p.* 278.)

ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN DE MARISCO.

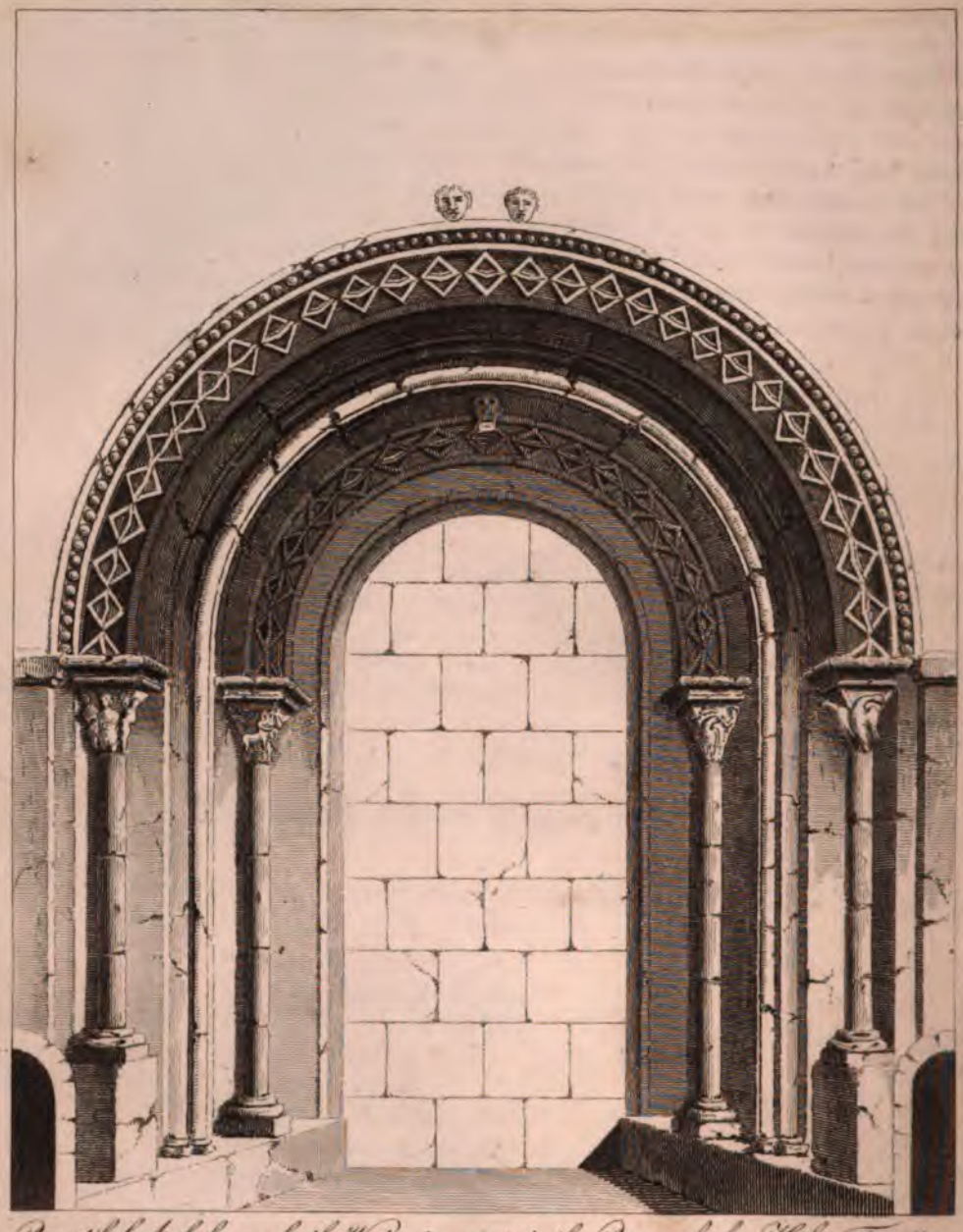
« Robert Fitz-Stephen first of all Englishmen after the conquest entered Ireland the first day of May, 1170, with 390 men, and there took Wexford in the behalf of Deruntius. » (*Stow. p.* 152.)

« Robert Fitz-Stephen granted to the Knights Templars, the church of Blentafe and 100 acres of land (*Monast. Angl. tom. II, p.* 549.)

Prioratus S. Thomæ Martyris in civitate Dubliniæ.

Founded at the particular desire of King Henry II by William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgh, his Steward. — His Testibus:

Eugenio Midiæ Episcopo,
Nehemeia Episc. de Kildare,
Augustino Episc. Waterford,
Roberto filio Stephani,
Milone de Cogan,
Galfrido de Constant,
Waltero de Riddlesford,
Roberto de Bermingham,



Beautiful Arch, formerly the West entrance into the Priory of the Holy-Trinity, now Christ-Church, Dublin; endowed and rebuilt A. D. 1170 by Earl Strongbow and Lord Robert-Fitz-Stephen de Marisco (See Monasticon Hibernicum p. 133) The 3 faces are supposed to represent Henry II, or King Dermod, Strongbow and Fitz Stephen; and the capitals exhibit Fitz Stephen's crest, (a Sagittarius) and the Eagles or Aiterons of the Arms of Montmorency-Marisco.

[illegible] the Priory of the Holy Trinity
[illegible] Christchurch [illegible] and exhaust [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] Marmaduke Monkton [illegible]
[illegible] represent Henry II or King Dermot [illegible]
[illegible] the capitals whilst [illegible] Stephens [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible]

Reymundo filio Willielmi,
Meilero filio Henrici,
Philippo Puer,
Roberto de S. Michael,
Joh. de Clahulla,
Gilberto de Auger,
Thoma Marc, Altalmer,
Rogero filio Alu,
Richardo de Ber.
Willielmo de Bermingh. etc. (*Monast. Angl. tom. II, p.* 139.)

For, Fitz-Stephan's donations to this and other monasteries, see, Monasticon Hibernicum.

ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN DE MARISCO.

« Ea tempestate Robertus Stephani filius, in hac reipub. parte, summo magistratu preditus erat quippe ad eximios honores, plurimis gradibus officiorum erga Henricum secundum, pervenerat. Sed cum is quorundam perfidorum dolosis consiliis esset comprehensus, atque Reso traditus, domum apud illum, totum penè quadriennium, vinculis districtus et devinctus tenebatur. Quibus modo antè se laxare captivus potuerat, si fidem Reso adstrinxisset, contrà Henricum secundum, cum illo armorum pactiones societatesque constare. Cui quidem improbissimè conspiratori cum vir fidelissimus, et optimo animo utens refrageretur, malebat perpetuis vinculis colligari, quàm legitimi regis auctoritatem, pro qua pugnare deberit, oppugnare. In quo sanè à majoribus suis, omni laude summaque fide præstantibus, non degeneravit. Nam eum progenuit Nesta, fæmina illustri nobilitatis ac dignitatis laude celebrata, ex quo effectum est, ut cum Reso, Griffoni filio cujus erat consobrinus, sanguinis communione conjungerant. » (*Stanyhurst, lib. II, p.* 68.)

Erant huic Roberto duo fratres, ejusdem alui societate cum illo copulati. David Antistes Menevensis, qui à me modo est nominatus, atque Mauritius Giraldi filius, etc. (*Ibid.*)

HERVÉ DE MONTMORENCY, UNCLE, TO FITZ-STEPHEN.

« Robertus Stephanides, emissus è carcere, tum sua, tum Giraldi fratris promissa parare cupiens, cum trigenta equestri ordinis viris, qui eum summa

necessitudine attingebant, cum sexagenis velitibus benè armatis et trecentis sagittariis, ex dilecto totius Cambrensis juventutis flore, tribus navibus, in Bannuam (in Hibernia non procul ab opido Guesfordiensi distans :) erat advectus. Inter ceteros, *Herveius de Monte Maurisco Roberti patruus, nepoti suo se comitem præbuit.* Cum autem huic homini fortuna, tanquam noverca, semper inimicissima extiterit, ea fuit rerum tenuitate oppressus, ut homuncio omnium contemtissimus, et quasi de lapide emtus, per omnes anteactæ ætatis gradus, haberetur. Sed diuturna hæc infortunati hominis calamitas, Roberti gloriæ segetem ac materiam suppeditavit. Nam cum plerisque usu venire constet, jacentem et inclinatam propinquorum fortunam fastidire; Robertus de odioso hoc insolentiæ curriculo deflectens, in alliam viam ingreditur, PATRUO SUO omnibus, quibus potest, rebus commodat, et hominem neminem, victus ac vitæ consuetudine, secum ita conjunctum habet, quippe fas esse non duxit vir moderatissimis moribus imbutus, eam consuetudinem, et amicitiam, quam sanguinis propinquitas conjugavit, adversa, vel eversa penitùs fortuna, disjungi et divelli. » (*Ibid. p. p.* 69-70.)

Dermod King of Leintter, offers the hand of his daughter, Eva, first to Robert Fitz-Stephen de Marisco, and next to Maurice Fitz-Gerald Robert's uterine brother, before he married her to Earl Strongbow.

« Ut eorum animos acrioribus industriæ stimulis concitet, alternum collocatione filiæ obstringere, alternum nobilissimis prædiis ditare, benignissime adpromittit. Sed Stephanides et Giraldus, anticipatis nuptiis alligati, ad istam conditionem venire non poterant. » (*Stanyhurst, lib. II, p.* 92.)

Fitz-Stephen's wife.

— « In hoc extremo Britannorum fato, Duvenaldus Dermicii filius, qui, post genitoris obitum, hostili animo in Britannos fuit (nam patrimus summis studiis eos est prosequutus) nactus hoc tempus opportunissimum, se et suos è quibusdam latibulis intulit, et posteaquam Guesfordiensium auxilia comparavit, Robertum Stephanidem, in novo suo castello (Carrick,) cum nonnullis militibus inclusum, magna hominum multitudine cinxit. Ad Britannos, Dublinii interclusos, de hoc discrimine, summa cum difficultate, allatum est. Ex quibus nuntiis intellexerunt, actum esse de Stephanide, nisi et ejus vitæ, et pudicitiæ UXORIS,

infra biduum, aut à summum, triduum cum ingenti exercitu socii succurrant. Addebat novum vulnus ad præsentem calamitatem hic rumor. Includebatur jam tum Dublinii Strongbous, Reimundus, antè tridusis ex prima obsidionis die, sub Henrico rege reversus, et Mauritius Giraldus; quorum pectora cum communis hæc Britannorum miseria effoderet, tum Mauritius Giraldus æquè Stephanides fratris sui vicem, ac suam dolens, ut sanguinis propinquitate, ita cura et mærore proximus erat. (*Ibid. Lib. III, p.* 114.)

Fitz-Stephen taken by treachery at Carrick.

« Nam à manè ad vesperam, ista occidio fuit continuata (battle near Dublin.) Fugatus erat, eo die, cum Rotherico, et pontifice Laurentio, magnus Hybernicorum dynastarum numerus : nimirum, Mathélanus Machalenius (Melaghlin O' Callan) Gillemehelmochus (O' Colman) Otuetolius (O' Toole) Ororicius (O' Rourke) Medensis princeps; O' Carelius Urielensis præfectus, Macsalinus (O' Melaghlin :) Ochadesus (O' Casey,) et alii plures qui apud Hibernos erant in magno nomine, et gloria.

Ut primum posterus dies illuxit, victores, nonnullis Dublinii relictis, ad castellanam obsidionem properare perrexerunt, eo consilio, ut Roberto Stephanidi subsidio venirent, salutemque insperanti redderunt. Sed Britannicam celeritatem Hibernica calliditas anticipavit. Nam cum Duvenaldus, et ceteri gregales, qui Stephanidem, et Gulielmum Nortonum, militem (1) in castelli propugnatione, egregiè strenuum, castris sepserunt, obsessos oppositu interjectuque aggerrum circumdatos, nullis viribus expugnare posse perspiciunt; veteratores vafri eos in fraudem incidioso sermone impellere connituntur. Adducunt prope castelli muros, Guesfordiæ et Kildariæ pontifices, togis et lænis amictos, et Stephanidi omni asseveratione affirmant, Richardum Strongboum dedisse pœnas temeritatis suæ. Rothericum, et Ororicium Dublinium recepesse; omnes Britannos, quoniam se obsessoribus dedere nolebant, vitam, propria pertinacia amisisse. Ad hæc, Connaciæ principem exercitum, contra obsessos, jam huc messurum, qui Britannicas reliquias membrarum lacerabit, et distrahet, ac insulam ab omni non modo bello, sed belli metu liberabit.

Cum igitur imminens hæc, et confatalis calamitas, in ore atque in sermone omnium esse inciperet, nihil illum celare volebant. Quandoquidem eum non solum dilegebant, sed etiam amabant, quod in eos plura, et majora, quam cæ-

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(1) W. de Marisco, (*ut opinor,*) dom. de Norton, in Essexia.

teri Britanni, studia atque officia conferebat. Quare cum omnis ademta sit suppeditandi facultas, illum etiam atque etiam hortantur, pericula perrumpere, crudelemque mortem celeri fuga subterfugere : suam illi operam, pro eo quanti eum faciunt, cumulatissime liberalissimeque pollicentur. Atque si egredi, et se conferre in eorum clientelam voluerit, fidem interponunt, eum et socios periculosa hac flamma eripere, et in Cambriam, solutis ancoris quam primum reducere. His, et similibus blanditiis officiorum, homini, alioquin ad suspicandum sagacissimo, sed nimis tamen, in hac fraudatione, credulo, astuti circumscriptores imponebant. Quamquam hæc ejus imprudentia, qua verba ibi dari, simulata versutaque amicitia, est passus; non multum culpæ habere videtur. Nam cum omnis ad eum aditus arduus, et obstructus fuit, Dubliniensium rerum nullos habere nuntios potuit, quorum verissimis sententiis spem aleret, et deditionem procrastinaret. His itaque astuum tradiculis Stephanides irretitus, se, et suos hostium tutelæ, atque patrocino commendat. Qui ubi inermes, et nihil mali suspicantes in Hibernorum potestatem venerunt, tantum abfuit, ut isti salutates patroni dedititios, ad eorum fidem confugientes, humanitate aliqua levarent, ut omni quidem acerbitate violarent. Siquidem unum in arborem tollere, alterum præcipitem agere, illi cervices frangere, alii oculos tundere, cuidam linguam evellere, huic lacertos præscindere, isti crura suffringere, nonnullos loris cædere, vinculorum sævitiam in multos adhibere. Dum vario hoc cruciatu animos suos Hiberni exsaturant, permanant sermones ad eorum aures, victores Britannos ad Stephanidis castellum accelerare. Hiberni, disseminato dispersoque hoc rumore, candentes carbones in Guesfordiensium tecta jactant, et non admodum longo spatio interposito, ad Begeriam (quæ insula sancta nominatur) propter introitum Guesfordiensis portus sitam; cum Stephanide vincto, et aliis Britannicis captivis, in actuariolis, confugiunt. Intereà dum Strongbous per angustatos Odroniæ anfractus Guesfordiam versus iter confert, nonnulli Lagenienses eum ad pugnandum inexpectati provocant. Ad signorum collationes ventum est. Verum Strongbous, cum suis scutatis militibus, ex istis angustiis, et tortuosis flexibus in planitiem evolavit, cum in eo prælio nec superior, nec inferior discessisset. In itinere communi fama atque sermone auditum erat, Stephanidem, et ejus adseclas ex insidiis captos fuisse. Nuntios etiam Roberti custodes ad Strongboum legabant, qui eum à captivis recuperandis revocarent. Nam si in insulam vestigium fecerit, imò si remum aut scalmum illuc accelerantem viderint, Stephanidem, et ejus administros in mortem tradere minitantur. Gravissimus captivorum casus et prava inimicorum mens Strongboui animum percussit. Se in opidum Guesfordiam demisit. Ibi Hervæius ei præsto fuit, etc. (*Vide* p. cxvj.) (*Stan. Lib. III, p.* 118 *to* 121.)

CARRICK-CASTLE, on the river SLANEY,

Founded, A. D. 1169, by Robert Fitz stephen de Marisco. Duke of Cork, & Viceroy of Ireland.

CARRICK-CASTLE [illegible] on the rive SLANEY.

Founded [illegible] by [illegible] Fitz-Aulon de Maurice [illegible] Vicar of Ireland.

Robert Fitz-Stephen's *Character;* (*apud Cambrensis.*)

« O noble man, the onelie patterne of vertue, and the example of true industrie and labours : who having tried the variablenesse of fortune, had tasted more adversitie than prosperitie ! O worthie man who both in Ireland and in Wales had traced the whole compasse of fortunes schoole, and had endured whatsoever good fortune or evill could give ! O Fitz-Stephen ! the verie second and other *Marius !* for if yon doo consider his prosperitie, no man was more fortunate than he : and on the contrarie, if yon marke his adversitie, no man was or could be more miserable.

He was of a large and full bodie, his countenance verie comelie : and in stature he was somewhat more meane (i. e. middle sized :) he was bountifull, liberall, and pleasant, but yet sometimes somewhat above modestie given to wine and women. (*Hooker's Cambr. ap. Hollingsh.*)

The allusion to *Marius* by Giraldus, is not rightly understood by Hooker or Hollingshead, as appears from their note ; — Cambrensis meant it, by way of a *pun*, on the name of the Roman Consul and Fitz-Stephen's family name *Mareys*, or *de Marisco.*

Fitz-Stephen's *death and Character.*

« Verum Stephanides letho misero filii sui, qui ei totus in sinu erat, illacrymare non desistit. Quod præter consuetudinem ei obveniebat, qui nusquàm anteà fortunæ tormentis adeò effeminatè succumbere erat visus, tametsi ejus vita cum periculis et miseriis permista fuit. Omnia in Hibernia bonis omnibus persecutus est. Fuit optima natura ; insigniter prolixus, munificusque, omni avaritiæ suspicione carens ; absque aculeo et maledicto, non infacetus ; in ejus summis laudibus antiquitas excepit unam mulierositatem. » (*Stanyh. L. IV, p.* 188.)

Fitz-Stephen's *castles.*

He founded, *anno* 1169, Carric-castle on the river Slaney, near Wexford, which is the oldest Anglo-Norman castle in Ireland; also, in the co Cork, the castles of Dunmarsk, (Dunmarisco,) Rostellan, Imokilly, Rincorran, etc. etc. (*Smith Hist. of Cork. Seward Topogr. of Irel. etc.*)

Fitz-Stephen's *Character.*

Verum Robertus Stephanides ea fuit animi æquitate plerumque præditus, ut nec rebus prosperis extolli, nec adversis frangi, multùm consueverit. (*Stanyhurst, lib. II, p.* 82-3.)

Murder *of* Fitz-Stephen's *son.*

Missus etiam est in Hiberniam Robertus Stephanides, summis ab Henrico ornamentis adfectus. Siquidem ei, et Miloni Cogano, eos Momoniæ campos perpetuò possidendos concessit, qui in austrum vergunt; illos autem agros, qui ad aquilonem inclinat, Philippo Bruseo dono dedit. Utraq : territoria perlatè patent. Mare itaque, summa hieme, prætervecti, in novas possessiones veniunt, et pacem stabilem cum finitimis principibus conficiunt.

Stephanides et Coganus quinquennium belli vocationem cum habuissent (nam tùm armis, tùm caritate et benevolentia fœderatorum procerum septi vixere) evenerat tandem, ut Milo Coganus, cum genero suo Radulpho, Roberti Stephanidis filio, ad Lismoriæ territoria iter faceret. Dùm ambo, in campis, apricantis considerent, atque nonnullis Waterfordiæ civibus, quibuscum res illis est, præstolantur. Maktirus, homicida vitiis omnibus vitiosus, et alii quatuor barbari ac dissoluti percussores, qui indè cum eo scelus conceperunt, milites, nihil insidiarum cogitantes, securibus à tergo hostilem in modum adoriuntur, et locum, in quo sedent, et soceri et generi sanguine funestant. Erat ille Maktirus Milonis maximè familiaris, quocum, ut primum advesperaceret, convivari, et pernoctare, propter familiaritatem notissimam, Milo statuebat. Verum carnifiex, omni carens honestate, collectam nimis cruentam à conviva extorsit. Atque ita impigrum et strenuum militem (quod sanè dolendum est) qui apertos hostes sæpè repressit, insidiosus hospes sceleratè interfecit.

Milonis et Radulphi interitio non modo privatis amicis perluctuosa, sed etiam universæ respub : acerba accidebat. (*Stanihurst, lib. IV, p.* 186.)

Fitz-Stephen de Marisco's two sons Ralph and Aumary (or Meredith,) died without leaving any *legitimate* issue. (*Ware, Stanyburst, Giraldus Cambrensis, etc. etc.*)

Fitz-Stepen's *Cousins.*

« What shall we speake or saie, how well *Robert Fitz-Stephen* and his sonnes have deserved: what of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald?* — What shall I saie of *Robert de Barrie*, a man verie honest and valiant, whose worthie commendations by the premisses are known? What shall be said of *Miles* of *Cogan*, the nephue unto Fitz-Stephen and Maurice, who as he came over with the first, so in commendation and for his service deserveth to be the cheefe and first? — What shall we saie of *Robert Fitz-Henrie*, the Brother unto Meilerius, who if he had not so soone beene dead and cut, he would doubtlesse have beene nothing behind his brother? — What shall we speake of *Reimond* of *Kantune* (Condon,) and of *Robert Barrie* the younger, they both were verie worthie, tall, handsome, and worthie-men? — What also shall be said of *Reimond Fitz-Hugh*, who although he were but of a little stature, yet for his honestie and prudence not to be forgotten? Those three lastlie spoken of for their valiantnesse and prowesse doone in the parties of Desmonde deserve great honor, and commendation, and great is the pittie that through too much hardinesse their daies were so shortened, and their time so cut off?

« What did also a number of our gentlemen of the same their kindred and cousenage, deserve, whose noble acts were such, and deserved such a perpetuall fame and memorie that if I had a hundred tongues, a hundred mouthes, and so manie voices of yron: yet could I not utter and at full declare theire worthinesse and deserts. O kindred! O nation! which in double respects art noble! for ofthe Trojans by a naturall disposition thon art valiant, of the French nation thon art most expert and kilfull of armes and chivalrie. O worthie nation and kindred! which of thyselfe art sufficient and able to have conquered anie nation, if envie and malice had not maligned at thy worthinesse. (*Giraldus Cambrensis: apud Hollingshead et Hooker.*)

Fitz-Stephen's *Charter to de Barry.*

Olethan, Killede, and Muscherie-Dunegan, in Cork county, granted by Robert Fitz-Stephen de Marisco, to Philip, son of Angareth de Marisco his sister, by William de Barry her husband, progenitor of the Lords Barry, Earls of Barrymore and Viscounts of Buttevant; dated the 21 February, A. D. 1206 — in his verbis:

« Robertus filius Stephani, omnibus Dominis suis, amicis, et hominibus, Francis, Anglicis, Wallensibus, et Hibernicis, qui sunt et qui futuri erunt salutem.

» Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Philipo de Barry, nepote meo tres cantredas in terra mea de Corchaiæ, scilicet Olethan cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et duas alias cantredas in regno Corchaiæ, prout sorte obvenient ei, pro servitio decem militum sibi et hæredibus suis, tenendum de me et hæredibus meis, pro servitio prænominato, in terra, in mari, in aquis, in viis, etc., tam liberè de me tenendum, sicut de Domino nostro Rege teneo, salvo servitio meo prædictorum militum. » (*Peerage. Lodge. Archdall.*)

APPPENDIX N° XX.

Richard de Marisco, *Bishop of Durham and Lord-High-Chancellor of England.*

» Eodem anno procurante Walone, Legato, Richardus de Marisco clericus, de familia et moribus Regis Johannis, factus est Dunelmensis Episcopus, qui non. Calendas Augusti munus consecrationis accepit. (*Math. Paris*, *p.* 406.)

» Anno MCCXIV, relaxatur interdùm in Anglia; et Gualo Vercellensis Legatus Angliæ contulit Episcopatum Dunelmensem jam V annos X menses XXV dies ab obitu Philippi vacantem Richardo de Marisco Cancellario Domini Regis, circà festum S. Nicholai Consecratusque est à Domino Waltero Gray Archiepiscopo Eboracensi circà festum S. Johannis Baptistæ. Iste, fultus potentia Regis monachos juribus et libertatibus suis multepliciter molestavit; aliqua eis surripuit, aliqua eis mutavit. Anno vero secundo Episcopatus sui confirmavit Priori et conventui libertates juxtà tenorem cartæ Willielmi Episcopi; et Ecclesiam de *Dalton* eis appropriavit, et ad sustentationem cameræ assignavit. Obiit autem Calendis Maii apud Burgum S. Petri, feria sexta: corpusque ejus sepultum est, Dunelmi dio martis sequenti, Episcopatus sui anno octavo. » (*Roberti*

de Graystanes, Dunelm. Episcop. Hist. ab anno 1214 *ad annum* 1336, *apud Hen. Wharton, Hist. Archiep. et Epis. Angl. p.* 732.)

« At the end of a ten-years vacancy, after the death of Philip de Poictiers Bishop of Durham, (who obtained à license to set up a mint at Durham, and coined money,) Richard de Marisco Dean of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Northumberland is consecrated at Gloucester July 2 1217. He died May 1st 1226; having been a great waster of the revenues of his church, which he left much in debt, and was buried in the Chapter-house, and had this jingling Epitaph bestowed on him by a monk of this Convent:

Culmina qui cup
Est sedata s
Qui populos reg
Quod mors imm
Vobis præpos
Quod sum vos er
Laudes pompasque sit } itis
Si me pensare vel
Memores super omnia s
Non parcit honore pot
Similis fueram benè sc
Ad me currendo vel

(*Browne Willis, Survey of Cathedrals, vol. I, p.* 236. *Playfair, Baronetage, v. ix. App. p. xvj.*)

« De hoc quoque Episcopo non credimus fore tacendum, quod circà biennium antè mortem ejus, Rex quondam Anglorum Johannes apparuit in visione nocturna cuidam monacho de Sancto Albano, apud Thinemuam tunc commoranti; qui familiaris fuerat Regibus Anglorum, tam Regi Richardo, quam huic Johanni, ita quod in eorum negotiis exequendis aliquando Romam, aliquando in Scotiam, et ad alia loca plurima missus, propensioribus sibi studiis eorumdem Regum gratiam comparavit, cujus nomen fuit Reimundus, quondam Prior ecclesiæ Sancti Albani. Monacho itaque in lecto quiescente, astitit ei Rex præfatus in vestibus Regalibus, de panno videlicet qui Imperialis vulgariter appellatur. Quem monachus recognoscens, ac memoriter recolens, quod mortuus fuisset,

sciscitabatur ab eo, qualiter se haberet; cui Rex: Ita me habeo, quod nemo pejus. Nam hæc mea quæ vides indumenta, adeò ardentia sunt et ponderosa ut nullus qui in sæculo vivit, illa tangere sufficeret præ ardore, vel propter ponderositatem portare, quin protenus moreretur. Sed tamen per Dei clementiam spero et gratiam ineffabilem, et filii mei Henrici largam eleemosinarum distributionem, necnon servitii divini honorem, quem Domino devotus impendit, me quandoque misericordiam adepturum. Quæso igitur obnixius fraternitatem tuam, ut dicas Richardo de Marisco, nunc Dunelmensi Episcopo, quod nisi antè mortem suam vitam correxerit flagitiosam, et eam per pænitentiam et satisfactionem condignam emendaverit, sedes ejus, quæ in inferno est, eum expectat præparata. Et si his dictis tuis, et mandatis meis fidem adhibere contemplerit, per hæc intersignia omnem deponat ambiguitatem. Quod dum soli essemus in loco illo sibi notissimo, dedit mihi consilium, tam mihi, quam sibi nimis damnosum, ut videlicet à monachis Cisterciensis ordinis auferrem lanam suam unius anni: et, quod multa alia dedit mihi consilia iniqua, pro quibus nunc perfero inenarrabilia, quæ etiam et illi debentur tormenta. Quod si adhuc dubitaverit credere mandatis meis, recolat quod in illo loco, et hora eadem, dedit mihi unum lapidem preciosum, quem pro ingenti pecunia comparavit. Et his dictis, Rex disparuit, et monachus expergefactus evigilavit. (*Math. Paris p.* 444.)

Richard Bp. *of Durham.*

Baronius, Tom. XX, p. 378, sub anno 1226. Reports the sudden death of Richard as a mark of the Divine wrath: « Divinæ ultionis exemplum » — and relates the vision of King John to the monk praying him to warn that prelate to mend: — Quæso igitur obnixius fraternitatem tuam, ut dicas Richardo de Marisco, nunc Dunelmensi episc po, quod nisi antè mortem suam vitam correxerit flagitiosam, et eam per pœnitentiam et satisfactionem condignam emendaverit, sedes ejus, quæ in inferno est, eum expectat præparata. » (*Lucca edition.*)

APPENDIX, No XXI.

ALEXANDER-FITZ-JORDAN DE MARISCO.

List of Grants to the Hospital of Knights-Templars, London.

In Langetune, — Unum toftum, ex dono Alexandri filii Jordani, Radulf tenet pro xij d. pro omni servitio. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* II, *p.* 539.)

Alexander de Mariscis *anno* V reg. Joh. (1204.) — He sued Agnes widow of Geoffrey de Hagebeche, and Alan son of Agnes for a carucate of land at Hagebeche (now Holbeach,) in Marisco. (*Parkyn Antiquities of King's-Lynn*, *p.* 57.)

JORDAN DE HAGEBECHE.

Thornton-Abbey in Lincolnshire. — Ex dono Jordani de *Heghebuga* (*Hagebeche*, in Marisco,) II, mansuras in Stralinghburg. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* II.)

Jordan Fitz-Jordan, is witness, between the years 1189 and 1199, to a grant to the Abbey of Furness in Lancashire, by Thebald - Walter le Botiller. (*Carte*, *Ormonde*, *Introd.*, *p.* 17.)

Jordan, an Ecclesiastic, is one of the witnesses to Hervey's foundation charter of Dunbrody; and Reginald Fitz-Jordan appears as an aged juror, on an inqui-

sition, *anno* 1285. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* I, *p.* 289-290.) I have no proofs to show that, the two last persons, belonged to the de Marisco family. —

JOHN DE MARISCO *Prior of Canterbury.*

» Anno supradicto (1221) ciclo decemnovenali vj, litera Dominicali C, quinto Kal. Maii Johannes de Marisco Prior Sancti Augustini Cantuariæ cum senioribus domus, cupiens certificari ubi depositum esset corpus beati Augustini Anglorum apostoli patroni sui, præcedentibus jejuniis et vigiliis, cum orationibus ac disciplinis, consilio quorumdam fratrum quibus facta fuit trina revelatio, fecit murum frangi juxtà altare Sancti Augustini in orientali parte sub media fenestra, ubi inventa est tumba saxea ferro et plumbo peroptimè sigillata; cujus superscriptio talis erat

Inclitus Anglorum præsul pius et decus altum,
Hic Augustinus requiescit corpore Sanctus.

Here follows the ceremony of translation, etc. Cap. XX, p. 1876, Hugo III. Abb. (*Chronica Guill. Thorne, Monachi S. Aug. Cant. de rebus gestis Abbatum, etc. Tab.* 153 *A. n°* 2.)

APPENDIX N° XXII.

PETER FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO.

ABBATIA DE SULEBY IN AGRO NORTHAMTONIENSI.

Fundatum est hoc monasterium per Gulielmum de Wideville, alias, Witheville; Robertus Pavilley, miles, dedit eis posteà, totum manerium de Suleby. (Selby.)

Carta Regis Richardi Primi et Edw. II donationes, etc. confirmans.

Carta Roberti de Paviley, militis, filius Roberti de Paviley, de Manerio de Suleby et advocatione Ecclesiæ, etc. (tempore Stephani regis, vel Hen. II.)

Donationes, etc. quas Rogerius de Mowbray fecit quandam Abbati de Wellefordia, nunc Abbati de Suleby, nuncupato, etc. de Ecclesia de Welleford, et tota terra de Suleby, etc. de Axholm et Tirneholm, et de terra Gamelli et Gaufridi, et mansura una in Torkesey, etc. Et, de terra à domo Petri filii Gaufridi, usque ad locum qui vocatur *Gridseard*, in insula de Axholm juxta Trentam, sicut *Trenta* continet et indè usque ad Tirneholm, cum pratis et maricis, etc (*Monast. Angl. tom.* II, *p. p.* 627-629.)

Peter, and Hervey his brother (or grandfather,) were the two lay-barons, who subscribed to the charter of Andover monastery, made a cell of St Florentine of Saumur. (*Monast. Angl. tom.* I, *p.* 552.)

Peter was Lord of Sengham in Norfolk, (Parkyn hist. of Kings-Lynn, p. 171.) and the King's Seneschal or *dapifer* (*Ibid.*) He was Lord of Ludgershall in Wiltshire, of Kirtling in Cambridgeshire (*ibid.*) of Wirham or Witham, Shouldham-in-Marisco, Roscelyn, Strumsau, in Norfolk. (*Dugdale, art. Fitz-Piers.*) also, of Pyrie and other manors in Northamptonshire, Agmondesham, in Bucks, Dynas and Blenleveny in Wales, etc. etc. (*Ibid.*)

APPENDIX No XXIII.

HERVEY FITZ-PETER DE MARISCO.

West-Derham Priory, ord. St Aug. founded by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1157.

« Et, ex dono Hervei filii Petri redditum dimidiæ marcæ, in villa Plesforde, scilicet, homagium Willielmi de Roschemere, quantum ad ipsum H. pertinet; et homagium Alani filii Thurstani, et uxoris suæ, et filiorum et filiarum suarum

omnium, cum toto tenemento suo quod de præfato Herveio tenuerunt in Pleiford, ita quod præfatus Willielmus persolvet præfatis canonicis, pro tenemento suo quod in præfata villa tenet, XXXII denarios. Et, prædictus Alanus 4 solidos pro tenemento suo, quod in eadem villa tenet, annuatim, eisdem canonicis similiter, pro omni servicio persolvet. » (*Mon. Angl. Tom. II*, *p.* 625.)

APPENDIX, N° XXIV.

WALTER FITZ-PETER DE MARISCO.

Donation to West-Derham Priory.

« Ex dono autem Walteri filii Petri *de Wirham* (sive, *Witham*,) totam medietatem molendini de Aketon, integre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et exactione; ita quod prædicti canonici respondebant prædicto Waltero, et hæredibus suis de XVI denarios ad scutagium, quociens (quoties,) scutagium dabitur per præceptum Domini Regis, sive plus, sive minus exigatur. (*Mon. Angl. Tom. II*, *p.* 625.)

Et ex dono Petri (filii) Walteri, redditum dimid, marcæ, in molendino suo de *Isted* percipiendum, ad emendum sibi vinum ad celebrationem missarum in Ecclesia sua. (*Ibid.*)

APPENDIX n° XXV.

SIMON FITZ-PETER-FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO.

« He is a witness along with Hervey de Montmorency Marshal to King Henry II, afterward, constable of Ireland; Eustace Fitz-Reginald, Thomas

Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, Malcolm King of Scotland and William his brother, Reginald Earl of Cornwall, William Earl of Gloucester and many other noblemen, to the charters of Robert de Meulant Earl of Leicester and King Henry II, to the convent of Nun-Eaton, in Warwickshire, « de ordine monialium de Fonte Ebrardi, » of the order of Font-Everard. (*Mon. Angl. Tom. I, p.* 519.)

Simon Fitz-Peter-Fitz-Geoffrey, is witness to the charter of Matilda de Marisco-Mandeville countess of Essex and Hereford, his niece, whereby she confirms those pious foundations, and religious donations, which her late brothers, and her ancestors, from time to time, had formerly made. (*Monast. Angl. Tom. I*, *p.* 461.)

APPENDIX N° XXVI.

ADAM FITZ-PETER Baron of BIRKYN.

« He granted to Rivaulx Abbey in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1132 by Walter Espec — « Rumblesmore et favercas de Sainburg et de Schitlintuna. » (*Mon. Angl. Tom. I. p.* 730. *Dugdale Baronage*, *p.* 680.) Extinct.

APPENDIX N° XXVII.

HERBERT FITZ-PETER Lord of BLENLEVENY.

« To the monastery of St John the Evangelist of Brecknock in Wales, and to God and the mouks, he granted three days fishing weekly, in his manor at *Marisco*, » et cotidie in Adventu, cum una cimba, etc. — also, all his lands in Penleveny, all he owned in the Lordship of St Paul; and three years rent

out of his castle and lands of Blaynl, (Blenleveny.) His testibus : Domino Reginaldo filio Petri, et domino Roberto le Wafre. — Lord Stephen de Marisco constable of Cardigan was, likewise, a benefactor to this House. (*Mon. Angl. Tom. I, p.* 323.)

APPENDIX N° XXVIII.

REGINALD FITZ-PETER-FITZ-GEOFFREY, Baron of Blenleveny, Lord of Dynas, Peer of England.

Reginald inherited the Lordships of Blenleveny and Dynas in Brecknoc, partly, from his Grandfather Geoffrey de Montmorency-Marisco, who is sometimes styled de Blaveny or Blenleveny, and de Dyna or Dynas, as well as Robert his son. (*Mon. Angl. Tom. I, p.* 1007, *p.* 457.) Extinct.

APPENDIX N° XXIX.

GEOFFREY-FITZ-PETER-FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO Earl of Essex, viceroy of England, etc.

He is sometimes styled *de Baroniis* of the Baronies, from his immense possessions; and was Seventh son of Peter de Marisco Lord of Ludgersall. « He » was (sais Hollingshead,) a man of great power and authority; by nature » gentle, by birth noble; in the laws cunning, in revenues great : and to » all a good justicier.

» This man was a bridle to King John, to restrain his insolencie; since » he was confederate and allied in friendship and blood with all the nobilitie » of England. » (*Hollingshead, Cronicle, p.* 1071.)

« King Richard I about the fifth year of his reign, granted the title and « *tertius denarius* » of the Earldom of Essex to Geoffrey Fitz-Peter; and the

» second of King John, he was girded of the Earldom. At the same time » King John girded William Marshal, Earl of Strigule. » (*Madox, Index*, *p.* 138.)

« He founded (besides others,) a priory at Shouldham-in-Morisco, co of Norfolk, of the Gilbertine order, which he amply endowed; granting to it the manor of Witham or Wirham and very large revenues. He bequeathed his body to be buried therin, in case he should depart this life in England. — But, before the end of that 14th year of King John's reign (*anno* 1212,) he died, and was buried at Shouldham, accordingly, with the character by Mathew Paris, that: — « he was a person of great power and authority; and that he departed his life upon the second day of October, to the great loss of the whole realm; being a firm pillar thereof: generous, skifull in the laws, rich in money and every thing else; and allied to all the great men of England; either in blood or friendship: so that the king feared him above all mortals: for it was he that ruled the reins of Government, so that after his death, the realm was like a ship in a tempest without a Pilot. » (*Math. Paris*, *p.* 243.)

King John, on receiving the account of Geoffrey's death exclaimed: — « Then by the feet of God! now am I, and not before, King of England! » — and again: « Fitz-Geoffrey! is now in Hell! where most certaintly he » and archbishop Hubert of Canterbury will cordially shake hands.. » — (*Hollingshead. Baker's chronicle*, *p.* 79.)

APPENDIX No XXX.

GEOFFREY III, Earl of ESSEX.

« Eldest son of Geoffrey Fitz-Peter: tookhis mother's name of Mandeville. « — He adhering to the Barons who were then in arms against the King, he » underwent the sentence of excommunication, from the Pope; and was one of » the chief of those Lords, as also a party to those convenants framed by » them, and imposed upon the King, whereby they assumed the whole sway » of the realm into their own power. About which time holding a Tournament

» at London, wherin those soldiers who accompanied Lewis King of France » into England were, it happened that a Frenchman bending his lance towards » this Earl, wounded him so mortally, that he soon died of that hurt. Wher- » upon he was buried in the priory of the Holy Trinity, in the suburbs of » London, but leaving no issue, Isabella his wife then surviving him, after- » wards was wedded to Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent and Justiciary of En- » gland. » (*Dugdale.*)

APPENDIX No XXXI.

WILLIAM FITZ-GEOFFREY Earl of ESSEX.

He succeeded to his brother, the 3d Earl of the name of Geoffrey, since the first Geoffrey de Mandeville, his maternal Grandfather. He, also, sided with the Malcontent Barons who brought in the King of France, and sided with him at the siege of Berkhamstead castle; upon which occasion he lost his banner, taken by the besieged in a sally. « This Earl William gave to the canons of » the Holy Trinity, in the suburbs of London, certain lands in Selegheford; as » also one hide of land and an half, in Bromheighe; and 40 loads of fagots » yearly, out of his woods at Enefeld. But, in *anno* 1227, being then in the « flower of his youth, he departed this life, viz: the 6 *id.* of January, and » was buried at Shouldham, having not had any wife or issue. » (*Dugdale Baronage.*)

ARMS.

Geoffrey Fitz-Piers de Marisco, father to the Earl bore, according to Ralph Brooke, York Herald, — *Gules*, 3 chevrons componée *argent* and *azure*: Geoffrey and William de Mandeville first Earls of Essex, *écartelé*, *or* and *gules*; Geoffrey and William the sons of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, the same, surmounted of a Escarboucle, *pomettée* and *fleuretée*, sable; and John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco Lord of Kirtling, Earl Geoffrey's youngest son, has obtained from our Heralds (very incorrectly I imagine, as he was the offspring

not of Beatrix de Mandeville, but by a second wife,) *écartelé, or* and *gules* (Mandeville) within a border *vaire*.

APPENDIX No XXXI. B.

MAUD DE MARISCO-MANDEVILLE, Countess of ESSEX.

She was fourth child of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers and Beatrix de Mandeville Earl and countess of Essex; and after the demise of the two Earls, her brothers, succeeded to their titles and Honours: all of which she carried to her Husband, Henry de Bohun Earl of Hereford, son to Humfrey IV, Sire de Bohun and Margaret of Scotland, widow of Conan Earl of Britanny, and daughter to Henry Earl of Huntington. Humphrey IV, was son to Humphrey III, Sire de Bohun, Steward to Henry I King of England, and of Margaret, eldest daughter of Milo Earl of Hereford, Lord High-Constable of England, whose sister, Margery de Bohun wedded Henry Lord D'Oyley, Baron of Hocknorton, hereditary Constable of England. Earl Henry, aforesaid, in the right of his grandmother, came in for Constable Milo's great estates; and, the first of King John, (*anno* 1199,) was created Earl of Hereford; he died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, undertaken in the year 1220, in company with Saer de Quincy, Geoffrey de Marisco, viceroy of Ireland, and other noblemen; being still wery Young: his remains were conveyed to England, and interred with his ancestors in the abbey of Lanthony. By countess Maud, he had issue, as in the pedigree. — (*Dugdale, Baronage.*)

APPENDIX No XXXII.

JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY-FITZ-PIERS DE MARISCO, Viceroy of Ireland.

John de Marisco Lord of Kirtling, Baron of Berkhamstede, in England and of the Barony of Islands, in Thommond, (Ireland,) youngest son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers Earl of Essex, by Lady Aveline, his second wife.

« Upon the death of William Fitz-Geoffrey last Earl of Essex, his brother

(John,) being then next surviving heir male, he gave to the King a fine of CCC mares, for those lands which were his fathers, and did not belong to him, whereof this last Earl William died seized. Whereupon command was given to the Sheriffs of Essex, Bucks, Hants, Wilts, Devon; Northampton, Norfolk, and to the Mayor of the city of London, to make livery of them, accordingly.

» In 18th of Henry III, this John was constituted sheriff of Yorkshire; and the same year, Isabella, his wife, had livery of the castle and Honour of Ewyas-Lacy, which were assigned to her in dower, as part of the lands of Gilbert de Lacy, her former husband. Moreover, in 21 of Henry III, upon that accord then made betwixt the King and Barons, whereupon the great charter, and charter of the Forest being confirmed, and a thirtieth part of all mens moveables given to the King, this John was then admitted of the Privy Councel. And the same year there being a grand Councel held at London, he was one of those that at that time sent to the Pope's Legate to forbid him from attempting anything therin which might be prejudicial to the King and Kingdom. In 29 of Henry III, he was one of the Commissioners sent from King Henry with Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, William de Cantelupe and others to the Council of Lyons, in France, to complain of the scandalous exactions upon this realm, by the see of Rome; and to declare the firm determination of the Barons to resist them. — In 30 of Henry III, he was constituted Justiciary (Viceroy,) of Ireland, with the fee of 500 pounds *per annum*, in which service, he merited so well, that the King, in consideration thereof, granted to him and his heirs, the whole cantred of the Isles, of Thommond, etc. » (*Dugdale, Baronage.*)

« Abbé Mac-Geoghegan after Mathew Paris, tells us : « rien n'était capable » d'effacer les soupçons que Henri III avait conçu de la fidélité de Maurice » Fitz-Gerald dans la guerre qu'il eut contre les Gallois : il n'en avait que dif- » féré la vengeance; il éclata à la fin, et nomma Jean Fitz-Geoffrey de Ma- » risco, Justicier d'Irlande à la place de Maurice, qui prit l'habit ensuite dans » un couvent de Cordeliers, qu'il avait fondé à Youghall, etc. » (*Histoire d'Irlande, tom. II, p.* 70; *Mathieu, Paris, p.* 928,)

Sir James Ware, records this nomination, as follows : « When this noble » service was performed (in Wales,) the King disgorged himself, and what » inwardly; he had conceived, and for a while concealed against the Lord » Justice, he then in writing delivered, and removed Maurice Fitz-Gerald » out of his Justiceship, and placed in his room John Fitz-Geoffrey de Ma- » risco, the which the Irish chronicles have suppressed, yet Florilegus and » Hollinshead, do write : Mauritium, Hiberniæ Justiciarium, eo quod ficte

» et tarde auxilium ab Hibernia Domino regi duxerat, periclitantia Justiciaria » deposuit (A. D. 1245.) » (*Ware's Annals, p.* 53. *London Edit., anno* 1705.)

« John Fitz-Geoffrey was again sheriff of Yorkshire, for the one half of the 18 year of Henry III, likewise for the 19th, and half the 20th; and for Gloucester from the 23 to 30 of that King's reign, inclusive. » (*Dugdale Baronage.*)

« The 18 of Henry III, he accompted into the Exchequer of Ireland, for the profits of the lands of Theobald, second Butler of Ireland, a minor, in Fitz-Geoffrey's wardship, and for marrying said minor: — « Johannes filius » Galfridi, reddit compotum de 3000 marcis, pro custodia terrarum quæ fue- » runt Theobaldi Pincernæ, una cum maritagio hæredis ejusdem Theobaldi. » (*Rot. pat. in turr. Bermingh. apud Carte Hist. Ormond.*)

This Theobald, was married by John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco, (as will appear,) to Lady Joan de Marisco, John's cousin. (*Carte. Introd. p. XXIV.*)

Lord John de Marisco left issue, by Isabella, his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Bygot, third son of Hugh third Earl of Norfolk, and of Maud eldest daughter and one of the coheirs oi William Marshal, the elder, Earl of Pembroke and Earl-Marshal, (which Isabella was the widow of Gilbert son of Walter de Lacy Earl of Meath:) two sons, John and Richard, and four daughters, as in the pedigree. He died in 43 of Henry III (A. D. 1259,) and lies buried at Shouldham-in-Marisco. (*Dugdale.*)

Mathew Paris relates, and after him Dugdale, (with this difference; that, latter will erroneously, have the person here specified to be the son, rather than the father;) how: — « the King being at St Albans, and having news that » this John was dead at some place near Guilford, in Surrey, thereupon caused a » mass to be celebrated for his soul; and forthwith sent his precept, to John » de Crackhill, his Treasurer, to provide a cloth of Gold, to lay over the » corpse, when it should pass through London. » (*Dugdale Baronage, p.* 703 *to* 708. *Math. Paris, p.* 1310.)

This article, sufficiently indentifies the Earls of Essex and Lords of Kirtling and Berkhamstede, with the Barons and family, de Marisco.

APPENDIX Nº XXXIII.

LORD JOHN FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO.

« In the 42 of Henry III, among other great men of that time, he had summons to be at Chester, upon monday preceding the feast of St John Baptist, well fitted with Horse and arms, to restrain the inroads of the Welch. He married, (by whom no issue,) Margery, daughter to Philip Lord Basset of Wycombe, Justiciary of England. In 46 Henry III; (1262,) adhering to Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, his kinsman, and other rebellious Barons, he the 48 of same reign, with Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Lord William de Montchensey, commanded a wing of the malcontent armey, at the celebrated battle of Lewes, in which King Henry, Prince Edward, his son, and Richard King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall were made prisoners, and Henry compelled to ratify the well-known charter of British Liberty called Magna Charta.

He afterwards took Rickards-castle from Hugh, de Mortimer, together with Ludlow, and other strong places; was constituted Sheriff of Westmoreland, and Constable of Windsor; but being taken prisoner at the battle of Evesham his lands were seized into the Kings hands; and in 4 of Edward II, he departed this life, being then seized of the manor of Faubrigge in Com. Essex; also of the manors of Stepel-Clayndon and Querenden, with a certain part of Agmondesham in com. Bucks. Likewise of the manor of East-Pyrie, in comit. Northampton, and of Morton in comit. Devon. (*Dugdale, etc.*)

APPENDIX No XXXIV.

LORD RICHARD FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO.

« At the period of his brother's decease was of the age of twenty-seven years. The same year he performing his homage, had livery of all his lands lying in the counties of Norfolk, Bucks, Devon, Surrey, Wilts, Southampton Essex and Northampton, paying his relief. Lord Richard, in 10 of Edw. I, was in that expedition then made in Wales, and in 23 of same reign summoned to Parliament, among the Barons of the realm.

In 25 Edw. I, Lord Richard de Marisco, being in the wars of France, died the same year; then seized of the manors of Faubrigge in comit. Essex, Wintersley, with certain lands in Chiriell, in comit. Wilts. Moreton in comit. Devon. Scaldeforde and Schyre, in comit. Surr. Multon and Potters-Pyrie in comit. Northampton, Whaddon with the chase and hamlets of Symlesburne, Clayndun, Aylesbury, and Querndon in comit. Bucks. Likewise, of the manor of Wytheton in com. Lincoln: and the advowson of the priory of Shouldham in com. Norfolk; leaving his four sisters with their progeny, his heirs. In that nobleman ended the male line of this distinguished branch of the posterity of Lord Geoffrey de Montmorency: his sisters being his coheirs, and Emma, his widow, having for her dowry an assignment of the manors of Whaddon, Aylesbury, etc. for life. (*Dugdale Baronage.*)

APPENDIX No XXXV.

LADY MAUD DE MARISCO.

« Eldest daughter of Lord John Fitz-Geoffrey, — Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour (p. 800-1,) has it that, her first husband, by whom she had no issue,

was, Gerrard Lord Furnival; after whose demise she wedded William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwic and Baron of Elmley : to whome she bore 1° Robert who died before his father, issueless; 2° Isabella, wife, first, of Patrick de Cadurcis (Chaworth,) by whom an only daughter Maud wife of Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster, the Kings nephew (*Peerage*) and secondly of Hugh Spencer, Earl of Winchester. 3° Maud de Beauchamp wife of William Blount, Standard-bearer in Simon de Monfort's army, slain at the battle of Lewes, issueless : and 4° Guy Earl of Warwic. The Countess died the 14 day before the Kalends of May Anno 1301, and was buried at Worcester, in the church of the Friars-Minors, close to her deceased husband. Her funerailes were celebrated the Nones of May, in 29, of the reign of Edward I, Earl Guy succeeding to her inheritance, which consisted in the manors of Chiriell, Potters-Pyrie with the Park, also the reversion of such other manors after the death of lady Emma, Richard's widow, as she held in dowrey. Earl Guy of Warwic son-and heir of Countess Maud de Marisco, died by poison, in the year 1315. He it was who caused the noted court-favourite, Pierce de Gaveston to be beheaded as a public enemy of the state, on the 13 July 1312, at Gaversich near Blackden; to whom succeeded (by Alicia de Toeny his wife,) Thomas Earl of Warwic, his son, one of the original Knights companions of the order of the Garter; who by Catharine daugther to Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, left Richard his heir, whose daughter Anne, carried the Earldom of Warwic to her husband Richard de Neville Earl of Salisbury, and in her right Earl of Warwic; styled the « King-Maker, » who was slain at Barnet 14 April 1471, leaving two daughters; his heirs : of whom Isabella, married, George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV; and Anne, the second, espoused, first, EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, son to Henry IV, who fell at the battle of Tewksbury; and after him, Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards, KING RICHARD III. (*Dugdale Baronage.*)

APPENDIX N° XXXVI.

LADY ISABELLA DE MARISCO.

« The second daughter to Lord John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco. She married Robert Lord Vipont (de Vieux-pont,) hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland,

who taking part with the rebellious Barons, 47 of Henry III, was slain at Evesham. The Crown seized his lands, but, restored them to his daugthers, viz Idonea wife of Robert de Leybourne, and Isabella de Vipont, of Roger de Clifford. The portion of Richard Fitz John's succession which fell to the share of his sister Isabella, comprised the manors of Claydon in Bucks, and Multon in Northamptonshire, with the hamlet of Cinteleberwe, also in Bucks : the manor of Wintreslaw in Wilts, and hamlet of Agmondesham, etc. (*Dugdale Baronage.*)

APPENDIX Nº XXXVII.

LADY AVELINE DE MARISCO.

« Third sister and coheir of Lord Richard Fitz-John de Marisco. This Lady wedded Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulster, in Ireland; who inherited in her right the manors of Clapdon in Bucks, of Morton in Devon : also 14 pounds 12 shillings rent and land out of the manor of Schyre in Surrey; 34 shillings and 4 pence land and rent, out of the hamlet of Agmondesham; 6 towns, an half and fourth part, in the cantred of Islands, (now the barony of *Islands*,) in the county of Thommond (Clare,) in Ireland; of which towns, each was valued at 26 shillings and 8 pence, and the Countess of Warwic had as much in the same Cantred. » (*Dugd. Bar.*)

APPENDIX Nº XXXVIII.

LADY JOAN DE MARISCO.

« The fourth and Youngest of those wealthy coheiresses. She wedded her kinsman, Theobald Baron of Arklow, fourth Hereditary Butler of Ireland; to whom for her purporty she brought the manors of Faubrigge in Essex, the hamlet of Sheppey, the manors of Schyre with La Vacherie, and Aylesbury,

excepting the rents assigned to other of those compartners out of any of said manors. « (*Dugdale Baronage, tom. I, p.* 703 *to* 708. *Carte, etc.*)

APPENDIX N° XXXIX.

WILLIAM DE MAREIS, DAPIFER.

MONEMUTHENSE Cœnobium in Walliæ finibus, cella abbatiæ S. Florentii de Salmura, etc. — founded by Wihenocus Lord of Monmouth, and Baderon his brother, who grants to the Monks his Iron Mines, with the consent of his sons Gilbert and James; Witness among others, *Seisello filio Dunwalli, Rob. de Abbetot, Will. filio Roberti, Rob. de Albemare, Waltero Marmion*, WILL. DE MAREIS, *dapifero.* (*Mon. Angl. T. I, p.* 600-1.)

WILLIAM LORD DE MARISCO.

Carta Johannis de Monemuta.

Sciant, etc., quod ego Joh. dom. de Monum., etc., dedi et concessi, etc., Deo, et Beatæ Mariæ et domui Hospitalis de Monemuto, quam fundavi nomine Sanctæ Trinitatis, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam totum meum dominicum de *Hodenac*, et heremitagium meum de *Garthe*, cum omnibus, etc., et totam terram quæ vocatur Vinea, et pratum de Vinea, et centum solidos annui redditus in Hualdesfeld, cum omnibus, etc. Et quia quod hæc donatio et concessio mea stabilis et firma imperpetuum permaneat, presenti cartæ sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, dom. *Helia* Episc. *Landavensi*, domino *Florentis* Priore de Monemuta, domino *Johanne de Monemuta* filio meo, domino *Waltero de Monemuta* filio meo, domino *Willielmo de Luci*, tunc Seneschallo meo, domino *Rob. de Treget*, domino *Thoma de Hunteley*, domino *Rich. de Fago*, domino *Will. de Marisco*, domino *Phillipo de Colleville*, domino *Gilberto de Demmires* et multis aliis. (*Mon. Angl. T. I, p.* 601.)

Grants to TICFORD *Priory.*

Carta Fulcodi de Paganel de ecclesia de Hunespill.

Noverint omnes, tam posteri quàm præsentes, quod ego *Fulcodius Paganellus*, pro amore Dei, etc., dedi in eleemosinam, *Beatæ Mariæ de Neuport*, et Monachis Majoris-Monasterii in ejusdem ecclesia commorantibus, Ecclesiam de *Hunespill in Brentemares* cum omnibus appendiciis suis. Testes affuerunt *Gervasius Paganellus* et uxor ejus Comitissa *Isabella*, et *Robertus Paganellus* prædicti *Fulcodi frater*; et *Robertus Baldwini filius*, et *Radulfus de Sumers*, et *Henricus de Moium*, et WILLIELMUS DE MAREYS. (*Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p.* 912.)

MARISCO *Castle in the Isle of Lundy.*

This castle is famous on account of William, son of Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, a famous pirate, who from hence infested these coasts in the reign of Henry III. The Island is situate on the Devonshire coast fourteen miles from the promontory at the mouth of the Severn, and but two and a quarter everyway. Although it is encompassed by the sea the inhabitants are supplied with fresh spring water. There is only one way to it, which is so narrow that two men can hardly walk abreast. On all sides the horribly steep rocks make it inaccessible. The ruins of de Marisco's castle and St Helens chapel, are visible. In this island Edward II endeavoured to shelter himself from his troublesome wife and rebellious Barons. Nothing is grown here but stinking Alders. Starlings flock in such numbers to the rocks that one cannot come at them for dung. The pasturage is good, and rabbets and pidgeons are had in abundance. The annexed plate is a representation of the Fort and Castle. (*Boswell*, Antiquities of England and Wales, etc.)

The Castle was built by the elder William de Marisco, in the reign of Henry II.

WILLIAM SON OF JORDAN DE MARISCO.

A. D. 1235. a 19 R. R. Henri III. — Patenta — Pro Willielmo fil. Jordani

de Mariscis, de insulo suæ de Lunday. Calendar. Rot. Pat in Tur. Lond. (*vide Johns, Index.*)

Willielmus de Marisco r. c. de ccc. marcis, pro habenda Insula de Ely in custodia; salvo jure omnium qui aliquid in eadem insula calumniaverint. (*Mag. Rot.* 7. *Regis Ricardi I*, (*A. D.* 1196.) Rot. 18 A. Dorset et Somers. *vide Madox. p.* 317.)

« An aid by way of Hidage, was laid on the Countys of Devon and Cornwall, for the siege of the isle of William de Marisco (Lundy.) The Sheriff of Somerset, accompted for forty marks, which he had received of the County, by way of aid, for the defence of the maritime parts against William de Marisco. » A. D. 1203. 4th K. John. (*Madox. p.* 425.)

« Mag. Rot. a. IV. Joh. — Galf. fil Petri r. c. de XLVII li et XVI s. quas recepit a Richardo Clerico Willielmi Brieuere, de quodam hidagio posito in comitatibus Devoniæ et Cornubiæ, ad obsidendam insulam Willielmi de Marisco. (*Pipe Roll of England. Pedigree*, *proofs* n° II.)

« Willielmus de Marisco debit ij. marcas, Pro convincendo, per xxiiijor illos xij. juratores qui fuerunt juratores de Nova Dissaissima quam idem Willielmus aramiaverat super Radulphum de S. Mauro, de terra de *la Clude.* » Mag. Rot. 6. Joh. (1205.) Rot. 14. bis h. Dors. et Somers. Nova oblata. (*v. Madox. Bar. p.* 304.)

Patent to William de Marisco of the manor of *Brampton*, in Devonshire. 6. John. A. D. (1205.) (*Calend. Rot. Pat. apud Johns.*)

« 29th Henry III. (Anno 1245-6.) The custody of the isle of Lundy, granted to Henry de Tracy, and the 34th of same reign to Rob. Waleraunde. » (*Calend. Rot. Pat. pp.* 21-23.) In which first year, William de Marisco, very probably died, as well as his brother Geoffrey.

Grants to the Knigts Templars.

Apud Burel (yorkshire,) ex dono Willi filii Jordani, ij toft quæ Robertus tenet pro xij den. pro omni servicia. (*Monast. Angl.*, *Tom.* II, *p.* 539.)

APPENDIX No XL.

GEOFFREY LORD DE MARISCO, VICEROY AND PEER OF IRELAND
BARON DE MONTEMARISCO, DE CAMLEY, etc.

Quarrerensis Abbatia, in insula Vectæ, filia Savigniaci, fundata, anno MCXXXII.

Carta Fundationis Abbatiæ de Quarrera, per Richardum comitem Exoniæ.

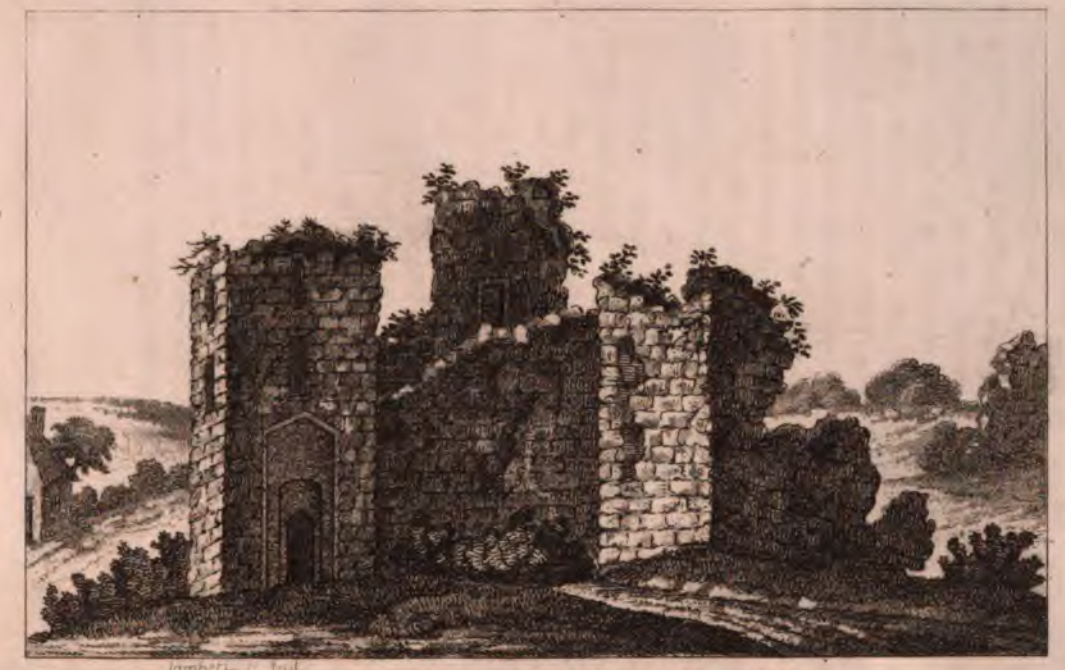
« QUONIAM vita mortalium in hoc mundo, admodum brevi intercluditur spatio, etc., quapropter, ego Richardus Comes Exoniæ, comitis Baldwini filius, concedo et confirmo eleemosinam, quam pater meus, concedente HENRICO venerabili Anglorum rege dedit Deo et Sanctæ Virgini, et domino Gaufrido abbati de Sauvinneio in insula de Wict; Terram, scilicet, ad ædificandum cænobium; manerium, scilicet, *Aretone*, sicut in suo dominio habebat. Et terram de *Sieca*, de *Bæcumba*, et duo molendina, scilicet molendinum de *Christeschurch*, et molendinum de *Bolcherst*, cum moltis suis, cum terra et pratis, etc. Ego, etiam, Richardus comes, do et concedo DEO et Sanctæ Alariæ de Quarraria, et monachis ibidem, etc., terram quam *Tofti* de *Bolcherst* tenet, etc.; et *Suein*, et mansuram quam ipse tenet juxta molendin. de *Christeschurch*. Et terram *Anketilli*, camerarii, de Lonecumbe; terram *Huberti*; terram de *Tidlingham*. Et concedo et confirmo donum *Hugonis de Magnavilla*, de terra de Lonecumbe, quem ecclesiæ Sanctæ Alariæ de Quarrera contulit. Et donum *Hugonis Gernon*, de terra *Archaldeflote*; et capellam *Sancti Nicholai* castello de *Caresboc* ædificatum, quam pater meus dedit prædictæ ecclesiæ Sanctæ Alariæ Quar. — et omnia quæ eidem capellæ pertinent in decimis, et terris, et oblationibus: quam capellam cum omnibus quæ eidem capellæ pertinent dederunt pro.... patris mei, præfatæ ecclesiæ *Quarrariæ*, *Hugo Gernon*, et *Gernarius* de Halla, et *Erienus* de Insula, et GAUFRIDUS JORDANI FILIUS ..... quietam et solutam ab

omni exactione. Et concedo et confirmo ..... de *Aschaldeflot* quod GAUFRIDUS JORDANI FILIUS eidem ecclesiæ dedit. Et donationem decimæ totius salis omnium salinarium *Lemintoniæ*, quam pater meus eidem ecclesiæ dedit et concessit. Et donum Roberti de Wituhuilla qui dedit prædictæ ecclesiæ decimam omnium salinarum suarum. Confirmo etiam, donum Pagani Trenchart, qui eidem ecclesiæ unam salinam dedit in Hardella. Et donum dominæ Hadewiz de Chielle, quæ dedit prædictæ ecclesiæ unum molendinum, cum terra, eidem molend. pertinente in eodem manerio; et donum Hugonis Anglici, videlicet unam virgultam terræ in manerio de *Cumptunc*, quam Rob. Luvell tenuit. Et donum quod Symeon, Hugonis de Magnavilla filius eidem ecclessiæ dedit. Confirmo etiam terram Hugonis fratris Jordani in *Sob swella*, quam idem Hugo prædictæ ecclessiæ, consensu Gaufridi filii Jordani, dedit. Et concedo donum terræ *Thorwodæ* quem Hubertus de Vals prædictæ ecclesiæ dedit. Et donum de *Estaldecumba* cum pertinentiis suis. Et de dono Hadewisæ sororis meæ, unam virgatam terræ in *Pideltona* et domos; unam tenet Reinaldus, et alterum Bristun in castello de Caresbroc. Et concedo etiam abbatiæ quam pro salute animæ suæ, et meæ, et omnium antecessorum pater meus fundavit, omnes eleemosinas, quas omnes barones mei prædictæ ecclessiæ dederint, sive in terris, sive in aliis quibuslibet beneficiis liberas et quietas, etc. Eandem etiam libertatem concedo terræ *Hasteleiæ* quam Engelricus de Bohun prædictæ ecclesiæ contulit, quam ut eleemosinam patris mei, et meam concessi. Qui vero hanc donationem violare præsumpserit, æterna maledictione puniatur. Ego Richardus Exoniæ comes, Baldwini comitis filius, hanc donationem hoc signo † confirmo.

Testibus hiis: Henrico de Am. Willielmo de Morevill, *Gaufrido de Insula*, (*de Marisco*,) *Will. filio Stor*, *Willielmo filio Radulfi*, *Olivero Avenell*, *Roberto de Curcy*, *Rob. Trencard*, *Pagano* capellano, *Williel.* capellano, Magistro *Thoma*, *Gaulfrido de Sancto Beneficio*, *Will. filio Scone*, *Will. filio Veri*, *Reginaldo de Viana*. (*Mon. Angl. T.* I, *p.* 760.)

Henry Duke of Normandy, afterward, Henry II granted the lands of *Locwell*, to this house. Testibus: Rob. decano de *Saresberiæ*, Magistro Matheo, Gregorio Day, Humfrido de Bohun, Huberto de Valibus, Humfrido filio Odonis Constabularii, Will. filio Hamonis, Riolfo de Sessuno (*Soissons*); Petro Boterello, apud *Devisas*. (*ibid. p.* 760-1.)

King Henry II confirmed those grants, together with the donations of Engelgerius de Bohun and many other Benefactors.



Ruins of CASTLEISLAND-CASTLE, co
KERRY, The Baronial residence of Lord
GEOFFREY DE MONTEMARISCO
Viceroy of Ireland A. D. MCCXV.

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Origin of the title Mac-Morres.

Lord Geoffrey de Montmorency-Marisco, sided, *Anno* :208, with the Ancient Irish. He took upon him the style and title of a native Dynast; and as Geoffrey Mac - Morres led the men of Tipperary; vanquishing in a severe conflict near Thurless the British troops commanded by Hugh de Lacy the viceroy, Lord Geoffrey's own brother-in-law. (*Ware, Annal. of Irel. Cox Hist. of Irel., etc.*)

Mac-Geoghegan though a litt le astray respecting the nobleman in question, whom he dubbs a native Irishman, yet details the facts correctly enough: — « Geoffroy » Mac-Mores, autrement Moresh, Seigneur Irlandais, ayant causé un soulevement » contre les Anglais, dans le pays de Tipperary, Hugue de Lacy marcha comme » Viceroy du côté de Thurless, avec ce qu'il put de troupes, où il rasa le châ- » teau nommé Castle-Meiler; mais, après avoir perdu beaucoup de monde à la » prise de cette place, et dans les différens combats qu'il eut à soutenir contre » les Irlandais, il fut obligé de renoncer à son entreprise. (*Mac-Geogh. Hist. d'Irl. Tom.* II, *p.* 54.)

« A. D. 1208. A great defeat and slaughter, was given at Thurless, in » Munster, by Sir Geoffrey de Mareys, to the Lord-chief-Justice of Ireland's » men. » (*Camden. Britannia.*)

Lord Geoffrey was the first Strongboniam or Englishman, who by name identified himself with the old Irish. His posterity from thenceforth, having constantly resided (down to the presentt time,) in Tipperary county, the Senior representative had been long distinguished under the title Mac-Morres.

Lord Geoffrey *named Viceroy.*

A. D. 1215. Lord Geoffrey de Marisco named Justiciary or Viceroy of Ireland; Henry de Londres Archibishop of Dublin, being associated with him in the Government. (*Math. Paris, Ware, Harris, Cox, Leland, etc.*)

« Geoffroi de Mariscis Justicier d'Irlande de l'année 1215 jusqu'à 1219, qu'il fut rappelé en Angleterre. (*Mac-Geoghegan, tom.* II, *p.* 58.)

Extracts from the patent and close rolls at the Tower of London.

« Patent de anno 17 regis Joannis : — Gaufrid de Mariscis Justiciar Hiberniæ. Apud Devises 5° Julii. (*Ulster office of arms , pedigree ,* VII.)

Patent de anno 1° Henrici III. — G. de Marisco Justic. Hiber. (*ibid.* VIII.)

Patent de anno 12 Regis H. III. — Galf. de Marisco Justic. Hiber. ac ejus feod. (*ibid.* IX.)

King Henry III upon his accession to the throne, *anno* 1216, at which period the Lord de Marisco had been his late father's Viceroy in Ireland, addressed to Geoffrey, the following epistle : —

» Rex. G. de Mar. Justiciario suo Hiberniæ, salutem :

» Multiplices vobis referimus gratiarum actiones de bono et fideli servicio » vestro, fælicis memoriæ Johanni, quondam Regi Angliæ, patri nostro exhi- » bito, nobisque exhibendo; et de hiis, quæ per fidelem nostrum Radolphum » de Norwico Clericum nobis significastis.

» Cum igitur jubente ipso cujus famulantur imperiis mors et vita, Dominus » et pater noster ex hac luce feliciter commigravit, (cujus anima cœlestibus » collocetur) vos scire volumus quod, celebratis solempniter ex more debito » regalibus exequiis in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Wigorniensi, convenerunt apud » Gloucestriam plures Regni nostri magnates, Episcopi, Abbates, Comites et » Barones, qui patri nostro viventi semper constiterunt fideliter et devotè, et » alii quamplurimi, ubi, in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, in Ecclesia » beati Petri Gloucestriæ, applaudentibus clero et populo, per manus Domini » Gualonis, titulo Sancti Martini Presbiter Cardinalis, et Apostolicæ Sedis » Legati in Anglia, et Episcoporum tunc presentium, invocata Spiritus Sancti » gratia, publice fuimus in Regem Angliæ inuncti et coronati, fidelitate et » homagio omnium illorum nobis exhibitis; quod vobis, ut fideli nostro, du- » ximus intimandum, ut de honore et successu nostro fælici gloriemini.

» Sanè cum audieremus indignationem, quondam inter memoratum Dominum » Patrem nostrum, et quosdam nobiles Regni nostri exortam, cum causa vel sine » causa nos nescimus, sic agitatam extitisse et illam volumus imperpetuum abo- » lari et oblivisci, quod nunquam menti nostræ adhæreat; et ut, cessante causa, » cesset effectus, quidquid extiterit erga ipsam conceptæ indignationis, parati » sumus et volumus pro viribus nostris expiare; singulis præbendo quod ratio- » dictaverit cum subditorum consilio; et deletis de regno pravis consuetudinibus,

» in libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum innovatione, dies nobilium patrum » nostrorum reformare gratiosos; unicuiquo tribuendo, quod sibi debebit cum » ratione competere.

» Ad hoc sciatis, quod celebrato nuper concilio apud Bristoll, ubi convene- » runt universi Angliæ Prælati, et multi, tam Episcopi, et Abbates, quàm » Priores, et multi tam Comites quàm Barones, qui etiam universaliter fidelita- » tem nobis publice facientes, concessis eis libertatibus et liberi consuetudinibus » ab eis priùs postulatis, et ipsis approbatis, prompti et proni ad mandatum » nostrum in partes suas cum gaudio sunt reversi.

» Speramus quidem et in Domino confidimus, quod Regni nostri status, di- » vini favente clementia, in meliùs commutabitur.

» De Domina Regina matre nostra, vel fratre nostro mittendis in Hiberniam, » vobis respondemus; quod habito consilio fidelium nostrorum et assensu, » quod nobis et commodo nostro et Regni nostri expedire viderimus, faciemus.

» Rogamus igitur delectionem vestram quatinus, etsi bonæ memoriæ Johanni » patri nostro fideles extiteritis et devoti, tanto nobis fideliores existere curetis, » quan scitis nos auxilio et consilio vestro in hac teneritate nostra plurimum » indigere; capientes fidelitatem de singulis Hiberniæ magnatibus, et aliis qui » nobis ipsam facere tenentur.

» Retinuimus adhuc nobiscum Radulphum de Norwico, ut de hiis et aliis per » ipsum voluntatem nostram pleniùs vobis significemus; volentes ut eisdem vos et » cæteri fideles nostri Hiberniæ gaudeatis libertatibus, quas fidelibus nostris » de regno Angliæ concessimus; et illas vobis concedemus et cunfirmabimus » Teste, etc. (*Rymæri, Conventiones, Litteræ, et Acta Publica. Tom. I, p.* 215. *Londini, A. D.* 1704. *Leland. Hist. Ireland, p.* 198, *tom. I.* PEDIGREE, ULST. *office, n° xv.*)

Geoffrey de Marisco and Eva de Bermingham his wife.

A. D. 1218. « Eva de Bermingham, grand-daughter to Robert or William Lord of Offaly, an heiress, having been married to Geoffrey de Marisco L. J. of Ireland, Geoffrey had a controversy in the year 1218 with Reginald Talbot, who claimed certain lands as the grandson of Meiler de Bermingham. » (*Lodge Peerage, Archdall's Edition, Vol.* III, *p.* 32.)

Conventio inter regem et Galfridum de Marisco justiciarium Hiberniæ. A. D. 1220. *An.* 4. *H. III. m.* 3. *d.*

« Ita convenit inter Dominum Henricum Regem Angliæ illustrem, et Gal-
» fridum de Marisco Justiciarium Hiberniæ, apud Oxon die martis, proximo
» ante festum Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ, anno regni prædicti Domini Hen-
» rici Regis, quarto; Præsentibus Domino Pandolpho Norwicensi electo, Do-
» minæ Papæ Camerario, et Sedis Apostolicæ Legato; et Dominis A. Dublinensi
» Archiepiscopo, Petro Wenton Episcopo, Huberto de Burgo Justiciario An-
» gliæ; W. Comite Sarum : Willielmo Briwer : Falkesio de Brent; Waltero de
» Lascy; Reginaldo de Braosa : Johanne Marescallo : Roberto de Courteney :
» Waltero de Clifford; Stephano de Segrave; Rogero Bertram : Henrico de
» Tracy : Galfrido de Costentin; Rogero Waspaill. Quod de cætero, debet res-
» pondere Domino Regi, ad Scacarium suum Dublinense, de Escaetis, Wardis,
» Finibus, Donis, Tallagiis, Releviis et Auxiliis provenientibus de terra Hiber-
» niæ; et proventus omnium prædictorum, cum ad scaccarium de eis fuerit
» responsum, reddantur Domino Regi ad mandatum ejus.

» De redditu autem assiso Hiberniæ, et de rationalibus perquisitis, præter
» prædicta dictus Galfridus de Marisco Justiciarius sustentabit custodiam terræ et
» castrorum Domini Regis Hiberniæ; quæ custodia castrorum amensurabitur,
» per consilium Domini H. Dublin. Archiepiscopi, Thomæ filii Adæ, et Ricardi
» de Burgo, secundum statum locorum et temporum, tam in expensis, quam in
» aliis : Et, quod de perquisitis, vel redditibus superluerit, indè, per visum
» supradictorum, respondeatur ad scaccarium Dubliniense; habebunt autem quem
» ad hoc assignaverit controrotulatorem de omnibus prædictis.

» Constituet autem prædictus Justiciarius Hiberniæ Constabularios, ad Castra
» Domini Regis custodienda, viros fideles, et servitio Domini Regis idoneos,
» de potestate Domini Regis tales, scilicet, qui jurabunt Domino Regi quod
» fideliter et salvo custodient, ad opus Domini Regis; ita, scilicet, quod, si
» humanitus de prædicto Justiciario Hiberniæ contingeret, vel per captionem
» corporis sui, sive per malitiam ea à possessione Domini Regis subtrahere
» vellet, Castra illa Domini Regi, vel aliis ad mandatum Domini Regis, red-
» dent sine difficultate et contradictione ipsius Justiciarii; vel ipsorum Constabu-
» lariorum.

» Et insuper dabunt Domino Regi, in obsides, filios suos vel filias, in manus
» Domini Dublin Archiepiscopi, et Comitis Willielmi Marescalli tradendos;
» et si filios, vel filias non habuerint, parentes propinquiores dabunt, et
» Cartas suas facient Domino Regi de fideli servitio suo, et de omnibus præ-

» dictis fideliter observandis; quas dictus Dominus Dublin Archiepiscopus re-
» cipiet ad Dom. Regem in Anglia mittendas.

» Ad majorem autem omnium prædictorum securitatem, idem Justiciarius
» Hiberniæ liberavit Domino Regi, Walterum filium suum in obsidem, quem
» Comes Willielmus Marescallus habet in custodia sua pro Dom Rege. de Ballio
» suo, donec filius Thomas, qui fuit in custodia Dom. Dublin. Archiepiscopi,
» ad Dom. Regem veniret; qui cum eo morabitur quamdiù Domino Regi
» placuerit.

» Et Comes Willielmus Marescallus posuit se plagium de fideli servitio ipsius
» Justiciarii Hiberniæ, et de omnibus prædictis fideliter observandis; et quod
» erit obediens mandatis et præceptis Dom. Regis; et quod neuter filiorum suo-
» rum prædictorum à custodia Domini Regis recedet, sine licentia ipsius Domini
» Regis, et Justiciarii Angliæ, et consilii Dom. Regis, secundum quod prædic-
» tum est.

» Et insuper Justiciarius Hiberniæ posuit Domino Regi totam terram suam
» in plagius de omnibus prædictis observandis; ita, quod, si contravenerit, tota
» terra quam de Domino Rege tenet, incurratur Dom. Regi; et tota terra,
» quam de W. Marescallo tenet, incurretur ipsi Marescallo. (1)

» Idem vero Justiciarius Hiberniæ juravit omnia prædicta fideliter observanda,
» et subjecit se jurisdictioni prænominati Dom. Dublinensis Archiepiscopi, ut
» omni appellatione cessante, personam ejus sententia excommunicationis in-
» cludat, et terram ejus interdicto supponat, nisi omnia prædicta fideliter et
» firmiter observaverit, et monitus per sæpenominatum Dominum Archiepisco-
» pum, factum suum, si interceperit, corrigere voluerit.

» Et quoniam idem Justiciarius sigillum suum secum non habuit in Anglia,
» eo quod illud dimiserat in Hibernia in recessu suo à partibus illis pro jus-
» titia facienda, apposita fuerunt, ad petitionem ejus; huic scripto sigila dicti
» Domini H. Dublinensis Archiepiscopi, et Willielmi de Marisco, fratris ipsius
» Justiciarii, donec proprium sigillum suum eidem scripto apposuerit.

» Testibus supradictis et aliis. » (*Rymeri Fœdera. T. I, pp.* 244-5. Pudicrer Ulst. *Office, Append. XV.*)

Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, Viceroy.

An. 1, *Reg. H. III.* (T. 2, p. 370, L. 43.) Upon the Untimely death of

(1) By which we are to understand, such lands as Geoffrey inherited from his uncle Constable Hervey de Montmorency; which lands, the constable held under Earl Strongbow and William Marshall obtained with his wife, Earl Strongbow's daughter and heir.

King John by poison, Anno 1216, his young son Hen. III being Crowned *King*, at *Gloucester*, by *Gualo* the *Popes Legate*, (more out of zeal to preserve the Popes new acquired interest in England, by King *Johns* Charter of Resignation, than any cordial affection to the King or Kingdom) the Legate strenuously interested himself in the affairs of state and all things regarding the Kings Government. He excommunicated *Lewis of France* and his adherents every Lords-day and Holy-day. He also prevented the *Earl of Chester*, going on a Crusade to the Holy-Land. « Soon after, the Legate and Kings » council (continues Prynne) sent *Henry de London*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, » into *Ireland*, both to instruct and comfort his church, and reform the state » thereof, by the advice and assistance of the *Chief Justice*, as his Patent » informs us. »

« Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Baronibus Hiberniæ salutem. Licet præsentiam venerabilis Patris nostri Domini H. Dublin. Archiepiscopi in partibus Angliæ nobis et regno nostro scierimus extitisse pernecessarium, ipsiusque consilio vix carere valeamus. Ipsum tamen ad partes Hiberniæ destinamus, ut Ecclesiam suam ejus absentia jampridem desolatam, institueret et consoletur, statusque terræ nostræ Hiberniæ emendationi, et agendorum nostrorum in partibus vestris expeditioni post vestrum consilium et juvamen intendat: Undè vobis mandamus, quod ei in omnibus quæ ad nos spectant ordinandis et disponendis sitis intendentes, una cum dilecto et fideli nostro G. de Marisco Justiciario nostro Hiberniæ. Volumus etiam, et præcipimus, quod omnia ad nos spectantia per ipsius Domini Archiepiscopi dispositionem, una cum Justiciarii nostri et vestro juvamine et consilio ordinetur. Et in hujus rei testim. has litteras nostras patentes, etc. vobis mittimus. Teste Comite apud Wintoniam, 16 die Aprilis, Anno regni nostri I. (*Prynne*, *p.* 38.)

Prynne, next, gives Kings Henry's Memorable Writ (as he terms it) or letter to Lord Geoff. de Marisco, giving an account of K. Johns death, his own coronation, his confirmation of the Charters of Liberties granted by his father, and his granting himself the *self-same* Charter of Liberties to Ireland such as English Freemen enjoyed; with an order to receive the Fealty of all the Nobles of Ireland; beginning his epistle, with thanks for Geoffrey's former fidelity to his deceased father and now to himself. « He gives, also, in this letter, a promise to redress all just grievances, and what our Historians, (adds my author) have nowhere mentioned — of the English Barons and Prelates homages and fealties done to him at his Coronationn, and in a Council held at Bristol. » (*Ibid.* *p.* 38.)

Lord Geoffrey de Marisco makes a Crusade to the Holy land.

A. D. 1219.—Salvus conductus pro G. de Marisc' Justic. Hiberniæ, cruce Signato: profectur ad terram sanctam. (*Rot. patent, de an* 3. *Hen.* III.)

Geoffrey de Marisco preparatory to his departure for the Holy land, resigned into the King's hands at Oxford, on the tuesday before the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Anno 1219, the chief Governorship of Ireland, in presence of a great concourse of courtiers and Nobility. (*Ibid.*)

GEOFFREY *defeats the Irish and makes the King of Connaught prisoner.*

A. D. 1230. Geoffroy de Marisco exerça la charge de Justicier d'Irlande à la place de Hubert de Burgh, (comte de Kent,) Maurice Fitz-Gerald étant encore absent. Sous le gouvernement de Geoffroy, le roi de la Conacie voulant profiter de l'absence de Guillaume Marshal comte de Pembroke, et de Maurice Fitz-Gerald que le roi d'Angleterre avait mené en Gascogne pour y faire quelque tentative en faveur de sa patrie, assembla ses troupes et fit des courses sur les terres des Anglais. Geoffroy, chargé de protéger les colonies Anglaises, fit venir Gautier de Lacy, Seigneur de la Midie, et Richard de Burgh, et avec leurs forces réunies, ils marchèrent vers la Conacie. Étant arrivés à l'entrée d'un bois, Geoffroy partagea alors son armée; il donna à Lacy et à Richard de Burgh deux divisions, avec ordre de se cacher dans le bois, à droite et à gauche du chemin. Pour lui, avec la troisième, il traversa le bois et se mit en ordre de bataille de l'autre côté, en présence de l'ennemi, qui l'attaqua aussitôt; mais les Anglais plus rusés, feignant de fuir, rentrèrent dans le bois, et attirèrent les Irlandais, qui furent bientôt enveloppés par ceux qui étaient en embuscade, et taillés en pièces, et leur Roi fait prisonnier de guerre, etc. (*Mac-Geoghegan, tom.* II, *p.* 65, *also Ware's Annals p.* 47.)

A. D. 1230, the 15th of H. III. — In this year, in the Month of July, the King of Conought taking advantage (sais Math Paris,) of the absence of King Henry III and William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, in another country, took

up arms, and ravaged and despoiled the Pale : But, Geoffrey de Marisco the Kings viceroy, calling to his aid Walter de Lacy and Richard de Burgh, marched a well appointed army against the invaders, and coming to an engagement he totally defeated the enemy, taking the King, whom he imprisoned, captive, and killing 20,000 of his followers. — « Interfecti namque referuntur ex Hiberniensibus, ad vigenti millia virorum bellatorum, et Rex eorum captus est, et carcerali custodiæ deputatus. » (*Math. Paris*, *p.* 490.)

GEOFFREY, *kills Richard Earl-Marshal and Earl of Pembroke, then in rebellion against the King.*

A. D. 1234. — Richard Marshal in Ireland raising a war, there by Geoffrey de Marisco was slayne and buried at Kilkenny, Gilbert his brother succeeding him in the Earldom. (*Stow chronicle*, *p.* 183-6. *Monast. Hibernicum*, *p.* 372.)

Commission, under wich Geoffrey de Marisco, as the Kings Lieutenant in Ireland, was in duty bound to abandon his friend, Richard Earl-Marshal.

« Le Maréchal (Richard) possédait de grands biens en la seigneurie d'Irlande. Ils s'avisèrent de dresser des lettres patentes, sans toutefois en communiquer la teneur au Roi, qu'ils adressèrent aux Nobles et Seigneurs de cette île ; savoir, à Maurice fils de Gerol vice-Justicier, Gaultier et Hugues de Lacy, Richard de Bourg, et Geoffroy de Marisc, et leur signifièrent entre autres choses par icelles, autorisées de leurs sceaux et signatures. — « Que » Richard autrefois grand Maréchal du Roi d'Angleterre avait été banni du » Royaume par une trahison manifeste, et tous ses biens confisqués au Roi, par » arrêt de sa Cour. Néanmoins qu'ayant trouvé depuis les cœurs de quelques » autres exilés, et ennemis du nom royal comme lui, à sa dévotion, il les » avait tous mis ensemble pour s'opposer à l'exécution de son arrêt, et per- » sister dans son obstinée rebellion. C'est pourquoi Sa Majesté leur mandait et » très-expressément commandait, comme à ses plus affectionnés et fidèles sujets, » que si d'avanture il passait jusqu'en Irlande, ils se saisissent de sa personne, » et le lui représentassent mort ou vif. Ce que s'ils pouvaient faire, elle leur don-

» nerait pour récompense tous les héritages et biens que ledit Maréchal possédait » en Irlande. » (*Du Chesne, Hist. d'Angl, p.* 619.)

This proclamation was issued in the King's name, Anno 1234, by the Bishop of Winchester; Stephen de Segrave grand Justiciary of England; Peter de Rineval the Bishops cousin, and others. At that time, Earl Richard had already joined his forces to Leoline Prince of Wales, Gilbert Basset, Richard Seward, and other confederates, and entering the English territory, defeated the Kings troops commanded by Lord John de Montmouth, burnt the castles of Prince Richard the King's brother at Brehulle, together with the village of Segrave, the birthplace of Stephen aforesaid; and 100 towns and places appartaining to the Bishop of Winchester « et mit même à feu et à sang tout ce qui s'étendait depuis » les limites de Galles jusqu'à Shropesbury, etc. » (*Du Chesne.*)

If that nobleman was no *rebel*, I can discover in our conception of the offence no definition for that epithet; and if Sir Geoffrey Morres was not legally authorised conformably with the letter of the royal proclamation, to proceed by all means against Earl Richard, I see no use in any Agent's obeying the orders of his governement?

The wretched Henry, however, wept over the ashes of his enemy: his sycophantic courtiers imitated their master's weakness; the turbulent Earl is declared a Saint! and those who had probably secured to Henry his Crown disgraced for their Loyalty, and branded by unreasonable writers with the odium of Treachery! —

MAGNATES HIBERNIÆ. (A.D 1334.)

Missa est autem hujus proditionis charta ad Magnates Hiberniæ, Mauricium scilicet filium Geroldi, qui vices Justiciarii ibidem sub Rege gerebat, ad Walterum et Hugonem de Lasceio, ad Richardum de Burgo, ad Galfridum de Marisco, et ad alios homines ejusdem Marescali juratos sed infideles. (*Math. Paris, p.* 528.)

Geoffreys second wife, *Lady Christiana de Riddlesford*, sister to *Emeline Countess of Ulster*, wife of *Earl Hugh de Lacy.*

« Uxor enim mea soror est nobilis viri Hugonis de Lasceio. (*Math. Paris p.* 534.) Geoffrey's words in answer to the invitation of Richard Earl Marshal,

to join him against de Lacy, See, also, the Plea Roll of 17 of Edward I, quoted in the Attested proofs of our pedigree, (*Articles* XXII,) by which Christiana daughter and coheir of Walter de Riddlesford Baron of Bray; widow of Lord Gooffrey de Marisco, enfeofs her daughter Emeline de Marisco and her husband Maurice Fitz-Gerald, in certain lands in Kildare and Offaly; some portions of which, to the present hour, remain in possession of the Duke of Leinster.

GEOFFREY *flies to the court of* SCOTLAND.

Controversia inter Angliæ et Scotiæ reges.

• Et dum annalis orbita his temporibus volueretur, Rex edicto publicè proposito, et submonitione generaliter facta, fecit notificari per totam Angliam: Ut quilibet Baro, tenens ex rege in capite, haberet prompta et parata Regali præcepto omnia servitia militaria, quæ ei debentur, tàm Episcopi et Abbates, quàm laici Barones. Et profectus est cum exercitu copiosa versus Novum castrum super fluvium Thynam, hac principaliter conficta causa, quod Walterus Cumin, quidam Nobilis et præpotens Baro de Scotia, et quidam alii de regno Scotiæ, duo castra in Galeveia et Laudiana, in præjudicium regis Angliæ, et contra chartas prædecessorum suorum, suspecta firmaverat. Regis quoque exules et inimicos fugitivos ut potè Galfridum de Marisco, in præsentiarum, et alios alio tempore, quasi conniventer volens subtrahere sibi homagium, quod ei tenebatur, Francis confederatus, receptaverat. Congregata igitur universitate totiùs Angliæ Nobilium apud memoratum castrum, tractatum est diligenter super tàm arduo negocio, concilio habito circà Assumptionem Beatæ Mariæ diligentissimo. Ubi compositum est inter ipsos Reges, procurante comite Richardo, et aliis magnatibus salubriter et prudenter utrobique intermeantibus. Rex enim Scotiæ, vir bonus, justus, pius, et dapsilis, ab omnibus tàm Anglis quàm suis diligebatur, et merito. Habebat itaque exercitum numerosum valdè et fortem, videlicet mille armatos, in equis satis bonis, licet non Hispanis, vel Italicis, vel aliis preciosis, et competenter ferreis vel lineis armaturis communitos. Pedites verò circiter centum millia, qui omnes unanimes, confessi, et prædicantium consolatione, quia pro patria sua justè dimicaturi forent, animati, mori minimè formidabant. Ne autem tot Christianorum sanguis effusus ad Dominum clamaret ultionis, eumque red-

deret offensum, in cujus manus incidere horrendum est, pax feliciter, ut subscripta charta testatur, est reformata.

Charta regis Scotiæ.

« Alexander, Dei gratia Rex Scotiæ, omnibus Christi fidelibus visuris, vel audituris salutem. Ad vestram volumus pervenire notitiam, nos pro nobis et hæredibus nostris concessisse, et fideliter promississe, carissimo et ligio domino nostro Henrico tertio Dei gratia Regi Angliæ illustri, Domino Hyberniæ, Duci Normaniæ, et Aquitaniæ, et Comiti Andegaviæ, et ejus hæredibus, quod in perpetuum bonam fidem ei servabimus pariter et amorem. Et quod nunquam aliquod fœdus iniemus per nos vel per aliquos alios, ex parte nostra, cum inimicis domini Regis Angliæ, vel hæredum suorum, ad bellum procurandum vel faciendum, undè damnum eis vel regnis suis Angliæ et Hyberniæ, aut cæteris terris suis eveniat, vel possit aliquatenus evenire : nisi nos injustè gravent. Stantibus in suo robore conventionibus inter nos et dictum dominum regem Angliæ initis ultimo apud Eboracum, in præsentia Domini Ottonis tituli Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tulliano Diaconi Cardinalis, tunc Apostolicæ sedis Legati in Anglia. Et salvis conventionibus factis super matrimonio contrahendo inter filium nostrum et filiam dicti domini regis Angliæ.

» Et ut hæc nostra concessio pro nobis et hæredibus nostris perpetuæ firmitatis robur obtineant, fecimus jurare in animam nostram Alanum Ostiarium, Henricum de Bailloil, David de Lindeseie, Willielmum Giffard, quod omnia prædicta, bona fide, firmiter et fideliter observabimus. Et similiter jurare fecimus venerabiles patres, David, Willielmum, Galfridum, et Clementem, Sancti Andreæ, Glasconiensem, Episcopos, Dunkeldensem et Dublamensem. Et præterea fideles nostros, Patricium Comitem de Dumbar, Malcolmum Comitem de Fif, Malisium Comitem Straterne, Walterum Cumin de Meneteth, Willielmum Comitem de Maro, Alexandrum Comitem de Buthan (Buchan) David de Hastingia Comitem Athorl, Robertum de Bruis, Alanum Ostiarium, Henricum de Bailloil, Rogerum de Mumbri, Laurentium de Abrinthina, Richardum Cumin, David de Lindsei, Richardum Siward, Willielmum de Lindesia, Walterum de Moravia, Willielmum Giffard, Nicholaum de Sully, Willielmum de Veteriponte, Willielmum de Beuire, Auleumum de Mesue, David de Graham, et Stephanum de Smingham : quod si nos, vel hæredes nostri, contra concessionem et promissionem prædictam, quod absit, venerimus, ipsi, et hæredes eorum, nobis, et hæredibus nostris, nullum, contra concessionem et promissionem prædictam, auxilium vel consilium impendent, aut ab aliis pro posse suo impendi permittent. Imò bona fide laborabunt erga nos et hæredes nostros ipsi et hæredes eorum, quod omnia prædicta

à nobis et hæredibus nostris, necnon ab ipsis et eorum hæredibus firmiter et fideliter observentur in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, tàm nos, quàm prædicti Prælati, Comites, et Barones nostri, præsens scriptum sigillorum suorum appositione roboravimus. Testibus Prælatis, Comitibus, et Baronibus superiùs nominatis. Anno Regni nostri, etc.

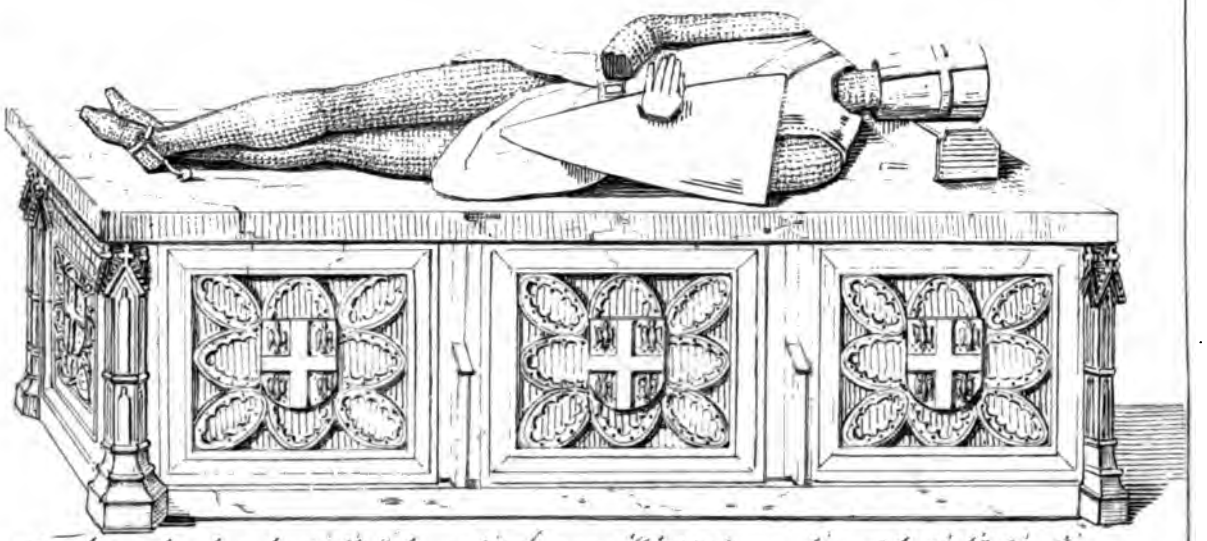
» Ista signa opposita fuerunt in continenti, scilicet Regis Scotiæ A. Willielmi de Beuire, Willielmi de Veteriponte, Willielmi de Lindesia, Stephani de Smingham. Aliorum sigilla apposita fuerunt posteà. Et ipsum scriptum Regi Anglorum transmissum, ad Natale Domini proximè sequens, per dominum Priorem de Thinemua, qui multum in illo negocio laboravit fideliter ac diligenter ad utriusque partis honorem.

» Hæc itaque, ut firmius robur in perpetuum obtinerent, et alia inferius annotata, transmissa sunt ad dominum Papam, ut hæc omnia confirmaret, hoc modo, etc., etc. (*Math. Paris*, *p* 871.)

Death of Geoffrey de Marisco.

1245.— The morrow after the purification of our Ladie, Isabelle de Boulbec, Countesse of Oxenford, departed this life; and likewise the morrow after Saint Valentines day died Baldwine de Rivers earl of Devonshire, and of the Wight. Moreover, Geoffrey de March (de Marisco,) a man sometime of great honour and possessions in Ireland, after he had remained long in exile and suffered great miserie ended the same by natural death. Also Raimond Earl of Provence, father to the Queens of England and France deceased this yeare, for whom was kept in England a most solemne obsequie. Also in the week after Palm sundaie died a right noble Baron, and warden of the north parts of England, the Lord Gilbert Humfreville, leaving behind him a young sonne, the custodie of whom the king forthwith committed to the Earl of Leicester, not without the indignation of the Earl of Cornwall, who desired the same (*Holinshead*, *tom. II*, *p.* 237-9.)

« Galfridus de Marisco recon'd amongst the most noble of Ireland, an exile and a banish'd man, died pitifully, yet not pitied; whom being banish'd Ireland, expulsed out of Scotland, and fled out of England, France received for a Beggar; where he ended an unfortunate life, after the most shameful Death of his son William de Marisco. » (*Ware*, *annals of Irel*, *p.* 48. *See*, *Lond edit.* A. D. 1705.)



Tomb, in the church of St. John of Any, or Hospital, near Limerick, of Sr. Geoffrey de Montmorency de Marisco, Lord of Marisco, in the isle of Ely, of Huntspil-marcis, in Somerset, Lateragh-morres, in Tipperary, and of Forth, Bargy, Kells, &c. Baron de Montemarisco, (Alias, Montemorenciaco, or Montmorency) Peer of England, & Peer & Viceroy, of Ireland: Founder of said Priory, of Any, obiit, A.D. 1245-6.

A. D. 1245-6. « Tempore sub eodem quidam quondam nobilis et inter Hyberniæ MAGNATES non ultimus, Galfridus scilicet de Marisco — sublatus de medio, tot mortes una tandem terminavit. » — (*Math. Paris, p.* 892.)

Geoffrey de Marisco's daughter, first Countess of Desmond.

CAP. V. *Creatio Comitis Desmoniæ.*

« Mauritius iste, ab Eduardo III secundo regni suo, Desmoniæ Comes creatus est, uxorem duxit filiam Galfridi Morisoni, Hyberniæ justiciarii, simulque amenissimam Kyerriæ insulam, cum suo integro territorio, dotis nomine accepit. » (*O Daly, Relatio Gerald. Hiber. Cap. V, p.* 11, 8.vo)

« Mauricius primus comes Desmoniæ fuit prorex Hyberniæ : prima ejus uxor fuit filia Ducis de Buckingham : secunda, filia Galfridi Moriso seu Morrès, proregis Hyberniæ cum qua uxore insula Kiarriæ cum aliis multis ditionibus accepta est : tertia, filia Comitis Rufi (de Burgh) aut ut alii volunt, Eleonora Mac-Mauritii Kerriensis, obiit Dublinii 1305. » (*Ibid. Propagatio Geraldinorum.*)

Monastic Foundations of Lord Geoffrey de Marisco.

A. D. 1215. A Commandery for Knights Hospitalers was founded under the invocation of St John the Baptist, in the reign of King John by Geoffrey de Mariscis who was chief Governor of Ireland in the year 1215, in the barony of Small-county, in the county of Limerick, called the Hospital of Any, one mile north of that village. (*Monasticon Hibernicum, p.* 420-1.)

« The walls of the ancient church yet remain (at Hospital,) and in a nich on the north side of the High altar is the tomb of a Knight in *Alto relievo*, which is that of the Founder. (See plates) — (*Monast. Hibern. p.* 423.)

Hospital is a small town, noted for holding the greatest Horse-fairs in Ireland.

« Geoffrey de Marisco Viceroy of Ireland in 1215, founded at Adair, in the county of Limerick, a Commandery for Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem (*Ferrar Hist. of Limerick, p.* 188.) Anno 1543 Æneas O'Hiffernan

the last master of the Hospitals of Any and Adair, was made Bishop of Emly by K. Henry VIII. after the general suppression. (*Monast. Hibern. p.* 423.)

Lord Geoffrey de Marisco granted to those Houses; in the county of Tipperary, the rectories of Ardfinnan Rathronan Martlestown Kilmolage etc. (*ibid. p.* 810.)

The de Marisco family bears the Cross of Malta.

It may not, be out of place here to observe, that, it had been usual with such families who founded Commanderies of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, or Malta, to quarter the Cross of that Order with their arms; and likewise to wear it. — The de Marisco or Morres family, by that reason, has born this mark of distinction; and before the period of the general suppression of Religious Houses held the rank of Hereditary lay-Priors of St John of Any. The Houses of Courtenay and Bauffremont, in France, exercised the like privileges; which the Grand-Master confirmed: « Le Grand-Maître et le Conseil de l'Ordre de Malte » ont accordé au Marquis et à la Marquise de Bauffremont la permission de » porter la Croix de Malte, à cause du droit que ladite a de nommer un » Commandeur de l'Ordre dans la Toscane, en qualité de Fondatrice, aux droits » de ses aïeux. Ce droit s'étend à la postérité de l'un et de l'autre sexe. » — (*Calendrier des Princes et de la noblesse de France, etc., par l'auteur du Dictionnaire Généalogique, etc.*)

The Marchioness de Bauffremont, Helene de Courtenay, was daughter to Prince Charles-Roger last heir male of that illustrious race, who died the 7th May 1750 aged 59 years.

Monastery of Killagh.

« Lord Geoffrey de Montemarisco Viceroy of Ireland, founded a Priory of Regular canons, de Ord. S. Augusti, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, in the reign of King John, at Killagh otherwise de Bello-loco near the river Mang, in the barony of Truaghnackmy. co of Kerry. The Prior of this House sat as a Peer, in Parliament. » (*Monast. Hibern. p.* 304.)

« A *Killegue*, petite ville qui est à l'embouchure de la rivière de *Mang*,

PRIORY of ANY, or HOSPITAL, of St JOHN of Jerusalem, in Limerick County Founded A.D. 1215, by Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency-Morres, viceroy of Ireland

PRIORY of ANY or HOSPITAL of St JOHN of
Jerusalem in Kilkenny County Founded [illegible]
[illegible] of Ireland

estoit le Prieuré de *Sainte-Marie de Beaulieu*, fondé sous le Roi Jean, sur la fin du 12e siècle, par Galfridus de Mariscis : ce Prieuré estoit considérable non seulement par son revenu qui n'estoit pas petit, mais encore parce que son Prieur estoit Pair Ecclésiastique, et avoit séance dans les Parlemens d'Irlande. » (*Alemand*, *p.* 57.)

Castles founded By Lord Geoffrey de Montmorency-Marisco, Baron de Montemarisco Peer of Ireland.

In Cork county the Baron founded the castles of Dun-na-sead *alias* Baltimore; the castle of Dun-na-gall, in the district of Cathluighe, which in 1259 and 1305 was destroyed by the Mac-Carthys (*Annals of Inisfallen.*)

A. D. 1215. Lord Geoffrey built the great castle of Castleisland, the Baronial seat of his island of Kerry. (*Ware. Smith Hist Kerry.*) In 1219 he built Maigheraithe castle in Desmond. (*Annal. Inisfal.*)

Geoffrey, or his son Jordan, built the castle of Drom, in Kerry. (*Ibid. Smith.*) Also, in Tipperary, the castles of Tipperary, Ardfinnan, Nenagh, etc. — Some persons in search of a supposed hidden treasure about forty years since, digging under the foundations of the great tower at Nenagh, turned up several coins of the reigns of Kings John and Henry III; among others, a small silver piece bearing the name of Geoffrey de Marisco. This piece came into the possession of Mr Joseph Gason, Postmaster of the town, who then rented the castle; he showed it immediately to my late father : but on no account would part with it — the coin or medal, was not round but cornered, of the intrinsic value of six or ten pence, marked at one side with a Knights face and helmet, Sir Geoffrey's name and the date 121 — and on the other side a Cross. These coins, no doubt, had been deposited on laying the foundations of the castle; and the circumstance of discovering this coin certainly allows the honour of erecting that fortress to de Marisco, who by King John's orders built many others of the same kind in this and the adjacent counties.

The Baron de Montemarisco founded several castles in Forth and Bargy; as did his uncle Hervey the Constable, those of, Dunbrody, Kilcloghan, Ballyhack, Killesk, etc. in the same county of Wexford. Lateragh castle in the barony of Upper-Ormond co Tipperary, long the residence of Lord Geoffrey's descendants, was not built as some have imagined by His Lorship, but by his son and successor Lord Jordan de Marisco.

APPPENDIX N° XLI.

GEOFFREY FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO.

A. D. 1248. This year Geoffrey de Mareys granted to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, in the city of Dublin, « Tria feuda militum, » — three Knights fees in Cunnoch (near Bray,) with all their appurtenances and privileges, *sac* and *soc*, *toll* and *them*, *infangthef* and *outfangthef*, etc. (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, *p.* 158.)

Manor of Emile county of Tipperary.

« Galfridus filius Galfridi de terra de Amel. » (*Johns Index of Rolls*, *anno* 6° *regis Joh. A. D.* 1207.)

Geoffrey's Wives.

Alicia, countess of Warwick in her own right, espoused William de Mauduit of Hanslepe inBucks, by whom William Earl of Warwick who died issueless, and four daughters; of whom 1° Amicia married Hugh or Henry Clinton, but, no children, 2° Isabel wife of Miles or William de Beauchamp in her right Earl of Warwick : 3° Maud wife of Geoffrey Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco, without issue : and 4° Armegarde wife of Adolphus de Gottesden. (*Mag. Brit. et Hibern. Antiq. et nova.*) Geoffrey is said to have married either to his first or second wife, a Frenchwoman, Philippa de Briola, youngest daughter to Robert de Craon Sire de Sablé and Briola. (*P. Ansel.*)— Be that as it may, he died issueless To his brother John Fitz-Geoffrey he gave his manor called Briola in Connaught and to his brother Jordan, Emile and his other lands.

A. D. 1246. Galfridus de Insula r. c. de quater xxxv marcas ut Rex remittat indignationem. (*Madox*, *p*, 329.)

Geoffrey de Marisco inherited the Lordship of Castledermot, co Kildare, from his mother Christiana de Riddlesford, as his accompts into the Exchequer, testify. (*Ulster office*, *Pedigree.*)

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

N° 1. Compotus Comit. Lymeric. de toto anno r. r. H. 51° per Johan. de Muchegros tunc Vicecomes, Robertus Bagod pro eo.

« Joh. de Marisco XXIIII, XXV li XIII s. IIII den. p. p. Galfr. de Marisco.

N° 2. Comp. Comit. Kildariæ de toto anno H LV^to LVI^to et de toto anno r r E primo, per Joh. de Athy, tunc Locumtenentem Sen. ibidem.

« Rad. fil. Rad. fil. Nichi. et Radulphus Pippard ejus hæres pro eo, r. comp. de XXXI li VI s. VIII den. pro Galfrido de Marisco.

Compt. com. Limeric de I et II r. Edw. I. p. Joh. de Muchegros Vicecom.
Galfridus de Marisco XL li. de uno servicio pro eodem.

N° 6. Compotus com. Kild. II, III, IV, Edw. I per William de Caversham tunc loco Seneschalli.
Galfridus de Marisco, etc.

N° 10. Comp. Com. Lymer. X, XI et XII Edw. per Walth Uncle Vicecom.

« Galfr. de Marisco XL s, pro uno servicio de Exercitu de Tristledermot temp. S. Waterf. Episc. Just. Hiber. (anno 1246.)

N° 43. Comp. com. Waterford de 9 usq. ad 12 Ed. II p. Theob. Le Poer Vicecom.

Galf. de Marisco XL s. de uno servicio de Exercitu de Tristledermot.

APPENDIX N° XLII.

WILLIAM DE MARISCO.

A. D. 1242. — William the son of Geoffrey de Marisco, (others say his brother,) was hanged and Quartered for rebellion; his bowels ripped out and burned, and when his head was cut off, the body was divided into four quarters, and sent into four of the principal cities of the realm. Sixteen of his followers taken with him in his island of Lundy, were hanged, drawn at horses tails and quartered. — (*Hollingshead, Ware, etc.*)

Dùm autem horum dierum delaberentur decursus, Willielmus de Marisco, filius Galfridi de Marisco, receptaculum sibi faciens in quadam insula non multùm distante à Bristoldo, nativo situ inexpugnabile, qui nomen Lundeia, more pyratico, advocatis multis exulibus et facinorosis, prædis intendebat et rapinis; et transmeantes per illas partes maritimas, suis bonis, sed præcipuè vino et victualibus aliis violenter spoliavit. Et factis repentinis irruptionibus crebo à terris sibi conterminis prædas abigebat, in multis Regnum Angliæ per terram et per mare tàm mercatores indigenas quàm alienigenas damnificando. Cùm autem quamplures Nobiles tàm Angliæ quàm Hiberniæ, qui honestè non poterant in patria sua commorari, Rege se opponente Martiis casibus in transmarinis, transitum facientes per partes non multùm distantes à prædicta insula, didicessent pleniùs qualiter nisi per incendias non posset dictus Willielmus cum suis occupari, nunciaverunt regi, quod non violenter, sed prudenter agendum esset de captione illius damnifici. Præcepit igitur rex fidelibus suis, sub spe magnæ retributionis, ut diligenter occupationi ejus intenderent, et patriæ liberationi. Erat autem idem Willielmus Regi nimis odiosus, utpotè de quo dicebatur, quod consilio patris sui Galfridi in mortem Regis conspirasset,

et illum facinorosum, qui venerat de nocte apud Wodestoc Regem jugulare, in crimen læsæ Majestatis nequiter transmiserat, et posteà quendam clericum, nuncium cujusdam potentis Hyberniæ, Lundini Rege presente trucidavit. Ipse autem Willielmus, licet hæc omnia constanter inficiaretur, credi non meruit vel exaudiri : ideòque sibi præcavens, licet incautè, diverticula sibi quæsivit, factus exlex et fugitivus. (*Math. Paris, p.* 783.)

Temporibus quoque sub eisdem, Willielmus de Marisco, miles, de quo superius mentio facta est, dùm in præmemorata insula commoratus prædis intenderet et insidiis, præventus per fideles Regis captus est, et vinculis mancipatus, Londinum perductus, et in Turri Londinensi compeditus. In vigilia autem Sancti Jacobi, accepto Regio mandato, idem Willielmus cum sexdecim suis complicibus cum eo captis, judicialiter est condemnatus, et ignominiosæ morti Rege sic jubente, est addictus.

Primo igitur, à Westmonasterio usq. ad Turrim Londinensem, et indè usque ad illam pœnalem machinam, quæ vulgariter Gibbetus dicitur, distractus, cum ibidem miseram animam exhalasset, super unum uncorum est suspensus : et cum mortuus obriguisset demissus, evisceratus est, et statim in eodem loco visceribus combustis, miserum corpus in quatuor partes est divisum, et ad quatuor principales Regni civitates cædem partes, ut miserabile spectaculum illud singulos intuentes exterreret, sunt transmissæ. Omnes autem sexdecim socii per civitatem Londinensem, ad caudas equorum tracti, ad patibula sunt suspensi. Verumtamen dictus Willielmus, post datam mortis suæ sententiam, mortem subiturus, cùm adhuc viveret, constanter sub obtestatione divini judicii affirmavit, quod immunis, purus, et penitus inculpabilis fuit de crimine læsæ Majestatis sibi objecto, similiter et de morte clerici supradicti, scilicet Clementis. Nec ob aliam causam ad dictam insulam se transtulit, nisi ut Regiam indignationem vitando declinaret, quam super omnia desideravit semper vel quamodolibet judicialiter purgatione vel aliqua alia humilitate mitigasse. Sed postquam memoratam insulam fugitivus intraverat, et aliquos complices in adjutorium suum convocaverat, oportuit, ut dicebat, alimentis circumquaque raptis vitam miseram protelare.

Effundens igitur animam suam coram Deo in confessione, J de Sancto Ægidio fratri de ordine Prædicatorum peccata sua cum contritione et lachrymis confitebatur, non declinans in verba malitiæ se excusando, sed potiùs accusando. Et sic leniter consolans eum discretus prædicator et confessor, dimisit eum in pace, persuadens ut loco pœnitentiæ imminentem mortem subiret patienter.

Et sic, ut prædictum est, quod est horribile memoratu, non unam, sed plures mortes horribiles toleravit. (*Math. Paris*, *p.* 784.)

APPENDIX N° XLIII.

JORDAN FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO, Lord of Lateragh, Baron de Montemarisco de Camley and Riddlesford.

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

N° III. — Compotus Comitatus Tipperariensis de ultimo dimid. Anno Regni regis Edwardi (I scilicet,) tertio, et de toto anno regni ejusdem quarto, (viz 1275 et 1276,) per Joh. de Coventre, et Mauricium Le Bret, tunc Vicecomiti.

« Alexandrus Passelieue (de Passelieu,) hæredes Martini (de Passelieu ut opinor:) de Lattragh pro eo, X li XII s. III. d. pro pace habenda per placit annot in rotulo XLIII, sicut continetur in Rotulo regnante rege E. II.

Willielmus de Marisco pro eodem Alex. XV li Y s. VIII. d. ob. pro eodem sicut continetur ibidem. (*Note* — this William was Jordan's son.)

Jordanus de Marisco r. comp. de XX s. pro Galfrido de Venables.

Novo oblatu.

Jordanus de Marisco I marc pro disseis. p. pl. Hen. Burgeis et Joh. Unfrey.

Will. de Marisco de Wiperus XX s. quia non est proscriptus. (*Pedigree*, *proofs*, *N° LI.*)

Tomb, of Jordan II. Lord de Marisco, and N. Martin or Fitz-Martin Lady of Lateragh, his wife.

Extracts from the Records in Bermingham Tower, Dublin-castle.

Plea-Roll, TIPPERARY *anno v. R. R. Edw. II.*

— S. S. — HERBERTUS DE MARISCO pet. versus Odonem de Grandi-sono, Manerium de Tipar' cum pertinen' quod JORDANUS DE MARISCO *proavus* p'dicti Herberti cujus hæres ipse est dedit Willielmo de Marisco et Matildæ Scorcheveyleyne et hæred' de corporibus suis procreatis et quod post mortem ipsorum Willi' et Matildis et Hugonis fil et hæred' eorundem Willi et Matild' ad præfatum Herbertum reverti debet per forma donationis p'dictæ ut dicit, etc. et super hoc venit Theobald de Vickeo et protulit protectione' Doni Regis p'. p'dicto Otone in hæc verba.

EDWARDUS, Dei gratia Rex Angl. Dous Hib. et Dux Aquitaniæ, omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod suscepimus in protectionem et defensionem n'ram dilectum et fidelem Otonem de Grandisono qui in obsequio n'ro in partibus transmarinis comorantur, etc. etc. Teste meipse apud Berwycam super Twedam XV die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto. (A. D. 1312.) (*Pedig. proofs, N° XLI a.*)

Jordan is witness to the charter grant of Ivo Fitz-Joscelyn, to Richard de Marisco his brother, of the manors of Balilinusty (Balylusky,) and Balyregan in the county of Tipperary. (*Plea-roll XXV Edw. I, Pedigree. proofs, N° XXVIII.*)

His name appears subscribed to various other acts, in this collection.

APPENDIX N° XLIV.

JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY-FITZ-JORDAN DE MARISCO.

« In the theod called *Clonvadagh*, in the ancient county of Tirmany, a territory in the dioces of Elphin; an abbey was founded by John Fitz-Jeffrey, which is all we can learn respecting it. — This abbey, by the founder, was named Briola. — (*King, p.* 142. *Monast. Hibernic. p.* 606.)

Roderic O Conor by and with the consent of his brother Fedlimid Lord of

Conaught gave (to the Abbey of the Virgin Mary, Dublin) the townland of Desert, near *Briola* in the theod which is called *Clonvadagh in Tirmany*. This was witnessed by Felix the Archbishop (i. e. Felix O' Ruadan Archbishop of Tuam;) *my uncle* Feidlimid (the words of the grant) Bishop of Elphin, who confirmed the grant with the consent of his Dean and chapter. A. D. 1235. (*King*, *p. p.* 370-383. *Mon. Hib. p.* 137.)

JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY II. DE MARISCO, VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey de Marisco Chief Governor of Ireland, A. D. 1266.— John Fitz-Geoffrey-Fitz-Piers de Marisco Viceroy of Ireland who died anno 1258, is a different person from him. (*See, Harris's Synoptical Table of the Chief Governors, Lords Chancellors and Lords Treasurers of Ireland under that Year.*)

A. D. 1235. John the son of Geoffrey de Marisco made prisoner by the King of Connaught. (*Wynne, etc.*)

John left issue, as in the pedigree, by Christiana his wife, daughter to Hugh O' Conor King of Connaught; which Hugh had been slain in Lord Geoffrey de Marisco's the Viceroy's house, by the servants of the latter, who caused the perpetrators to be hanged for the crime.

John Fitz-Geoffrey, fell in an engagement with the Connaceans before the year 1270: (*Pedigree.*) and his line ended in his grandson, Philip, who left only illegitimate issue. (*Ibid. proofs.*)

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe in Ireland.

N° I. — Compotus Comit. Lymeric de toto anno R. R. Hen. III, LIe, per Johan., etc., vicecom.

Johannes de Marisco XXIIII - XXV li XIII s. IIII den. p. pl. Galf. de Marisco.

Comp. com. Tipper an XLIX H. III. Theob le Boutiller vicecomes, et anno L. r. H. Oto de Grandison vicecom.

Johannes de Marisco I marc p. pl. Aliciæ Dullard.

N° II. — Comp. com. Kild. de toto ann. H. 55to 56to et de tot. an. R. R Edw. I.

Idem Johes r. c. 46 li 8 s. 2 den. de debit. divers', etc. (*Pedg, proofs N° XLIX, L.*)

His second wife.

John married secondly, Mabell, dau: to Hamo de Valois, by whom Robert, his son and heir, Will., etc. (*Ibid.* 25. *c.*)

APPENDIX N° XLV.

STEPHEN AND DESIDERATA DE MARISCO, HIS DAUGHTER AND HEIR.

« Mr Stephens was rector of Walsoken, 22d of Edw. Ist (1293;) and in the 28th of that King a fine was levied between Roger (son to Roger de Colville) and Desiderata his wife, of the advowson of this church, and the abbot o Ramsey; whereby for 100 pounds sterling they confirmed it to the abbot; Roger pretending that, Geoffrey de Marisco, Ancestor of Desiderata, was seised thereof in the time of King John; who had issue Stephen, who was father of Desiderata. (*Parkin, Ant. of Kings lynn, p.* 264.)

Stephen, was son to Geoffrey the Viceroy, and brother to Geoffrey, John Fitz-Geoffrey, and Jordan.

« Stephanus de Marisco et Galfridus ejus hæres acceperunt terras apud Walsock de Abbate Ramecen'. (*Mon. Angl.*)

Upon the death of Geoffrey, brother to Desiderata, the Colville family inherited, in right of her: « Rex confirmavit Johanni de Colville, in fœdo, liberam » warrennam in Terris suis de Walsoken, Walton et Walpole in Norff', et de » Tydde et Newton in Cantebr'. (27 Edw. III. A. D. 1354. (*Calendarium Rot. Pat. in Tur. Lond. p.* 163.)

APPENDIX N° XLVI.

WALTER FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO.

Extract from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

N° II. — Compotus comitatus Uriel (Louth,) a I et II, r. r. Edw. I, *Williel. Talun, Vicecomes.*

Walterus de Marisco Constabularius de Rupe (The castle of Roches,) C. solid. de fine pro trans' per pl. Joh. de Verdon.

Walterus de Marisco VIII den. de wrecco maris.

N° 21. — Comp. com. Tipperary de anno R. R. Edw. I, XX usq. ad XXII Johanne de Coventre et Hugo Purcell vicecom'.

Walterus de Mareys XL s. quia summonitus non venit primo die Itinere.

N° 29. — Comp. com. Cork de XXX ad XXXIV Edw. I p. Maur Russell et William de Cantillon vicecom.

Mariota uxor Walteri de Mariscis deb. XL den. pro falso clamore pp. Roberti Terewent et Joh. fil. Reymundi. (Entered, R. R. Edw. III.)

N° 43. — Comp. com. Lymeric XII Edw. II Walterus de Marisco.

Plea-roll XVIII, *Edw.* I. TIPPERARY.

Ss. Et as. Walterus, de Mariscis Willi fil. David de Ermon quid de Jur. p'dicte Inquis' summ' non ven.....

Walto de Mariscis quod sum. non venit..... de m̄.
Plea-roll XXIV Edw. I Walt. de Mariscis.

Walter de Marisco was a hostage for his father *anno* 1220 (*See Append. XL, proofs, XV Pedigree, Conventio inter Regem et Galf. de Mar., etc.*)

APPENDIX N° XLVII.

THOMAS DE MARISCO.

Son of Lord Geoffrey the Viceroy. Was a hostage for his father to Henry III A. D. 1220. (*See Append. XL, Conventio inter Regem et Galf. de Mar., etc. Pedig. XV.*)

He is Witness to Ivo Fitz-Joscelyn's grant, to his brother Richard de Marisco, along with his brother Jordan. (*Pedig. proofs n° XXVIII.*)

Thomas had a son William Fitz-Thomas de Marisco. (*Ibid. n° XXVIII the end.*)

APPENDIX N° XLVIII.

RICHARD FITZ-GEOFFREY, DE MARISCO.

DOMINUS Richardus de Marisco. Witness to a charter of R. Bishop of Kil-

laloe to William of Dundonald. (*Pedigree proofs n° XVIII « Carta Willi de Dundondld. »*)

Plea-roll 24, Edw. I.

Universis has literas visur' et auditur' Dominus Reymundus de Carew salutem in Dno. Noverint universit' vest' me relaxass' et pro me et hæred' meis donasse et quiet. clam. Domino Richardo de Mareys et Dna. Desiderata de Carew uxsuæ et sorori meæ et hæred' eor, etc. et totam terr. de Balregan et de Balylomaste (Balylusky) in Offichia, (Iffa and Offa,) salvus, etc. In cujus, etc. His testibus : Dno Roberto de Carrew. Dno David de Canteton, Adam Ketynge, Adam Cor. Rico Hassard, etc. (*Pedig. proofs.* n° XXVII.)

Grant of lands at Balylusky and Balyregan to Richard de Marisco by Ivo Fitz-Joscelyn.

« Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ivo fil. Joscelini dedi concessi et hac » præsenti carta mea confirmavi Rico de Marisco, pro homagio et servicio suo » medietat' fœdi uni' militis in Balylinusty et Balyregan cum omnibus perten' » suis quod habuit de Willo Grasse primegenito in Eschambium terræ de » Fanb...thy tenend', etc. Hiis testibus Dominus Reymon de Carrio Adam » de Aluo (Alneto,) Jordan de Marisco, Hamund de Warda et multis aliis. » (*Pedigree, proofs n° XXVIII.*)

Thomas son of Fulco Daundon Claims against Richard de Marisco the manor of Corkaduffy in com. Tipperary of which he unjustly dispossessed him. (*Pedigree, proofs, n° XXXVIII, XLIII. Plea-roll anno IX R. Edw. II.*)

Margaret daughter to Richard de Marisco espoused Thomas Fitz-Waryn, by whom John Fitz-Waryn, who in her right claimed the manor of Kylmynie co Tip. anno 18, Edw. II. (*Pedig. proofs n° XXXIII, XLVI.*)

Compotus comit. Tipperariensis p. LVI R. Hen. III, et à R. R. Edw. I per Otonem de Grandisono Vicecomite.

Richardus de Marisco r. c. de V marc' p pl. Steph. le Erchedekin. (Great Roll of the Pipe of Irel. Ped. proofs, n° L.)

RICHARD *de Marisco built Bandon-castle.*

Compotus Rob. de Ufford Capital Justic' Hibern', etc., a die Sci. Jacobi a R. R. Edw. I, 4to usq. ad vigil. Natal. Dni. a. R. R. ejusdem 5to, etc. etc.

Et eidem VII li X s. quos lib. Rico de Marisco pro opere Castri et fossati de Bandon, sicut continetur, etc. (*ibid. n° LI.*)

APPENDIX N° XLIX.

LADY CHRISTIANA DE RIDDLESFORD, WIDOW OF LORD GEOFFREY DE MONTMORENCY-MARISCO.

Plea-Roll ann. IX. R. *R. Edw. I.*

Dona Christiana de Mariscis versus Rob. de Pladelbury et Rico de Penkiston, Bailiv' Donæ Agnet' de Vescy de Kildare, de placito quare pendente placito captionis aver' ipsius Christnæ in cur' distrinc' tenentes suos, etc. (*Rot, pat. in Tur. Bermingh'.*)

Placita de Quindena Sci Mich' coram Robo Bagod et sociis suis.

Plea-Roll XVII. Edw. I.

SS. Emelina, quæ fuit uxor Mauric' fil' Mauric' petit versus Julianam quæ fuit ux' Thomæ de Clare, I messuag' III caruc' terræ, XL lib. reddit' et unum molendinum cum pert' in Dengnyhuss (Donass, co Limer:) qu'Elam' cum jus suum de dono Christianæ de Mariscis, q' præd' Maur' inde feoffavit, etc., quæ ead' Juliana non habet ingress' neque per prefatu' Mauric' quoad Vir'

p'dictæ Emelinæ, etc. Et p'dicta Juliana venit et dicit quod non potest ei inde respondere nec etiam si vellet, etc., pro eo quod quid' Reginaldus fil' Tho' feffatus est de tertia parte tolenat' p'dicti molendin', etc. etc. Et qui n° de apud Lymer' in chrastin' Ephi' Domi ad etc.

Postea p'dicta Emelina dat J. m. p. licenc', etc., p. plac' Galfr' Keting et Walteri de Ridelsford. (*Ped. proofs n° XXII.*)

Kerry. — SS. Emelina quæ fuit uxor Maur' fil' Maur' pet' versus Richardum Ganibon II car' træ cum perts' in Dunken, (Dunkeron :) quas clam' cum jus suum de dono Christianæ de Mariscis quæ p'dictos Maur' et Emelinam inde feoffavit et in quas idem Richs non habet ingressum nec per Thom' de Clare cui p'dictus Mauricius quondam Vir' p'dictæ Emelinæ illa dimisit cui ipsa in vita sua contradicer' non potuit ut dic't. Et p'dics Rics et voc' inde ad War', Gilbm (Gilbertum,) fili' et hæred' Thomæ de Clare qui est infra etate et in custodia Doni Reg'. Et p'dicta Emelina dicet quod licet p'dictum Gilbertum qui est infra etatem inde ad War' jus suum, non debet defferri in hac preste' propter minor' etat' p'dicti Gilberti, et maxime r'one statut' Doni Regis p'dca terr' est jus suum racone' p'dicti doni et eo quod p'dictus Mauri' quondam Vir ejus p'dicta ter'a q. est alienavit quod quid p'dics Richardus non potest dedicere et petit inde indicium. Ad hoc respondet p'dictus Richardus quod p'dicta terr' non est jus ipsius Emelinæ quia dicit quod p'dicta Christiana dedit p'dictis Maur' et Emelin' hund' eisdem Maur' et Emeline et hæredibus de corporibus eor'd' procreatis ita quod si non hab't hæred' de corp's p'creat' p'dicti ter' revertere debu't ad hæred' p'dicti Maur'. Et sic p'dicta Emelina non habuit ibi neque fœdam talliat' p'dict' Maur' dimitiendo p'dictam terram p'dicto Tho' de Clare jus sui ipsum alienavit et non jus ipsius Emelinæ, in forma donationis p'dictæ eisdem Mauricio et Emelin' inde factus et maxim' ex quo non fu'nt aliquos hæredes ex corporibus eorum procreat' p. quo dicit idem Richardus quod p'dicta Emelina expectare debet etatem p'dicti Wardi sui in hac parte et petit idem judicium. Et quia p'dictus Richardus dediscere non potest qu' p'dicta Christiana de Mariscis feoffavit com' p'dictos Maur' et Emelin' de p'dicta t'ra sicut p'dict' est et ea occasione ead' t'ra' fuit et est jus ipsius Emelina et etiam per p'dicta Emelina recognovit in pleno banco quod non clam' p'dictam t'ram ut jus suu' n' tantumodo h'nd' ad Vitam suam. Et p'dictus Richardus postquam voc' p'dictum Gilb' qui est infra etate inde ad War' versus eam non aliud quiquam p'. se ostendit ut respondet in hac parte consid' est q'd p'dicta Emelina recup'it inde seisem suam hnd' tota Vita' ipsius Emel' et p'dictus Richardus expectet etatem ipsius Gilberti War' sui et he'dt suu' recup'ar' versus ip'm Gilb'm inde cum

p'rvenit ad legitimam etatem. (*Plea Roll, Bermingham Tower. Pedigree, proofs n° XXII.*)

CHRISTIANA DE MARISCO ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS AND COHEIRS OF WALTER DE RIDDLESFORD BARON OF BRAY.

Compotus comit. Kildariæ de toto anno H. III, 55 et 56 et de toto anno. R. R. E. primo per Joh. de Athy tunc loc' tenent' Seneschi' ibidem.

Christiana de Marisco una hæred' Walteri de Riddlesford XX marc' de p'fato facto patri suo, ad Scaccarium Londin' et habet respectum usque ad ventum Dni E. in Hibernio per liter' ips' Dni E. quod inrotulatur in rotulo memorabil', etc. (*Great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland. Ped. proofs n° XLIX.*)

Comp. com. Kild. II, III, IV, Edw. I, Willm de Caversham ten' loc' Senesch'.

Christiana de Marisco, etc., ut antea (*ibid. proofs LI.*)

APPENDIX No L.

ADAM DE MARISCO.

From the British Museum Harleian M. S. S. Vitellius CVIII. 24. Fr.

» EPISTOLÆ Adæ de Maris de ordine Minorum ad varios prelatos Abatissis, etc., de fide, oratione aliisque ejusmodi argumenti inseruntur fol. 55 versiculi quidam Gallici dialogum referentes inter corpus et spiritum.

Incip. — « Si cuin joe so en un lit
» Oi la vais de un esprit
» Ke fuste dampne, etc. » (*Pedig. proofs XIV.*)

Adam de Marisco.

De pace cum Rege Franciæ tractanda.

A. D. 1257, *an.* 41 *H.* 3, *Pat.* 41, . 3 *H*, *n. g. d.*

Rex omnibus, etc, salutem :

Sciatis quod, de voluntate et consensu Edwardi filii nostri primogeniti, et hæredis, damus plenam et liberam potestatem dilectis et fidelibus nostris, W. Wigorniensi Episcopo, Hugoni le Bigod, et fratri Adæ de Marisco, pacem tractandi et firmandi inter Dominum Ludovicum Regem Franciæ et hæredes suos, et nos et hæredes nostros, de assensu et consilio dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum Simonis de Monteforti, Comitis Leicestriæ, et Petri de Sabaudia, super omnibus controversiis et questionibus, motus inter nos et progenitores nostros hinc inde; ratum habituri et firmum quicquid ipsi Episcopus, Hugo et Adam, vel duo ipsorum quos adesse contigerit, mediante consilio prædictorum Comitis et Petri, super premissis, nomine nostro et hæredum nostrorum, duxerint faciendum.

In cujus, etc., duraturus usque ad Festum Assumptionis B. M. proximo venturum.

Teste Rege apud Westm. vicesimo secundo die Junii. (*Rimeri Fœderæ, tom.* I, *p.* 627.)

A duplicate of the same follows; and, upon the same negociation, a third, viz.

Littera Regi Romanorum de negotio antedicto. A. D 1257.

Rex carissimo fratri suo Richardo; eadem gratia Regi Romanorum illustri, semper Augusto, salutem, et prosperos ad vota successus.

Cum destinaverimus venerabilem Patrem Wigorniensem Episcopum, Hugonem Bigod, et Fratrem Adam de Marisco, ad continuendum tractatum pacis inter nos, et Regem Franciæ, diu prolocutæ per consilium Comitis Leicestriæ et Petri de Sabaudia, quos similiter ad partes illas transmittimus.

Injunximus eisdem Nunciis quod audita et plenius intellecta voluntate dicti Regis Franciæ quid inde facere voluerit, præfatus Episcopus vestram statim adeat præsentiam pro consilio vestro super hoc requirendo, sine quo nihil inde firmare volumus.

Cui quum ad vos venerit, in hiis, quæ vobis dixerit in hac parte, fidem adhibeatis; consilium vestrum nobis significantes prout comodo et honori vestro et nostro magis noveretis expedire. (*ibid. p.* 628.)

Fr. ADAM DE MARISCO.

He was born at Marisco or Brentmarsh, in Somersetshire, (the estate of the de Marisco's, to which family he belonged:) and flourished A. D 1257. He was competitor for the Bishopric of Ely (to which he had been elected) with Hugh de Balsam; and is the founder of Peter House College, in the University of Cambridge. Moreri after Waddinge (*Annal. Minor.*) Willot *Athen. Francisc.* Sixtus Sienna, Possevin, Pitseus, etc., thus speaks of « Adam de Marisco, Anglais de nation, Religieux de l'Ordre de St. François, et Docteur d'Oxford, » était de Somerset, et s'acquit une grande réputation dans le XIII siècle. Il » fut en Italie, où il eut beaucoup de part en l'amitié de St. Antoine de Padoue. Ce fut à sa considération que Robert Grossetête, Évêque de Lincoln, » laissa en mourant une partie de sa bibliothèque aux Cordeliers d'Oxford. Adam » de Marisco l'augmenta par ses ouvrages, dignes d'un homme qu'on surnomma le Docteur éclairé — *Doctor illustratus.* — Il écrivit sur le Cantique » des Cantiques; des questions de Théologie; sur le Maître des Sentences; des » Paraphrases sur St. Denys *l'Aréopagiste*, etc., et mourut vers l'an 1257. » (*Moreri*, *Dictionnaire historique.* A. D. MDCCXXIII.)

John Leland the celebrated Antiquarian, in his Book « de Scriptoribus illustris, » treats, « de Adamo Mariscro. (*Bodleian Catalogue, Oxford, in-folio.*)

APPENDIX N° LI.

AUMARY or MEREDITH and RALPH de MARISCO, sons of Robert Fitz-Stephen.

A. D. 1183. — Milo de Cogan et Ranulph Fitz-Stephen son gendre, avec cinq Chevaliers, furent tués (ou plutôt assassinés) sur le chemin de Lismore, par une troupe commandée par un fameux partisan, nommé Mac-Tire (*Mac-Geogeghan, Hist. d'Irl. Tom.* II, *p.* 51.) Voyez l'article Robert Fitz-Stephen de Marisco.

Amere or Aumary (or Meredyth,) son of Robert Fitz-Stephen Duke of Cork, died in March, at Cork, a lustie young gentleman and towardlie; to the great sorrow and griefe of all his friends, etc. (*Hollingshead, Chronic. p.* 45-6.)

APPENDIX No LII.

IVO DE MARISCO.

His name appears, as Witness to the charter of Hugo de Bajocis of all his lands to Sempringen Abbey, in Lincolnshire, of the Order of Gilbertines, Anno IV R. R. John. (A. D. 1203.) — (*Mon. Angl.*)

APPENDIX No LIII.

SIMON DE MARISCO.

Witness to the confirmation charter by King John, of the Piory of St Augustin at Bristol originally founded By Robert Fitz-Harding; which Robert died the 5 February 1170. (*Im-Hoff. Mon. Angl. Tom.* II, *p.* 233-4.)

APPENDIX No LIV.

N. DE MARISCO wife of DE BOHUN.

« Savaricus son of Engelgerius de Bohun Baron of Midhurst, a Lunatic, living anno XXV, Hen, III, (1251,) espoused N. sister to John Fitz.Geoffrey

Fitz-Piers de Marisco, by whom, Franco, living XXXI Hen. III; who by Sybilla daughter to William de Ferrars Earl of Derby, had John Baron of Midhurst, dead the XII Edw. I. (*Dugdale Baron. p.* 187.)

APPENDIX No LV.

GILBERT DE MARISCO.

Of the branch of Mareys, in Essex, « held the manor of Woolwich in the » early part of Edward the first's reign. — (*Philpots Survey, p.* 571.) *Anno* » 1328 Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, conveyed to sir John Pulteney, » his right and interest in this estate, by the name of the manor of Southill in » Woolwich. » (*Lysons environs of London in* 4° *p.* 559-60.)

APPENDIX No LVI.

ROBERT DE MARISCIS.

A. D. 1248, created Archdeacon of Oxford, and 9 July 1259, Dean of Lincoln. (*Le Neve, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of England.*) He was succeeded in 1266, by William de Lexington. (*Brown Willis.*) In 1281 Robert de Mariscis Bishop of Nevers, in France, appears; but whether or not the same person, we are unable to decide. In 1245, the Bishop of Lincoln alienated to this Robert the church of Ailesbury. (*Math. Paris, p.* 693.)

APPENDIX N° LVII.

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.
MARTIN DE LATERAGH.

Anno IIIº R. R. Edw. I, N° 3.

Compotus Comitatus Tipperariensis de ultimo dimid' anno Regni Regis Edwardi, tertio, et de toto anno R. R. Regis ejusdem, quarto, per Joh. de Coventre et Mauricium Le Bret, tunc Vicecom'.

Alexandrus Passelieu hæredes Martini de Lattragh pro eo X li XII s. III d. pro pace haben' p. placit' in rotulo XLIII, sicut continetur in Rotulo R. R. Edw. secundo. (*Pedigree proofs n° LI.*)

APPENDIX N° LVIII.

SIR WILLIAM FITZ-JORDAN DE MARISCO, KNIGHT, LORD OF LATERAGH, BARON DE MARISCO AND DE MONTEMARISCO, AND WILLIAM DE MARISCO, *Junior*, HIS BROTHER.

THE same Plea-roll of the foregoing, anno III R. R Edw. I com. Tipper', etc.

Willielmus de Marisco pro eod' Alex' XV li V s. VIII d. ob, per eodem sicut, continetur ibidem. (*ibid.*)

Willielmus de Marisco de Weperus (*Vado petroso,*) XX s. quia non est pros'. (*ibid.*)

Comp. com. Dublin a festo Sci Michaelis a r. r. Edw, XX usque ad festum Hillarii a r. ejusd' XXIIº Joh. Wodelok et Rics de Exonia Vicecom'. N° 21.

Willus de Mariscis r. c. de XL s. de fine pro pace habenda de morte Richardi filii Johis per placit Dyonisi de Mariscis et Johis de Viel. (*ibid. n°* LIII.)

N° 37. — Comp. comt. Tippery a anno r. r. Edw. fil. R. Edw. 2° a anno regni ejusd' 5° Walterus le Bret et Richs le Poer Vicecom'. (A. D. 1309.)

Willus fil. Jordani de Mariscis XL s. pro fine. (*ibid.* LV.)

Lambert Jr. Del. et Sculp.

LATERAGH-CASTLE, co TIPPERARY Seat of the
Montmorency Morres family, Lords of Lateragh, & Barons de Montemarisco.

LATERAGH-CASTLE from [illegible] TIPPERARY Seat of the
[illegible] Lord of [illegible] Barrow & Montmorency

Extracts of Records in Bermingham Tower, Dublin.

Plea-Roll 45. *Hen. III. A. D.* 1226.

Esson capta apud Lymer' in crastino Sci T'ni'tatis anno R. R. H. patris Dom E. XLVI^to^ coram Walt' de Wellesley, magist' Willo de Bakepuc, Rico de Exon et Phil'o de Hynterburg Justic' Doni E. Itinerant' et aliis fidelib' ipsius Dni E. Itinerant', etc. etc.

Placit de diversis Comitat'.

SS. Dns E. mandavit Justic' quod Wil' de Marisco .... coram eo loco suo Galfr'um de Venabil' ut Philipm de Marisc' in loquela que eisdem Justic' per cur' ipsius Dni E. (Episc') int' Ad' de Neueton et p'dictem Willm de av'iis ip'ius ad capt' et injuste deten't. Et in loquela que aliud l're int' Matil' quæ fuit ux' Robi Comyn pet' et ips'm Willm def'ore de dote ipsius Matill'. In Gortegrugue, Clonsalachan castro de Moydenath. Et in loquela que est atach' p. trciu' li're int' Dnm' reg' p'rim ip'sius Dni Ep, et p'dic'm Willm de eo q'd idem vacante sede Epac' Ossor' freg' p'cu' Clonmor qui est de eod' Epacu et in eo fugavit et Bestias capit contra pacem, etc. (*Pedig. proofs* XLVII, XLVIII.)

Same Roll — Tipperary — Ess. Wils de Marisco Summ' fuit ad resp' Ad' de Neueton de pl' quare Ide' Wills av'ia ipsius Adi cæpit et injuste detinet, etc. XIV vaccas XII juvenelas et I bovetum et I taur', etc. Ita q'd vicecomes misit Ad' de Beaufo servientem ad deliverand' p'dicta av'ia, et q'd s'viens ibid' ven tradita fuer' p'dica avia' Galfr' le Bret per querelam q'am Ide' Galfr' fec'at de p'dco Willo in Cur' de Nanath (Nenagh.) Et p. p'dcs Will' non potuit, etc. Et cum idem S'viens fugasset p'dcas boves extra terr' p'dci Willi, idem Wills misit Rogerum clericum, Philipm custodem palefern' Willi, et Hamo de Tuttesly ad rescuand' p'dcos boves, etc. et p'dictos boves de p'dco serv'te vi abstulerunt et vi ad domum p'dci Willi reduxerunt; et p'dictus Willielmus mactavit de p'dcis vaccis suis in castro suo de Vado Petroso octo vacc's contra pacem, etc. et dampnu' h'c ad valem XX lib et inde, etc. Et Wills venit et defend' captionem, etc. Et, etc. q'd cepit p'ca av'ia et juste quod ipse destrinxit t'ram de Northbulechan q'm de eo tenet p. VI m'., etc. Et defendit dampna sua ad valenc' XV libr' et non XXm, etc.

Et Ad' dic' q'd p'dcs Will in plenis Assis' de Athasel scil' ann' R. R. H. XLI°

remis' et quiet' clam' Maur' fil Gerald et hæreds suis totu' jus, etc. q'd h'uit in p'dca t'ra de Northebulchan et eam ei ibid reddidit p. sic q'd ut ei in auxilium ad pacem fac' cum Hen' fil Joh' manerio de VADO PETROSO cum pertinenc' q'd idem Henr's pet' versus p'dictem Wilm ita q'd tota vita ipsius Mauric' pt' p'dictam remissionem, etc. Nichil inde recepit p'terea de cessu ipsius Maur' p'dca t'ra un' reddit ille' p'venit descend' Maur' fil Ger he'di ipsius Maur' qui p'dca Ad' p'dcam t'ram dedit scil' de duob' carucatis. (*Pedigree*, *proofs* XVIII.)

SIR WILLIAM DE MARISCO THE ELDER AND SIR WILLIAM DE MARISCO THE YOUNGER; (brothers.)

Adhuc placita ibidem a die Apostl' Petri et Pauli in XV dies.

Ab an XLV R. R. Hen. III.

Tipar' Ss. — Percept' fuit Vicecomit' Typper' quod atach' Willm de Marisco et Will'm fratrem ejus, quod sint hic ad hunc die' ad respond' Robo' fil Nichi' qui sequit' pro Dno E. (episco') quare Episacu Ossor' nuper vacante et in manu Dni E. existente fregit parcum de Clonmor qui est de eod' Epacu et in eo fugaverunt et bestias cœperunt contra pacem, etc. Et un' qu'e q'd cepit undecem bestias, etc. Et un' del'or est et dampn' h'c ad valenciam XX libr'. — Et Will frater Willi de Marisco non venit. Et vicecomes mandavit q'd non est inventus in com' suo. Ideo perceptum est Vicicom' Dublin q'd attach' eum, etc. Et Will de Marisco ven' et defend' q'd nunqu' in p'dicto parco fugavit nec bestias ibi cepit. Et de hoc, etc. Et Will de Marisco, etc. pet' q'd inquisitio p'icta in itimere presenti justiciar' vel apud Ad'isel (Athassel) vel apud Waterford vel alibi du' p'dem die cap' scil' Reginald' de Harrewood et Galfr'm de Venabult. (*Pedigree*, *proofs* XVIII. *et* XLI, *ut antea.*)

William de Marisco the younger, Matilda Scorchevelyn, his wife and Hugo his only son and heir; who dying issueless *anno* 1312, his lands passed to Herbert de Marisco grandson of William the elder — see article Jordan de Marisco the father of the two Williams, and Pedigree, proofs XLI.

APPENDIX, Nº LIX.

JOHN DE MARISCO, Chivaler, Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco.

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

Nº XVII. — Compotus Walteri de la Haye Esceatoris Hyberniæ de Wardis et Escatis in manuis Dni Regis existentibus a crastino claus' Paschæ anno R. R. Edwardi XVº ad eundem diem anno R. R. ejusd' XVIIº sicut inferius continetur. etc. etc. etc.

Idem Walterus r. c. de LXXXIV li XIII s Ide ob. de redditu et exitibus partium dominicorum prati pasturi bosci turbam molend' curtilagii Gardini, etc. etc. de redditu firmarum perquisitorum Curie et Hundred' et prise cervisii Manerii de Vado Petroso quod fuit Johannis de Mariscis sicut continetur in compoto Escatore de anno r. r. Edw. XIIIº vidz : a crastino claus' Paschæ anno XIIII usque eundem diem anno XV. Et de XXIX li VII den redditu lib tenementum ibidem per idem temp's sicut continetur ibidem summa XLIX li XIX den. ob. Et sciendum q'd p'dus Walts reddit hic in hoc compo' mag'o de riddu domini' eorum qª in compo' suo p'ec qª tunc temp' obitus p'dti Johi p'dti dominici in parte fuer' seminati et executores sui habuerunt inde vesturam, etc.

APPENDIX Nº LX.

Lady JOAN DE MARISCO, wife of Theobald Lord Butler of Arklow.

« Theobald the II, married Joan, sister of John de Mareis or de Marisco, of an ancient Norman family, and a considerable Baron in Ireland, to whose estate in that Kingdom, as well as in England, his posterity afterwards became heirs

This marriage appeareth from a record in the tower of London among the escheat rolls of 22d Rich II, to this effect. — « Inquisitio capta in Com Somerset » 18 die Martii anno 22 Richardi secundi post mortem Joannis Trivet chivaler, etc. Juratores dicunt quod quidam *Thomas Salumpton* clericus et alii » seisit' de manerio de *Lunspill-Mareis* dederunt manerium prædictum Stephano » de Marreis, militi, et Leticiæ uxori ejus, habend' eis ad vitam, remanere » Joanni *Trivet* chivaler, et heredibus masculis de corpore suo, remanere rectis » heredibus ipsius Stephani; et Joannes Trivet, obiit sine hered' mascul' de cor- » pore suo, et quod Jacobus le Botiller nunc comes de Ormonde est consan- » guineus Stephani, et rectus heres ejus propinquior, viz. Filius Jacobi, fil' » Jacobi, fil' Edmundi, fil' Theobaldi fil' Johannæ sororis Johannis Marreis » patris Hereberti, patris prædicti Stephani *de integro sanguine;* et quod dictus » Jacobus nunc comes de Ormonde est ætatis 39 annorum et amplius, etc.

» This marriage seems to have been contracted whilst he was a *minor;* for in 18 Hen. 3d (1234) an accompt was taken in the Exchequer of Ireland of the profits of his lands and marriage, as appears by a record in Bermingham Tower, viz « Johannes filius Galfridi [de Marisco] reddit compotum de 3000 » marcis pro custodia terrarum quæ fuerunt Theobaldi Pincernæ, una cum ma- » ritagio heredis ejusdem Theobaldi. »

« This Theobald II, was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1247, and died in the year following, being the 32d of Henry 3d. He gave (as appears from the deed of donation) a considerable part of his lands in *Sleiwn*, with the tithes that lay near the Church, to the Priory of all Saints at Dublin. He left issue Theobald his son and heir, very young; as appears from the inquisition taken after his death in 33d of Hen. III, (A. D. 1249,) wherin it was found « that this » Theobald de Botiller died possessed of the manor of *Bellag* in Staffordshire » and divers other lands in that county, of the manor of Wichton in Lan- » cashire of Tiberley in the county of York; and that Theobald his son and » heir, was six years of age. »

« It is not unlikely but Theobald II, might have a younger son, though no notice be taken of him in the *pedigree;* for in the close roll of 37. H. III, entitled, *Pro Petro Sabaudia*, there is a writ of the Kings dated July 22d at *Winton*, and directed to John Fitz-Geoffrey, justice of. Ireland, requiring him to pay to the said Peter 200 marcs, which he was bound to pay the King at Easter last for the custody of the land and heirs of Theobald le Botiller and the marriage of the said *heir*. (*Carte intr. Orm. p.* 23, *v. I.*)

APPENDIX No LXI.

HEREWARD DE MARISCO Baron of Emeldun and Staunford.

« In 9th Hen. II (A. D. 1163.) flourished John le Vicomte, (Visconti) son of Odoardo Baron of Emelden in Northumberland, to whom succeeded John his son, who 8th Rich 1st (1197,) paid a fine of XV marks to the King for the scutage of those 3 Knights fees he then held, and that he might be exempted from going to Normandy, in the third Expedition, made thither after K. Richards return from Almaine.

» To this John succeeded John his son and heir, who gave to the church of St Aidan, at Bamburgh, in Northumberland, all his lands called Hokemers, in lieu of the Tyth-Hay in Burton: and held Emeldun, Staunford, Burton, Warnetham, Craucestre, and Dunston, in Barony, by the service of three Kinghts Fees, *de veteri Feoffamento;* that is to say, whereof his ancestors had been enfeofed by King Hen. the First; as also six Ox-gangs of land in Bamburgh, paying seven shillings per annum to the Farm of that Borough. Which six Ox-gangs King Henry the second, gave to John the son of Odoard, his ancestor beforementioned.

« This last John died in 29 Henry III (1245,) being then seized of the manors of Emeldon, Staunford, Dunston, Craucester, and Warnetham (so held as aforesaid;) leaving Ramet, the wife of Everard Teutonic (or Tyes) his daughter and Heir; which Everard then doing his Homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, his Relief being acquitted. And surviving him, she married again to Hereward de Marisco: in whose time, viz, 39 Henry III, (1255,) Sir Richard Morin, came to Staunford, and in the presence of him the said Hereward, and her, as also of the whole Court of Staunford, and by the consent of him and her he took possession of the whole Barony of Emeldune, together with the manor of Fentone, and all other the lands of her inheritance, for, and on the behalf of Simon de Montfort, then Earl of Leicester; saying that she the said Ramet, should go to Hyrebotle, and reside there, untill, that Earl did otherwise provide for her. On the morrow also he went to Fenton, and took the like possession there, in the presence of the whole town.

» Which being done, they both of them released to the said Earl and his Heirs all their Right and Title to that Barony, which did accrue to her the said Ramet, by inheritance from John le Vicomte, her Father.

» But long it was not that this Earl enjoy'd it: for having in 49th Hen. III, forfeited all by his Rebellion, it was given by the King to Edmund his younger son, and his Heirs. (*Dugdale*, *Baronage of Engl. vol.* I, *p.* 643.)

Hereward died issueless before his brother John. In 1280 anno VIII R. R. Edw. I he subscribed as witness to a charter grant of John de Bohun to the abbey of Tarentum in Dorsetshire. (*Monast. Angl. t.* I, *p.* 887.)

In certain pedigrees he has been set down as one of the direct ancestors, (but erroneously:) of the de Montmorency-Marisco family.

APPENDIX LXII.

HERBERT Lord DE MARISCO Baron de Montemarisco, Peer of Ireland.

Waterford Plea-Roll I Edw. I.

SS. Preceptum fuit Vicecom' q'd p' recip'et Herberto de Marisco q'd juste et sine delatione teneret Waltero de ..... (de la Haye,) convencionem inter eos factam de acquietando ipsum Walterum versus Robertum de Ufford de annuietate centum marcarum exeunte de manerio de Kilspydon (Kilmeydon,) etc. Et nisi, etc. Et p'dictus Walterus ..... (de la Haye,) de clamo suo p's tunc sum' p' ven' suum prædictnm Herbertum q'd esset hic ad hunc diem quare non fecerit, etc. Et vicecomes mand' quod prædictus Herbertus non habet tend's nec terr' in com' Waterford ubi sum' potest, etc. Et testatum est in Cur' quod satis habet in com' Tipperar' ideo p' tunc Vicecom' Tipp' quod sum' p'dictum Herbertum quod sit hic a die Pasch' in XV dies ad respon', etc. (*Pedigree, proofs.* N° XXXV.)

Tipperary Plea-Roll XXVIII. Edw. I.

SS. Joh'a quæ fuit ux' Johis de Marisco alias petit v'sus Rad'm Troleye t'ciam p'tem qat' vigenti acr' t'ræ cum p'tins' Sheanaghcheveny ut dotem suam.

Et p'dictus Rad's alias ven' et voc' inde ad war' Richard'm fil' et h'dem Johi de Mareis cujus corpus et qued' p's terrarum suar' sunt in custod' Hereberti de Mareis, et qued' p's terrar' suar' est in custodia Reym' de Carrew et postea p'cept' vicecom' q'd sint custodes q'd sint hic ad hunc diem die ad war' et p'tis p'dce' ven' et p'dcus Rad's non potest dedicere qui sit, etc., ideo cons' est q'd p'dcas Joh'a recup'et inde seis' suam p'dcus Rad's p' injusta deten', etc. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XXIX.)

Tipperary Plea-Roll XXXII. Edw. I.

SS. Joh's Conall esson' Rici' Deverous attorn' Ceciliæ de Dundovenald op' se IV° die versus Herbertum de Marisco custodem corporis et partis terrarum Richardi fil' et hær' Joh's de Marisco et Nichum Lynach custodem quarundem p'cium tera' p'd'cti hæredis, et Petrum le Poer et Joha' uxor ejus custodes quarund' p'tum terr'm p'dci hæredis quos Cecil'a de Dundovenald alios in cur', etc., vocat ad warr' p' p'dicto hæredi de tertia parte novem marcatorum reddit' cum p'tins in Corckeduftie quam Petrus le Poer et Joh'a ux' ejus alias in Cur' clamav'unt ut dotem ipsius Johæ v'sus p'dict' Cæciliam et unde eadem Cæcilia voc' p'dictum hæredem ad war' v'sus eos. Et p'dicti Herbertus, Nich'us Petrus et Joh'a non veniunt. Et vicecomes mand' q'd, etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXXIV.)

Tipperary Plea-Roll IX et XXXIII. Edw. I.

SS. Herbertus de Marisco petit versus Otonem de Grandisono Maner' de Tippar' cum p'tinenc' q'd Jordanus de Marisco proavus p'dicti Herberti cujus hæres ipse est, etc., (vide, de Jordano de Marisco.)

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* Otho de Grandison, the IX of Edward I, obtained a grant of the castle towns and lands of Hokenath, (Nenagh,) Tipperary, Kilisele, the territory of Muskerry, the manor of Kilsilan, the whole town of Clomme, (Clonmel,) in Ireland, with all the Knights fees thereunto belonging. — The XXXIII Edw. I, being on the Kings Service, he obtained his special Mandate to the Justices itinerant in the County of Tipperary, to stay such pleas as concerned him, untill the end of that iter. Otho de Grandison died before the XII of Edw. II; when all his castles, Manors, and lands, which he had in Ireland, for life, (mostly

comprising the late possessions of the de Marisco family :) were given by the King unto Prince Edward, (his eldest son,) and to his heirs, Kings of England. (*Dugdale Baronage, tom.* II, *pp.* 17-18.). We find, however, that Otho's successor, William de Grandison, still continued in possession if not of the whole, yet of certain portions of those great Estates; for, in the year 1339, he sold, to Maurice Fitz-Thomas Earl of Desmond, for the sum of 1000 marcs, his Manor of Clonmell; whose descendant Lady Joan, daughter and heir of James 11th Earl of Desmond, brought this manor and Lordship, to her first husband, James 9th Earl of Ormod. (*Peerage. Lodge.*)

Anno XXXIII and XXXIV. Ed. I.

Tipperary. — At the Court of Pleas of the Crown held at Cashell, the King's Commissioners were Walter L'Enfant Justice itinerant and the Lord Edmond Le Boteiller (Earl of Carrick,) Gilbert le Boteiller, Heribertus de Marisco and Geoffrey de Burgo. (*Records, Bermingham Tower.*)

Anno I Edw. II (A. D. 1307.) The Prior of St John Baptist, in St Thomas street, without the west or Newgate in the city of Dublin, sued Herbert de Marisco for a mill and 195 acres of land in Cloghyr, (Clogheen,) in the county of Tipperary. (*Mon. Hib. p.* 201.) In the year 1229, we find this Hospital possessed of the same property; (*ibid. p.* 200.) of course, we may fairly suppose, by the gift of one of the de Marisco's.

Tipperary Plea-Roll III. Edw. II.

SS. Cæcilia quæ fuit ux' Willi le Bret p' Attonat suu' petit versus Herbertum de Mariscis tertiam partem duarum marcatar' et dimid' reddit' cum p'tinen' in Hassam ut dotem suam quam eam conting' de libro ten' q'd fuit p'dcti Willi quand' viri sui in eadem villa. Et p'dictus Herbertus modo venit et petit inde visum. (*Ibid.* n° XXXVI.)

Tipperary Plea-Roll V. Edw. II.

SS. Herbertus de Marisco op. se IIII° die versus Reymundum de Bermyngham, Phil'm Crynan, Oliver Crynan, Howell'm Benet, Rica'm fil'. Laurenc', Gilmodo

O' Molaghone, Crayin O' Mologhone, Mathew O' Kypu (Keefe,) Hen' O' Kenedy, Thom' Brown, et Adam Hosse de placito quare cum idem Herbertus per Willi'm de Marisco et Radulphum le Clerk servientes suos quedam averia in dampno suo apud LATERAGH-OTHERAN capi fecisset et ea secundum legem et const' t'rræ Hiberniæ imp'casset p'dicti Reymundus, Philippus, Oliverius, Howellus, Richardus, Henricus, Gilmol, Crayn, Matheus, Henricus, Thomas, et Adam, simul cum Hen' de Bermyngham parcum illum in quo averia p'dicta imparcata fuerunt vi' et armis fregerunt et averia illa cæperunt abduxerunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad dampnum ipsius Herberti C solidis, et contra pacem, etc. Et ipsi modo non venerunt et preceptum fuit Vicecom' q'd caperet eos. Et Vicecom' modo mand' q'd p'dicti Reymundi, etc. etc., non sunt inventi ita q'd capi possunt. Judm' p't Vicecom' q'd exigi fac' p'dictos Reym', etc. etc., de com' in comitatum quousque secundum legem et consuet' Hiber'æ ut legati fuerint si non comparaverint et si comparaverint tunc eos capiat et in prisona salvo custod' fac' ita q'd habeat corpora eorum hic ad respond' p'dicto Herberto de placito p'dicto, etc. Et quid inde fecerit Justic' hic a die Sci Michaelis in XV constan' fac', etc.

Et quia p'ceptum fuit Vicecom' q'd esset hic ad hunc diem auditur' judicium de eo q'd breve Dni Regis sibi inde directum Justic' hic scilicet in oct' Sci' Martini non retur', etc. Et ipse modo non venit ideo ipse Vicecom' scilicet Ric' le Poer in merciamonia pro contemptu, etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXXIX.)

Anno VI Edw. I — Herbert de Marisco sued Otho de Grandison for the manor of Tipperary. (*Records in Bermingham Tower.*)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll XVI. Edw. II.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angl' Dnus Hibern' et dux Aquit' dilecto et fideli suo Ric'o de Exonia Capital' Justic' suo de Banco Dublin' salutem. — Monstravit nobis Herbertus de Marisco q'd cum Matilda quæ fuit ux' Edmundi le Bret petat versus eum per breve, etc., coram vobis et sociis v'rs. Justic' meis, etc., dotem suam, etc., de libero tenemento q'd fuit p'dicti Edmundi quondam viri sui in Cloghyr juxta Ardmayl in com' Tipper' in Hibern' videlicet tertiam partem medietatis manerii de Cloghyr, etc., ac idem Herbertus per auxilium cur' n'ræ Angl' inde vocaverit ad war' v'sus p'dictam Matildam Walterum fil' Walteri de la Haye que terras et tenementa non habet in Hibernia sicut in Anglia unde warrantiam illam facere possit ut dicit'. Nosque partibus

p'dictis justiciam fieri volentes in hac parte vobis mandamus quod si ita est et in casu hujusmodi placitum talis warrantiæ mitti consueverit coram justic' n'ris in Banco in Anglia terminand' tunc recordum, etc., sub sigillo vestro justic' n'ris apud Eborac' mittatis, etc., a die Sci Michaelis in XV dies, etc. Teste meipso apud Ebor' VI die Maii anno R. n'ri sextidecimo Pretextu cujus mandat' dies p'fixus est partibus q'd sint coram justic' apud Ebor' die Sci Michaelis in XV dies, etc. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XLV.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll XIX. Edw. II.

SS. Herbertus de Marisco per Attorn' suum op' se quarto die versus Reymundum fil' Walteri de Burgo, Howellum Bennet, Stephanum-Og et Hugonem de la Launde, de placito quare bona et catella ipsius Herberti ad valenc' centum librarum apud Weyperous (Vado-petrosa) inventa vi et armis ceperunt et asportaverunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave dampnum ipsius Herberti et contra pacem, etc. Et ipsi modo non veniunt. Et vicecomes mand' quod non sunt inventi nec habent p' que possunt att'. Ideo p'ceptum Vicecom' q'd cap' eos et in prisona salvo custodire fac' ita quod habeat corpora eorum hic in octav' Sci Trinitati ad respond', etc. Idem dies datus est Herberto, etc. (*Ibid.* n° XLVI.)

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

N° XXXVII. — Compot' comit' Tippera' a anno R. R. Edw. fil' Edw. secundo a an. R. R. ejusdem quinto Walt. le Bret et Rics le Poer Vic'.

Herbertus de Marisco C solidis quia non adhuc miles. (*Ibid.* n° LV.)

N° XLV. — Comp. com. Lymeric' anno R. R. Edw. II, 19, ad a R. R. Edw. III, 3, per Jacob de Bellofago.

Herbertus de Marisco. — (*Ibid.* n° LVI.)

Compotus Walteri de la Haye Escaet' Hibern' de Wardis et Eschaetis in manu Domini Regis exist' a crastino claus' Paschæ a R. R. Edw. XXIV usque crastinum claus' Paschæ a R. R. ejusdem XXVII.

Idem Esch', etc., r. c. de II li III s. IIII den. de redd. et exitus duarum parcium dominicorum prati pasturi, etc. Manerii de VADO-PETROSO quod fuit Joh'is de Mariscis in comitatu Typerariense ab in crastino Paschæ anno XXIIII usque XXVI diem Septembris anno XXV° antequam liberavit p'dictum Manerium Hereberto filio et hæredi prædicti Johannis per breve Dni Regis. Et de XI

li X s. III den. ob de redd' liberi tenenc' ibidem per eodem temp', etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° LIV.)

Rot. Clausæ de anno XXX Edwardi I.

Litteræ Regis de Credentia tangentes guerram Scotiæ.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Herberto de Mareys salutem. Volentem in omnem eventum circiter finem trugæ quam nuper Scotiis duximus concedendam si forti pacis reformatio interim non procedat de hominibus ad arma potentibus provideri ut tunc si opus fuerit in expeditione guerre nostre Scotiæ viriliter provideri et eam Deo prop'io possimus finaliter terminare quedam negotia expeditionem nostram predictam tangen' que sunt plurimum nobis cordi comissimus et injungi fecimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris Galfrido de Geneville et Johanni Wogan Justiciario n'ro Hiberniæ vobis et quibusdam aliis fideli' n'ris partium earumdem per eosdem Galfridum et Joh'm ex parte nostre viva vocis oraculo referrenda. Et ideo fidelitatis vestræ constantiam ac corde requirimus et rogamus quatenus eisdem Galfrido et Joh'ni in hiis quæ vobis dicent ex parte nostra in premissis fidem plenarium adhibere et ea complere velitis opera persequente, sicut nostrum et vestrum commodum et honorem regnique m'i tranquilitatem diligentis et quietem. Teste Rege apud Morpath XXIII° die Februarii.

Consimiles li'ræ diriguntur subscriptis, videlicet, inter aliis :

Richardo de Burgo Com. Ultoniæ,
Mauritio fil Thomæ (com. Desmoniæ,)
Petro fil Jacobi de Bermingham,
Odoni de Barri,
Walerano de Wellesley,
Hugoni Purcell,
Dovenaldi Onell (O'Neill,)
Odoni (O'Donel,)
Dovenaldi-Roe Macarthi : et multis aliis (*ibid.* XI.)

Among those Irish nobles and Gentry who accompanied King Edward I on his expedition into Scotland, besides the foregoing, we find among others the following names :

Edmundo le Buttiller (com. de Carrick,)
Mauritio de Caunteton,
Reginaldo de Dene,
Joh'ni de Cogan,
Mauritio de Rochefort,
Walter, Hugh, et Edmundo de Lacy,
Joanni Mautravers,
Eustachio le Poer,
Georgio de Rupe,
Thomæ de Cantwell,
Richardo Tallun,
Rich'o de London,
Thomæ de Mandeville,

Peter le Petit,
Reginaldo de Kynet,
Joh. fil Roberti,
Philipo Cristopherо,
Roberto Hackett,
Mauritio de Lees,
Johi de Daundon,
Henrico Russel,
Willo de Walleys,
Almerico de Beaufo,
Philippo de Marisco,
Roberto Bagot,
Mauritio de Warren,
Jordano de Exon,
Milo Baroni de Overk,
Ahelmo de Gras,
Hamoni de Gras,
Olivero Fitz-Simon,
Jacobo de Keyting,
Reymundo de Carrew,
Theobaldo de Verdun,
Richo Tyrrel,
Thomæ de Ledewich,
Johni de Tuyte,
David de la Roche,
Sylvestro de Ercedekne,
Willo de Sancto Leodegaro,
Thetherilo Ebryan (Turlogh O' Bryan,)
Reymund de Burgo;
Gesto Kokarel (O'Carrol,)
Odoni O'Chonocker (O'Conor,)
Edmundo de Courcy,
Philippo le Bret,
Johni de la Ville,
Stephano de Saresfield,
Nigello Le Brun;
Johno Croc,
Johni Comyn,
Fulco de la Fraigne,
Johni de Hotham,
Thomæ Maunsell,
Thomæ Englys,
Richdo de Val (Wall,)
Henrico de Verville,
Galfrido de Norragh,
David fil Adæ de Scto Albino,
Roberto de Bonneville,
Richardo de Whitfield,
Johni de Brentmarsh (de Marisco,)
Philippo Olf,
Johni Harold,
Rico Witteye,
Walto de Kenleye,
David de Burdum,
Jacobo de la Chapelle,
Willo de Staunton,
Bernhard de Mirhe,
Willo le Gaunt,
Robto de Shortales,
Willo Traverne,
Willo Fitz Williehi,
Reymundo Keynorsey,
David Masmor,
Johi Drull,
Geraldo Fitz-Maurice,
Johni Fitz-Pointz.
Galfrido Fitz-Richard,
Thomæ de l'Isle,
Nicholo Deveneys,
Gilbto de Sutton,
Joh. fil Henrici,
Johi Assyk,
Thomæ Alfredi,
Robeto Bores,
Walto Appleyard,
Johi le White de Racheregan,
Matho de Melbourn,

Meilero Candal, Robto Persevall,
Joh. de Lynes, Henrico de Castell,
Richo Mauvoisin, Joho fil Johanni, etc., etc.

(*Registry, Ulster-office of arms, Dublin.*)

Although this list doth not exhibit the whole catalogue of persons engaged on that Expedition, because I rather avoided in this copy, to multiply the same surnames; the extract offered in this place will help, nevertheless, to convey a pretty general idea of who were the principal and leading men of the Island at that precise period of time.

Plea-Roll anno XXI R. R. Edw. III.

SS. Dns Rex mandavit quoddam breve suum de Angl' p'fat Justic' suo hic in hæc verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angl' et Franciæ et Dom's Hibern' Justic' et Cancel' suis Hibern' qui nunc sunt vel qui pro temp'e erunt salutem. — Supplicavit nobis dilectus et fidelis noster Robertus de Offord Comes Suffolk, ut cum ipse quemdam redditum CXX marc' de terr' et ten' quæ sunt de hereditate Nich'i Power in Hibernia infra etatem et in custodia n'ra existentes exeuntem annuatim precipere et habere debeat quiquidem reddit' pro eo q'd t'rr' et ten' p'dicta in manu n'ra ratione minoris etatis her' p'dicti existente ab eodem Comite detinet sicut ex parte sua intelligi nobis datur — velimus reddit' illum p'fato comite solvi jubere nos volentes tam pro nob' quam pro p'fat' com' in hac p'te q'd est justum vobis mandamus q'd per saram' proborum et leg' hominum de t'rr' p'dict' per quos, etc., inquir' fac', etc. Ob quam causam, etc. Et si per inquisicium hujusmod' inveneritis terr' et ten' illas de reddit' p'dicto, etc. etc. Teste Leonello fil' n'ro carissimo Custod' Angl' apud Redyng VI die Marcii a R. R. Angl' vicesimo primo r. vero n' Franc' octavo.

Pretextu cujus brevis p'ceptum est Vicecom' Waterford quod venire fac' coram, etc., apud Clonmell ex parte Waterf' die Sabbati proxim' post octav' Sancti Johis Baptist' XXIIII de melioribus et discretis hominibus tam militibus quam aliis liberie et legal' hominib' totius balliv' suæ, etc., ad inquirend' super p'missis, etc., ad quem diem Ric'us de la Bokell miles, Edus Botiller, Petrus Botiller, Henr' Bron', Ricus Eylward, Joh's Eylward, Hen' de Rupe de Moydelye, Walterus Norragh, Eustachius Norragh, Richardus Edward, Nichol's Pembrock et Ph'us Norragh sum' ven' hic coram, etc. Et jur' dic' super sacrament' su'um q'd Manerium de Kilmydon aliquo tempore fuit in seisina Maur' fil' Maur' qui inde obiit seis' post cujus mortem Walterus de la Haye tunc Esch'

Dni Regis in Hibern' dictum manerium in manu Dni Regis Seis' et illud extendi fecit at cent' marc' per annum, etc. Et dicunt q'd quidem Robertus de Ufford avus p'dicti com' qui nunc est cujus hæres ipse est tunc fuit Justic' Hiberniæ et dic' q'd p'dictus Walterus de la Haye tunc ten' eadem ten' et dictum redd' p'dicto Roberto toto tempore suo solvitur sed dicunt quod ignor' quomodo p'dictus Robertus ven' ad reddit' p'dictum et sic dic' quod p'dictus Robertus seisitus fuit de reddit' p'dicto per manus p'dicti Walteri ut per manus ten', etc. Et dic't q'd p'dictus Walterus postea maritavit quar'dam Sibilla filia sua cuidam Herberto Mareys et ei dedit dim' man', etc., quiquidam Robertus per manus p'dicti Herberti de eodem reddit' fuit Seis' toto temp' suo, etc. Et dict' q'd man' p'dictum postea devenit ad manus Eustachii le Poer et dic't q'd idem Robertus et Robertus filius et heres suus pater p'dici comitis per manus p'dicti Eustachii de p'dicto redd' seis' fuer't, etc. Et dicunt qu'd p'dictus Robertus et her' suis dictum redd' clam' semper ut redd' s'vicii, etc. Et dic't q'd terr' et ten' p'dicta sunt in manu Dni Regis ratione minoris etatis p'dicti Nich'i. Et quia t're et ten' sunt de hereditate p'dicti Nich'i sunt in manu Dni Regis ratione minoris etatis p'dicti Nich'i, etc. etc. etc. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XLVIII.)

We read, in « the Peerage of England : or, a Genealogical and Historical » Account of all the Flourishing Families of this Kingdom. » — (Octavo vol. II, Part II, London printed for E. Sanger and A. Collins A. D. 1711.) — Which undertakes to correct some parts of Sir William Dugdele's works : that « William de Montacute in the fifth of Edward II was made Governor of the castle » of Berkhamsted ; was after in the wars of Scotland : and XI of Edw. II (1318) » being Steward of the King's Household, and Seneschal of Aquitaine, he » had a grant of the lands of Herbert de Marisco then deceased, with license to » make a castle of his house at Kersynton in Com. Oxon — and died the XIII » of Edw. II leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, Sister of John de Montfort, » William his son and heir, created Earl of Salisbury. » (p. 225.)

In this statement appears a chronological error of a few years ; for we have seen in a preceding part of these proofs that, Lord Herbert de Marisco was still living the XIX of Edward II A. D. 1326 : consequently the lastmentioned alienation of his lands at Kersynton must have taken place, not, on his decease, but during his lifetime ; perhaps about or soon after the time that Otho de Grandison obtained grants of Hebert's Tipperary estates, as already specified? —

Nenagh-castle. The Keep or great tower built 1215 by Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, the rest of the Fortress by Theobald-Walter, progenitor of the House of Butler.

Nenagh-castle. The Keep or great tower built as by Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, the rest of the Fortress by Theobald-Walter, progenitor of the House of Butler

APPENDIX LXIII.

STEPHEN LORD DE MARISCO, *Baron de Montemarisco, de Camley, etc. Peer of England and Ireland: Lord of Hontspile-Morres, of Lateragh, of Thorney-bridge* (Vado-Petroso,) *of Balyrickard-Morres, Joint-Lord of Nenagh, etc. etc.*

Tipperary, Plea-Roll, a X of Edward III. (A. D. MCCCXXXVII.)

SS. preceptum fuit Vicecom' q'd cum Prior Hospit' Sci Joh'is extra novam portam Dublin' in cur' hic per cons' ejusdem Cur' recuperasset versus Stephanum fil' et hæred' Herberti de Mareys, Radolm le Clerk et p'dictum Steph'm tenanc' que fuerunt Alex'i de Mareys XX libr' idem Priori ven' in Cur' hic et eligit omnia bona et catall' et mediet' omn' terr' et ten' p'dictorum Steph'i Philippi et Ra'di sibi liberari pro r'onabile p'cium eorundum et extent tenend', etc. etc. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XLVI d.)

LORDSHIP OF LATERAGH.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll, a R. R. Edw. III. XI°.

SS. Preceptum fuit Vicecom' q'd cum David Laonensis Episcopus alias scilicet a die Sci Mich'is in XV dies anno regni Dni Regis anno octavo hic recup'asset seisinam suam de IX mess' et IX carucat' terr' cum p'tins in LATERAGH-OTHERAN, ut jus Eccles' suæ Sc'i Flannani Laonensis versus Will'm fil' Thom' de Burgo, Robertum de Stapleton, Evocam de Clifford, Philippum Bokyll, Philm' Brown, Joh'm Cadyvore, Joh'em le Jeofne, Hen' de St'o Joh'e, Will'm Bokyll, Will'm le Long, Will'um Kenedi, Joh'em le Lung, Adam Bokyll, Thom' Bokyll, Thomam de Millbourn et Philip'm de Milbourne per defalt post defalt. Et quia timet' de colocu'oe inter partes predictas prolocut' quo cavet ne ten' deveni'at ad manu mortu' quoque modo venire fac' hic ad

hunc diem XII tam', etc., per quas, etc., et quia non, etc. Et recogn' super sacram' suu' si aliquo coluiô inter p'dictas partes intervenit nec ne. Et interim p'dicta ten' in manu Dni Reg' cap' et ea per sacr'm proborum et legal' hominum de com' suo extendi et appreciari fac'. Et q'd de exit' eorundem, etc. Et extent inde factum sub sigillo suo et sigill' eorum per quos facta fuerit justic' hic mitteret ad p'fatum diem. Et per liberos et legal' homines de com' suo sine fac' p'fato Epo' et dns' medietat' et in mediet' quod essent hic aud' jur' p'dictum si sibi vid'ent expedire. Et quod haberet hic nomina d'nor' mediator' et immediator', etc. Et p'dictus Vicecomes retorn' hic juratam prædictam si sibi viderunt. Et etiam mand' quod ten' prædicta cepit in manu Dni Regis et quod p'dicta IX mess' jacent vasta pro quo ad nullum valorem possunt extendi et quod VIII caruc' t'rræ et dim' de p'dictis IX caruc' t'rræ jacent vasto pro quo ad nullum valorem possit extendi. Et quod dim' caruc' t'rræ de p'dictis IX caruc' t'rræ extenditur per annum ad XX solidos de quibus Edmundus Bermyngham vicecomes respon'. Et etiam p'dictus vicecomes mand quod scire factum est p'dicto Epo' Laon' per Robertum Caukefeld, Math'm fil' Stephani, Adam Travers et Joh'em Grant quod sit hic ad hunc diem, etc. Et scire factum est Stephano le Mareys Dom' mediato per præfatos Robertum Caukefeld, Matheus fil' Stephani, Adam Travers et Johem Grant quod sit ad hunc diem, etc. Et etiam p'dictus vicecomes mand' quod non sunt alii Doni mediat. Et Thomas Vescham qui sequitur pro Dno Regi modo venit hic, et p'dictus Stephanus similiter venit, et p'dictus Episcopus per Martin Broun Attorn' suu' similiter ven' hic et jur', etc. Et juratores jurat' dicunt super sacramentum suum quod p'dictus Episcopus recup'avit p'dict' mess' et terram cum pertin' per collusionem inter eundem Episcopum et p'dictos Will'm Rob'tm Evocam Ph'm Ph'm Johem' Johem' Henr'm Will'm Will'um Will'm Joh'em Adam Thom' Thom' Phum', p'locut' et dicunt quod p'dicta mess' et terra cum p'tinenc' non sunt jus ips' Episcopi nec Ecclesiæ suæ Sancti Flannani Laonensis. Et DICUNT QUOD PREDICTUS STEPHANUS EST DOMINUS MEDIETATUS ET TENET DE DOMINO REGE IN CAPITE. Et DICUNT QUOD NON EST ALIQUIS DOMINUS MEDIAT' INTER IPSUM ET DOMINUM REGEM. (*Ibid. Ibid. e.*)

Lord Stephen de Marisco summoned among the Peers of England to the British Parliament.

Rot Claus de anno XXXV. R. R. Edw. III.

REX dilecto et fideli suo Honfrido Comite Northamtoniæ salutem. Quia terra nostra Hiberniæ per invalescentes a diu Hibernicorum inimicorum nostrorum,

incursus, propter impotentiam fidelium nostrorum habitantium in eadem; et pro eo quod Magnates et alii de Regno nostro Angliæ terras in ea habentes commodum dictarum terrarum suarum ab eadem terra capiunt et defensionem aliquam non faciunt jam, etc., vastitatis et destructionis miserie subjicitur, quod nisi Deus advertat et celerius succurrat eidem ad totalem perditionem in proximo deducetur: per quod pro salvatione ejusdem ordinavimus; quod Leonellus comes Ultoniæ filius noster charissimus, cum ingenti exercitu, ad terram prædictam cum omni festinatione transmittetur: Et quod omnes Magnates ac alii de dicto Regno nostro terras in dicta terra Hiberniæ habentes quanto potentius potuerint, in Comitiva dicti filii nostri proficiscentur vel si debiles in corpore existant, loco suo alios sufficientes ibidem mittant pro repulsione dictorum inimicorum et salvatione et defensione terrarum suarum, et succursu terræ supradictæ; Et pro dicto negotio accelerendo volumus vobiscum et cum aliis de eodem Regno terras in dicta terra Hiberniæ habentibus Colloquium habere et Tractatum; vobis in fide et ligeancia, quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injugendo mandamus quod, omnibus aliis prætermissis sitis personaliter apud Westminst' in Quindena Paschæ proximo futura ad loquendum nobiscum et consilio nostro super dicto negotio et illud concernentibus, ad faciendum et consentiendum super hoc quod ibidem contigerit ordinari; et interim vos et homines vestros, quanto potentius et decentius poteritis, ad Arma paretis, ita quod in vestri defectu progressus dicti filii nostri et exercitus sui non retardetur; nec dicta terra amissionis periculo subjaceat ex hac causa; et hoc sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac salvationem et defensionem terræ prædictæ diligentis nullatenus omittatis; Et habeatis ibi hoc Breve. Teste Rege apud Westm' xv die Martis.

Per ipsum Regem et Consilium.

Consimilia Brevia diriguntur subscriptis de essendo coram Rege et Consilio suo ad dies subscriptos; — viz ad Quindenam Paschæ.

Radulpho comite Stafford,
Thomæ comite Oxon',
Edwardo le Despenser,
Waltero de Many,
Edw. de Montague,
Almar de Sto Amando,
Barth'o de Burghersh,
Johanni de Crophul,
Nich'o Gernoun,
Johni de Bohun (de Midhurst,)
Johni de Carew,
Willmo La Zouche (de Haringworth,)
Waltero de Bermingham,
Johni Comyn,
Johni Wogan,
David Barry,
Johni' Cornewaille,
Petro Malure,
Johni Mautravers.

Rex Vicecomiti Nottinghamiæ et Derbiæ salutem. Quia, etc. — Ut supra, etc. usque ibi terræ supradictæ, etc. Et tunc sic tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes; quod præmunire facias hæredes de Caumvyll terras et tenuram in Hibernia habentes; quod sint apud Westminster in tribus septimanis Paschæ proximo futuris ad loquendum, etc., ut supra — usque ibi contigerit ordinari; Et tunc sic, etc. Et habeas ibi nomina illorum per quos eos præmuniri feceris, et hoc Breve, etc. Teste, ut supra.

Consimilæ brevæ diriguntur Vicecomiti Stafordiæ ad tres septimanas Paschæ.

David de Strabolgi com. Athol,
Thomæ de Ros,
Rogero de Clifford,
Thomæ de Furnivall,
Thomæ de Lucy,
Edmundo Laurence,
Johni de Tibetot,
Johni de Erles,
Johni de Bromwich,
Jacobo de Stafford,
Stephano de Mareys,
Willmo de Moile,
Richardo de Stafford,
Willmo de Ferrers.
(*Pedig. proofs.* N° XIV.)

Anno XVI. R. R. Edw. III. Calend. Rot. Patent. p. 143.

« De Escambio habendo inter Priorem Bathon' pro terris suis in Hibernia et Stephanum de Mareys pro terris suis in comit' Somerset. »

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XV. R. Edwardi III.

SS. Richardus filius Joh'is de Mareys op. de IV° die versus Stephanum fil' Hereberti de Mareys de placito quod war' ei unum messuag' unum molendinum V carucatas terræ et XL marc's redditus cum pertin' in Corkaduffie [in Ikerin,] quæ Thomas fil' Thomæ Daundon in cur' hic clam' ut jus suum v'sus p'dictum Richardum et unde idem Richardus in cur' hic vocat p'dictum Stephanum ad war' versus eum. Et p'dictus Stephanus alias scilicet a die Paschæ in XV dies esson' fuit postquam sum' fuit et h'uit diem p' esson' sun' hic ad hunc diem et ipse modo non venit. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti q'd cap' terra p'dicti Stephani in manu Dni Regis ad valanc', etc., p' visum, etc., et diem, etc. Et quod sum' p'dict' Stephanum quod sit hic in Octab' Sancti Hillarii inde respons' et

ostens', etc. Idem dies datus est p'dicto Ric'o et Tho'æ, etc. etc. Et dictum est p'dicto Richardo quod sequitur suo periculo, etc. (*Pedigree proofs* XLVI f.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XVIII. Edw. III.

SS. Assisa alias arram coram Joh'e de Rednesse, Joh'e de Stanes et Joh'e Laffan Justic' Dni Regis ad assizas in com' Tipperari' capiend' assign' et per breve Dni Regis coram p'fato Justic' deducta venit recogn' si Will'us fil' Herberti de Mareys Ric'us fil' Willi de Mareys, Thomas de Mareys et Stephanus fil' Herberti de Mareys injuste, etc., diss' Walterum de Salle de libero tenemento suo in Clothyia post p'am, etc. Et unde queritur quod diss' eum de XX solid' reddit' cum pert'iis. Et p'dict' Will'us Ric'us Thom' et Stephanus non ven' nec fuerunt attach' eo quod non fuerunt inventi nec habent balivos. Ideo versus eos capiatur inde assa per eorum defaltam, etc. Et quia Cur', etc., certiorari vult per quem titulum p'dictus Walterus clamat redd' p'dict' in ten' in visa po'itis habere, etc., dictum est ei p' Cur', etc., q'd ostend' titulum, etc. Et p'dictus Walterius dicit quod quidam Stephanus fil' Herberti de Mareys seisitus fuit de ten' nunc in visu po'stit inde redditus ille provenit, etc., et per quoddam factum suu' concessit p'dicto Waltero p'dictum reddit' XX solid' per annum ad totam vitam ipsius Walt'i pro servicio suo, etc., annuatim percipiend' ad festa Sci' Mich'is et Paschæ per equales par'coes et dedit et concessit eidem Walt'o plenam potestatem distringere in ten' in visu po'itis pro reddit' p'dicto et arrer' ejusdem quoties aretro fuerit, etc., et inde profert factum prædictum hic in Cur', etc. Quod hoc testatur et dicit quod quadraginta solidis redditus p'dicti sibi aretro extiterunt de terminis p'dictis per quod ipse venit supedicta tea' sic on'ata ad ejus distr' et pro arrer' ejusdem redd' distr' cepisse voluisset et p'dictu' Will'us Ric'us Thom' et Stephanus aliquem distr' pro redd' p'dicto in ten' p'dictis capere, etc., permittere nolluerunt, etc., sed dictum redditum sibi solide contradixerunt, etc., et sic ipsum inde injuste, etc., disseis, etc. Et petit assisam, etc. Ideo capeatur inde assisa, etc., quæ venit, etc. Et jur' dicunt super sac'm suu'm quod p'dictus Walt'us qui nunc queritur pacifice seis' fuit de reddito p'dicto virtute concessionis p'dicti Stephani et de libero tenemento suo quousque ipse venit super ten' in visu po'ita' on'ata ad ejus distr', etc. Et pro arrerag' p'dictis distr' cepisse voluisset et p'dicti Will'us Ric'us et Thomas distr' pro dicto redd' nec arrer' ejusdem in ten' p'dictis capere, etc., permittere voluerunt, etc., sed dictum redd' eu'm arrer' ejusdem sibi solvere recusarunt, etc. Jur' ques' de damp'nus et arrer', etc. Si, etc., dicunt quod quadragenta et quatuor solid' reques' si predictus Stephanus fuit ad diss' illam faciend', etc. etc. Nec ne dicunt quod non. Et quia cur'

nondum, etc., dies datus est p'dicto Waltero de judo' suo inde aud' coram, etc., a die Sci' Mich'is in XV dies ubicunque, etc., in eodem statu, etc. (*Ibid.* n° XLVII.)

Stephen's wife, and the period of his Death.

The Christian-name of that lady, by whom he had no issue, appears to have been Læticia, but her Family is not told. He died the 47th of the reign of Edward III (*anno* 1374;) his unsettled estates in England and Ireland devolving on *his next heir of the full blood* James Earl of Ormond, and on Sir John Trivet, (*Carte, Lodge, etc.,*) the remainder of his lands went to his paternal-brother William de Marisco.

APPENDIX N° LXIV.

WILLIAM-FITZ-HERBERT DE MARISCO Baron de Montemarisco, Lord of Lateragh of Vado-petrosa, etc.

Tipperary Plea Roll a VI R. Edw. II. A. D. MCCCXIII.

SS. Villielmus de Marisco in mia' pro pluribus defaltis idem Willus distor' fuit quod essent hic ad hunc diem ad respond' Joh'i fil Petri de Bermingham de placito quare ip'e simul cum Roberto de Cantwell ostia domorum ipsius Joh'is apud Lysboyny (prope Rathnalin) vi et armis fregit et bona et catalla sua ibidem inventa ad valenc' XX libr' cepit asportavit et alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnum ipsius Joh'is et contra pacem, etc. Et cum p'dictus Joh'es dicit quod p'dictus Will'us simul cum p'dicto Roberto diæ Lunæ prox' post assumptionem Bæ Mariæ a. R. Regis nunc V° cepit CC galon' cervisiæ precii XX solid' et II salingas p'cii cujuslibet X solidis, unam loricam p'cii V marc', duas orbas viridas p'cii cujuslibet XL solidis II capinta precii cujuslibet XL s. frumentam et averium in agardo ad valenc' XII libr' apud Lysboyny, et bona illa asportavit et inde p'dictus Joh'es querit' deterioratus est dampnum h'et ad valenc' XX libr' et inde producit sectam. Et p'dictus Will'us modo ven' et defend' vim et injuriam dampnum et totum, etc. Et dicit quod non cepit p'dicta bona p'dicti Joh'is nec asportavit nec ostia domorum suorum fregit nec aliqua enormia ei intulit et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam, etc.

Et p'dictus Joh'es dicit q'd p'dic's Will'us simul cum p'dicto Roberto ceperit p'dicta bona sua, etc. et petit similiter quod inquiratur, etc. Et p'c vicecom' q'd venire fac' hic a die Pasch' in XV dies, etc. Idem dies datus est p'tibus p'dictis, etc. etc. (*Pedigree, proofs.* N° XL.)

Extracts from Clynn's Annals.

A. D MCCCXXX. — Capitulum Kildariæ in festo Sancti Jacobi apostoli. *Item*, occiditur Dominus Fulco de la Freyne, per Willielmum et Sylvestrum de Marisco, et cæteros, satellites Edmundi Pincernæ; volens suos et fideles Patriæ salvare ne eos spoliarent: scilicet, die dominica infra octavos Scti Martini Episcopi et confessori. (*M. S. S. Ulster Office of Arms.*)

Typperary, *Plea-Roll anno* XVIII Edw. III. *A. D.* MCCCXLV.

S. S. Assisa alias arram coram Joh'ne de Redenesse, Joh'ni de Stanes et Johne Laffan instic' D'ni Regis ad assizas in comit' Tippera' capiend' assig' et per breve D'ni Regis coram p'fato justic' deducta venit recogn' si Will'us filius Herberti de Mareys, Ric'us filius Willi de Mareys, Thomas de Mareys et Stephanus filius Herberti de Mareys injuste, etc. diss Walterum de Salle de libero tenemento suo in Clothya, etc. (*See, under the foregoing chapter, Article, proofs* N° XLVII. *de Stephano de Marisco.*)

William's wife.

She was named Mary, and daughter, either to Robert de Cantwell or to Reymond le Erchedekne: — (*Tradition.*) In the 2d year of king Richard II, (A. D. 1378.) Sir William de Marisco and Mary his wife, conveyed 60 acres of land in the manor of Marisco, by fine, to Thomas de Cockfield clerk, Henry de Lessingham, and James Walsham. This sir William was lord of a manor held under the Bishop of Ely. (*Parkin, Hist. Kings-lynn, p.* 244.) Lord Stephen de Marisco William's elder brother, died 47 of Edw. III, anno 1374. (*Pedig. Peer.*)

APPENDIX N° LXV.

JULIANA DE MARISCO, DE LATERAGH.

A. D. MCCXLVII. — « About this time Henry le Boteiller, for the health of his wife Juliana de Marisco, granted the annual sum of ten shillings in silver, payable out of their lands at LUTHERLACH (Lateragh,) to find lights for the celebration of High mass in St Mary's chapel in St Thomas' Abbey, Dublin. (*King p.* 173. *Monast. Hibernic, p.* 191.)

APPENDIX LXVI.

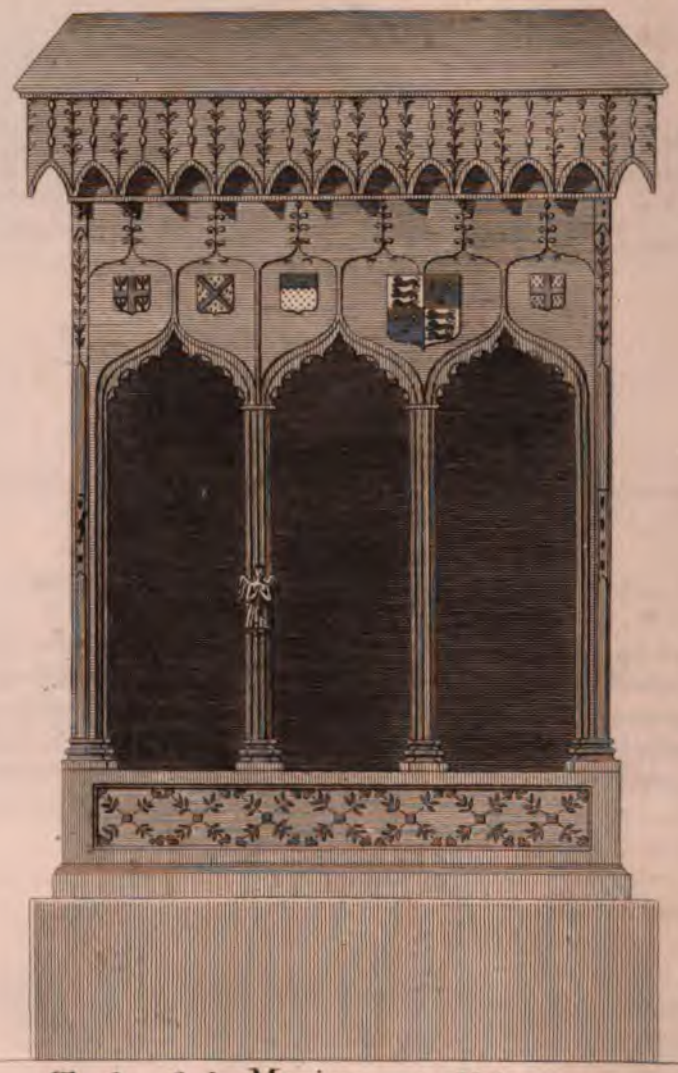
SYLVESTER DE MARISCO LORD OF LATERAGH, BARON DE MONTEMARISCO DE CAMLEY, etc. etc.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XIX Edw. II. A. D. MCCCXXVI.

S. S. Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti quod caperet Joh'em de Leys et Sylvestrum de Mareys et eos in prisona salvo custodire fac' Ita quod haberet corpora eorum hic ad hunc diem ad respond' Michalis Drak de placito quare ipsi simul cum Nicholao de Drayton, etc. etc. bona et catalla ipsius Mich'is ad valancia' XL solidorum apud Tipperary inventa vi et armis ceperunt et asportaverunt, etc. etc. (*Pedigree, proofs* N° XLVI. *c.*)

Etracts from Clynn's Annals.

A. D. MCCCXXX. — *Item*, occiditur Dominus Fulco de la Freyne per Willielmum et Sylvestrum de Marisco, etc. (*M. S. S. Ulster Office, etc.*)



Tomb of de Marisco at Holy-cross
co Tipperary.

Tomb of de Marisco at Holy-cross
co Tipperary.

A. D. MCCCXIX. — The town of Athassel in the co Tipperary was maliciously set on fire by the Lord John Fitz-Thomas brother to the Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas.

A. D. MCCCXXIX. — Brian O' Brien burnt Athassel to the ground the first week in August. (*Monast. Hiber. p.* 641.)

According to the tradition, Sylvester burnt Athassel-Abbey, in Easter week, but the year is not stated; very possibly he perpetrated that violent deed in either of those years, abovementioned : perhaps in company with John Fitz-Thomas? — or in 1330 ; at which period we find him charged with other enormities. In allusion to this transaction and to his marriage with an Italian lady of a noble family of Lucca, whom he espoused at Rome, a doggerel verse has been preserved, of which I only call to mind these words :

« The wicked Sylvester
» Brent' Thassel at Easter,
» But, wedded a Roman » — etc.

What here appears, pretty clearly depicts Sylvester's turbulent character. Himself, his father, and his brother Richard, erected the splendid gothic Mausoleum of black marble that stands on one side of the High-altar at Holy-Cross Abbey, for the reception of the mortal remains of the said Lord William his father, his grand-father Lord Herbert, his brothers, his mother, (vulgarly styled « *the good-woman,* » :) his wife, himself, and his children. The Mausoleum is of Italian workmanship ; and, since the decay of the church and establishing the sepulchres of the de Marisco family at Lateragh, Nenagh and Drom, ignorant people, especially the peasantry, who know nothing of the matter only hearing it said that, this Abbey was founded by Donald O' Brien King of Limerick or Thommond in the reign of Henry II, will have it, that, the monument in question, which they generally call « of the Good-woman's son : » — was erected over the body of King Donald.

Now, we find on the face of this structure, a steady refutation of that aukward tradition; which I have since seen noticed by Sir Henry Colt Hoare; and by that ingenious traveller placed in a proper light. The Mausoleum is of the reign of Edward III, whose arms quartered with those of France, hold a prominent place on the upper part of the tomb; the other shields represent the arms of de Marisco, of Desmond, of Butler, and of the Abbey : — these of de Marisco being mischievously and *intentionally* effaced within my late father's recollection.

APPENDIX Nº LXVII.

RICHARD FITZ-WILLIAM DE MARISCO.

Extracts from Clynns Annals.

A. D. MCCCXXXV. — *Item*, die mercurii in octavis Beat. Francis. Dom. Jac. Comes Ermoniæ intravit terras O' Brynnis (O' Byrne,) de Duffyr, spoliavit et combussisset; et facit ibidem Fulconem de la Freyne militem; Et Dom Fulco fecit Dominos Gregorium de la Launde et Matheum filium Oliverii milites ipso die et loco. *Item*, die Jovis in die animarum capiuntur per O' Kyrvall (O' Carrol,) Dom. Richardus Mareys, Dom. Robertus Travers et Dominus Robertus fil. David; occiditur Johannes le Bret cum aliis. (*Ulst. Office M. S. S.*)

William de Marisco for the ransom of his son, and to effect his liberation, is said to have resigned certain lands he held in *O' Carroll's-Country*, viz : at Emile and Modriny, to this O' Carrol. (*Trad.*)

Also, the same year, Clynn tells us, Redmond le Ercedekne (Archdekin,) Patrick and Sylvester his sons, William his uncle, and eleven more of that surname, were slain by Lysagh O' More, at Clare-Goly, also Thomas de Bathe, Gerald Bagot and others, to the number of fifty. Redmond and his sons and Uncle were buried in the church of Friars minors at Kilkenny. Sir John Archdekin and Richard Fitz'Redmond Archdekin, took their parts in this action. (*Clynn. Annals.*)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XVIII. Edw. III.

SS. Assisa alias arram coram Joh'e de Redenesse Joh'e de Stanes et Joh'e Laffan Justic' Dn'i Regis ad assizas in com' Tipperar' capiend' assign' et per breve Dni Regis coram p'fato Justic' deducta venit recogn' si Will'us fil' Herberti de Mareys et Stephanus fil' Herberti de Mareys injuste, etc., diss' Walterum de Salle de libero tenemento suo in Clothya, etc, (*Pedigree proofs*, nº XLVII, etc.)

Balyrickard-Morres.

The castle that formerly stood at this place, situate in Barony of Lower Ormond co Tipperary, midway between Nenagh and Borrisokean, and one mile three quarters north of Rathlin, was built by Richard; and from him derives the name Balyrickard-Morres, the town or Manor of Richard Morres. On the failure of issue male in this branch, the Manors of Upper and lower Balyrickard, Cluanin-ny-Menagh, etc., passed to the son of Sylvester de Marisco: in which line they continued down to the periods of 1641, 1689, and partially to the year 1752, that on the death of the old Earl of Westmeath Cluanin-ny-Menagh, etc., was lost to the Morres Family, and fell-in to Butler of Kilcash, now Marquis of Ormond. Balyrickard-Morres is held at present by the heirs and assigns of sir Thomas Mamby Cromwell's grantee. (*Down-Survey.*)

APPENDIX No LXVIII.

CHRISTIANA DE MARISCO.

Rot. Patent de anno XXXVII. Regis Edw. III. A. D. MCCCLXIV.

Exemplificatio recordi viz quod Christiana de Mariscis tenet manerium de Bastington in com' Berks de Rege per servicium unius feodi militis et dimid' de reddit' quatuor marcarum, quod quidem servitium fuit Roberti de Burnell, et pro quo Rex concessit eidem Roberto in feodo diversa terra et reddit' in Salop. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XIII.)

APPENDIX No LXIX.

JOHN DE MARISCO.

He was Archdeacon of Derby A. D. 1351, and Archdeacon of Stafford 1352, on the resignation of Richard de Bermingham. (*Brown Willis.*)

APPENDIX No LXX.

HUGH DE MARISCO.

He succeeded Humphrey de Hastang as Archdeacon of Coventry, July 11 *anno* 1349, and in 1353 followed John de Marisco, in that of Derby. He obtained, 17 cal February 1354, the prebend of Pipa-parva near Litchfield, which he resigned 1358. (*Brown Willis.*)

APPENDIX No LXXI.

JOHN DE MAREYS.

He was Prebendary of Offley, 12 Cal December 1332, and exchanged with Nicholas de Swynnerton for Gaia Major the 4 cal. Octob. 1352, (in the dioces of Litchfield,) which he held in 1361, and made his will, anno 1375. (*Ibid.*)

APPENDIX No LXXII.

MARTIN DE MARISCO. CLK.

« Ordinatio Archiepisc. Ebor' super Ecclesia de Prestone in Holderness, etc. Testibus Magistro Will de Markeham canonico Suwelle, Willo de Wisebech,

Matheo de Cantelupo, Martino de Marisco, Odone de Richemonde, Guarino de Aquila, Reginaldo de Stowa, clericis et aliis. A. D. MCCXXVIII. (*Monast. Angl.*, *tom.* III, *p.* 152.)

APPENDIX No LXXIII.

Frater HENRICUS DE MARISCO.

Appears the first name on the list of witnesses to the Charter of Margaret, widow of Walter Lord Clifford, anno 1260, to the priory of Acornbury in Herefordshire, founded by Margaret de Lacy. (*Monast. Angl.*, *tom.* II, *p.* 332.)

APPENDIX No LXXIV.

William de Merchia or Marchia, Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1293 to 1302, when he died, is supposed to have belonged to the de Marisco's. He was buried in the church of Wells in the wall between the door of the cloister and the altar of St Martin; « at whose tomb in time past, sais Stow, many » miracles were performed, as some have left in memorie to the following pos- » teritie. » He was Lord Treasurer of England from the XVIII to XXIII of Edward I, when he resigned his place to Walter Langstone Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. By the advice of this Prelate, anno 1294, the King in order to defray the expences of the war with France, took away in one hour, in the month of July by force, all the superfluous plate, money, and Valuables, deposited in the several Monasteries throughout England, and compelled the Bishops and clergy to pay into the Treasury one half years receit of their revenues (*Holingshead.*)

APPENDIX N° LXXV.

ADAM DE MARISCO OF CAHIR.

Plea-Roll a XVI. R. R. Edw. II. A. D. MCCCXXIII.

TIPPERARY. SS. Johanna de Hereford per Attornat' suum op' se quarto die versus Adam Mareys de Cardonesk de placito quod reddat ei rationabilem compotum suum de tempore quo fuit Bailivus suus in Cardonesk. Et p'dicus Adam non venit. Et Vicecom' mand' q'd fuit, etc. etc. Idem dies datus est p'dictæ Johannæ. (*Pedigree proofs*, n° XLV b.)

Plea-Roll a XVII. R. R. Edw. II.

TIPPERARY. — SS. Adam fil' Adæ de Mareys petit v'sus Rich'm le Hunt unum messuag' et XX acr' terræ cum pertin' in Kathyrdonisk (Cahir-dunisc,) de quibus Clement Edward avus p'dicti Adæ fil' Adæ fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit ut dicit, etc. Et p'dictus Richardus modo venit et petit inde visum h'eat, etc. Dies datus est eis, etc. etc. (*Ibid. c.*)

This Manor passed by a marriage to the Butler family, and gives title of Baron of Cahir in the peerage of Ireland to the Earl of Glengal, who bears in his shield the crucifix of my line, and an Aileron of Montmorency, between three cross crosslets Gules, by the name of Morres.

Anno VII, Edw. II, Elias Walkelyn sued Adam de Mareys for trespass. (*Records Berming. Tower.*) Adam, *senior*, was son to the elder Robert de Marisco and Eva his wife. — (*See, Append.* N° LXXXIII.)

APPENDIX Nº LXXVI.

DYONISIUS DE MARISCO.

Dublin, a festo Sci Michaelis.

Compot. comit. a anno R. R. Edw. XX usq. ad an. XXII Joh. Wodelok et Ricus de Exon Vicecom. (A. D. 1292-1294.)

Willis de Mariscis red. comp. de XL s. de fine pro pace habenda de morte Richi fil' Joh's p' pl' Dyonisii de Mariscis. (*Pedigree proofs*, nº LIII.)

Lymeric', Plea-Roll a XVII. Edw. II. A. D. 1324.

Isolda quæ fuit uxor Dyonisii de Mareys p' Martinum le Reve op' se IIIIº die versus Thom' le Botiller de placito quod reddat ei tertiam partem manerii de Carrigneneygh, cum pert' ut dotem suam, etc. Et p'dictus Thomas mod' non venit. Et Vicecomes mandat, etc. etc. (*Ibid.* nº XLV e.)

The same Isolda XIX of same reign sued Thomas Lee, for her 3d part of that manor. (*Berming. Tower.*)

APPENDIX, Nº LXXVII.

GEOFFREY (son of Dyonisius) DE MARISCO.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll XXXII. Edw. I. A. D. 1304.

SS. Johannes de Ponte op. se IIIIº die versus Galfridum fil. Dyonisii de Mareys, Petrum fil. Willi, Fulcu' de Mareys, Nich'm Mac-Gilleroy O' Huchy, de placito quare in ipsum Joh'm apud Athnecross vi et armis insultum fecerunt et ipsum ibidem forestallaverunt et bona et catalla sua ibidem inventa ad valenc' centum solid' ceperunt et asportaverunt et alia, etc. etc. Ideo preceptum est Vicecom', etc. etc. (*Ibid.* nº XXXIV b.)

Comp. com. Lymeric' a R. R. Edw. II. 19, ad a R. R. Edw. III. 3° p^r Jacob de Bellofago.

Galfridus de Marisco XL s. p' uno servicio.

Comp. com. Tipper' de II. ad XIV. Edw. III.

Robertus de Marisco XLIIII lib. p' pl'm Galfridi de Marisco. (*Ibid.* n° LVI.)

Comp. com. Lymer a Festo sci Hill a R. R. Edw. III. 28 usque ad an. R. R. ejusd. 30 Thom. Daundon Vicecom.

Galfridus de Marisco, etc. (*Ibid.*)

APPENDIX N° LXXVIII.

ALEXANDER DE MARISCO.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XI. R. R. Edw. A. D. MCCCXVIII.

Prior Hospitalis Sci Joh'is extra novam portam Dublin, p' attornat' suum optulit se quarto die versus Alexandrum de Mareys et Radulphum le Clerk, de placito quare ipsum simul cum Herberto de Mareys grangium ipsius Prioris apud Cloghyr vi et armis intraverunt et hostia domorum suarum fregerunt et bona et catalla, etc., ad valenc' XL libr., etc. Et preceptum fuit Vicecom', etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XLIV.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a X. a R. R. Edw. III. A. D. MCCCXXXVII.

SS. preceptum fuit Vicecomit' quod cum Prior Hospital' Sci Joh'is extra novam portam in Cur' hic p' cons' ejusdem Cur' recuperasset versus Stephanum fil' et hered' Herberti de Mareys Radulphum le Clerk et p'dictum Stephanum tenenc' terrar' quæ fuer' Alexandri de Mareys XX lib'. Idem Prior ven' in Cur' hic et elegit omnia bona et catalla et medietat' omn' terr' et ten' p'dictor' Steph'

Philippi et Ra'di sibi liberari p' rationabile precium, etc. Secundum formam Statuti in hujusmodi casu provisi, etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XLVI d.)

« Lord Stephen de Marisco was Alexander's heir.

APPENDIX N° LXXIX.

RICHARD FITZ-RICHARD DE MARISCO.

Plea-Roll a LIII. R. R. Hen. III. A. D. MCCLXXIX.

Essoin de diversis comitatibus capta apud Dublin, in octavis Sci Mich' anno regno nostri regis Hen' fil' Reg' J. LIII, coram Alex'o de Nottingham Magro Willo de Bakepuic et Ric'o de Exon.

SS. Ric' fil' Ric' de Mariscis v'sus le Blund et Ric'us Fitz-Al' prestre de pl' finis fac'a p' Laur' fil' Clement, etc. (*Ibid.* n° XIX.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a LIII. Hen. III.

SS. Ric's fil' Rici de Marisco v'sus Ad' le Blund et Ric'm fil' Al' prestre de pl' finis f'cti p' Lau' fil' Clement, etc., in crastino animarum ap'd Dub'. (*Ibid.* n°. XX.)

Tipperary Plea-roll XXIV, *Edw.* I. *A. D.* 1296.

Lord Reymond de Carew gives his sister Desiderata in marriage to Lord Richard de Marisco, and with her hand the manors of Balyregan and Balylomasty or Balylusky in Tipperary county. (*Ibid.* n° XXVII.)

APPENDIX No LXXX.

JOHN FITZ-RICHARD DE MARISCO.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XVIII. R. R. Edw. I. A D. MCCXC.

D'ns Rex mandavit in hæc verba — Edwardus, etc., Justic' suis de Banco Dublin salutem. — Monstravit nobis Johannes filius Richardi de Mariscis g'vit eo querendo q'd cum quid' David de Kilcolyn in Cur' n'ra coram Justic' n'ris Itin'antib' ap' Clonmel anno regni n'ri se'do p'tit v'sus p'fatu' Rich'm p'em ipsius Joh'is cujus hæres ipse est medietatem vill' de Balylynsti (Balylusky,) et Balyregan cum p'tin's, etc. etc., preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire fac' p'dictos Nichol' (Leynagh) et David ap' Dublin à die Sci Martini in XV dies, etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXV.)

The same plea repeated n° XXVI.

Tipperary. Plea.Roll a XXIV. Edw. I.

SS. Reymond de Carrew p' Phil'm de Byford Attorn' suum pet' v'sus Joh'm de Mareys que' Radus de Tallon voc' ad War' et q'ea War', etc., XL acr' t'ræ cum p'tin' in Balylomasty ut jus suum, etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXVI f.)

Compot. com. Tipperâ' de an. XX *ad an.* XXII *R. Edw.* I, *John de Coventre et Hugh Purcell vicecom.*

Johes fil' Rich'i de Marisco IIII lib. de reddit' dim' foedi militis in Balyhalvy (Balynveen) et XIII s. IIII d. de redd. de Corkadully. (*Ibid.* n° LIII.)

Johanna widow of John de Marisco.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XXVII. Edw. I.

SS. Johanna quæ fuit uxor Johis de Marisco petit v'sus Rad'm Troley t'ciam

p'tem XL acr' t'rræ cum p'tinen' in Balylomastny ut dotem suam. Et p'dictus Rad'us venit et petit, etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXIX.)

Joh'a quæ fuit uxor Johis de Marisco petit versus Cæciliam de Dundonald tertiam p'tem novum marc' reddit' eid' p'tin' in Athnegrope et Kilcory ut dotem suam. Et p'dicta Cæcilia p' Attorn' suu' venit et petit, etc. (*Ibid. b.*)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a XXXII. Edw. I.

SS. Johes Conall esson Ric'i Deverous Attornatus Cæciliæ de Dundovenald op. se IV° die v'sus Herbertum de Marisco custodem corporis et partis terrarum Richardi filii Johannis de Marisco et Nich'um Leynagh custodem quarundem p'cium p'dicti hæredis et Petrum le Poer et Johanna uxor ejus custodes quarundam partum terrarum p'dicti hæredis quos Cæcilia de Dundovenald alias in cur', etc., vocat ad war' p' p'dicto hæredi de tertia parte IX marc', etc. etc. (*Ibid.* n° XXXIV.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a III° Edw. II.

S. S. Petrus le Poer et Johanna uxor ejus peteruut versus Nicholaum Ketinge tertiam partem IX acr'm t'rræ cum p'tinentiis in Coulnotry ut dotem ipsius Johæ quæ eam conting' ex libero tenemento quod fuit Johis de Mareys quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et p'dictus Nich'us venit modo et redd' p'dictis Petro et Johne dotem ipsius Johnæ, etc. (*ibid.* N° XXXVII.)

APPENDIX N° LXXXI.

SIR RICHARD FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO.

Tipperary, Plea-Roll XXXII. Edw. I. A. D. MCCCIV.

THIS Richard was a minor in the Guardianship of Lord Herbert de Marisco, Nicholas Leynagh, and Joan his mother then the wife of Peter son of Benedict le Poer, brother of Lord Arnold le Poer. (*ibid.* N° LXXXIV. XLI.)

Tipperary, Plea-Roll a VII. Edw. II. A. D. MCCCXIV.

S. S. Assisa ven' recog' si Radulphus Trole, Joh's Sampson, Arnoldus le Poer, Ricius de Mareys, Petrus fil Benedicti le Poer et Johna uxor ejus injuste dissis Will'um fil David de Kilcolyn de libero tenemento suo in Balyregan et Balylusky, post p'am, etc. Et unde quer' q'd diss' eum de nonis XX acr' t'ræ VI acr' prati et X acr' moræ cum p'tin', etc.

Et p'dictus Rad'us et omnes alii ven' et omnes p'ter Arnoldum le Poer et Rich'um de Mareys dicunt quod nullam injuriam aut dissessionem p'dicto Willo inde fecerunt. Et de hoc pon' se super assisa. Et Arnoldus respondit ut tenens, etc. et dicit quod ipse habuit ingressum in p'dicta tenem'a per p'dictos Petrum et Johan'm ad terminum vitæ ipsius Johæ, etc. et non per disseisionem, etc. Et Richardus dicit quod quidam Rich'us de Mareys avus p'dicti Richardi seiseitus in dominio suo ut de feodo die quo obiit tempore cujus p'dictus Will'us nihil habuit in p'dictis tenementis et defuncto p'dicto Richardo anno, etc. quidam Johas de Mareys intravit ten'eta p'dicta ut filius et heres, etc. et inde obiit in seisina tempore cujus p'dictus Willus nichil habuit in tenementis illis, et defuncto p'dicto Johne iste Ric'us de Mareys intravit tenementa illa ut filius et heres, etc. et assignavit tenementa p'dicta p'dictæ Johanne quæ fuit uxor ipsius Johis de Mareys in dotem. Et hoc petit ut Inquir', etc. Et p'ceptum est Vicecomiti quod habeat coram, etc., etc., etc. (*ibid.* N° LXI.)

Tipperary. — S. S. Richardus de Mareys, Miles, quer' de Roberto de Ketinge de eo quod ei injuste detinet XXII marcas et dimid' argenti. Et unde quer q'd ubi p'dictus Robertus die Lunæ proxim' ante festum sci Patricii anno R. nunc III° concessit dicto Ric'o XL marc' ad maritandam Cæciliam sororem suam solvendum inde eidem Ric'o XX solid ad Paschæ tunc prox' sequent' et XL solid' ad festum sci Michaelis tunc p'x' sequent' et postea VI marc' per annum de anno in annum ad eosdem terminor quousque, etc., etc. Et p'dictus Robertus, etc. Ideo p'dictus Richardus recuperet versus p'dictum Robertum XXII marc' et dimid', etc. (*ibid.* N° XLII.)

Tipperary, plea-Roll a IX Edw. II.

S. S. Jurata inter Thom. fil Fulconis Daundon petit' et Richardum de Mareys sup' eo si Thom. Daundon avus p'dicti Thom. fil Fulconis Daundon cujus

heres ipse est unquam habuit seisinam de uno mess' et VI caruc' tr'æ cum p'ten's in Corkaduffy [Coraghduffy in Illeagh prope Knockagh] q' p'dictus Thom' fil Fulconis in cur' hi clam' ut jus suum versus p'dictum Richardum ita quod inde diss' potuit sicut' p'dictus Thom' fil Fulconis dicit vel non sicut p'dictus Ricus dicit rem capiend' usque a die Pasch' in XV dies, etc. Et Vicecomes, etc., etc. (*ibid.* N° XLIII.)

Tipperary, Plea-roll a XV Edw. III. A D. MCCCLII.

S. S. Richardus filius Johis de Mareys op. se IV° die versus Stephanum fil Hereberti de Mareys de placito quod war' ei unum mess' unum molendinum, V caruc' tr'æ et XL marcatas redditus cum p'tin' in Corkduffy, quæ Thomas fil Thomæ Daundon in cur hic clam' ut jus suum versus p'dictum Stephanum ad war' versus eum. Et p'dictus Stephanus alias scilicit a die Paschæ in XV dies esson' fuit postquam sum' fuit et h'uit diem p' esson' sum' hic ad hunc diem et ipse modo non venit. Ideo p'ceptum Vicecomiti quod cap' terra p'dicti Stephi in manu Dni Regis ad valenc', etc. p' visum, etc. et diem, etc. et quod sum' p'dict' Stephanum quod sit hic in Octav' Sancti Hillarii inde respons' et ostens', etc. Idem dies datus est p'dicto Ric'o et Thom', etc. (*ibid.* N° XLVI. *f.*)

Extracts from the great Roll of the Pipe of Ireland.

Compot com. Tipper' a anno R. R. Edw. fil R. Edwdi II° a ann. regni regis ejusd' V° Wallo Le Brett et Richum le Poer Vicecom.

Richardus fil Johis de Marisco XL solid. pro brevi habendo.

Comp. com. Waterford a IX usq. ad XII. Ed. II. p' *Theb. le Poer Vicecom'.*

Richardus de Mareys nuper Vicecomes Waterford. (*Ibid.* N° LV.)

APPENDIX N° LXXXII.

JOHN DE MARISCO.

Kerry, Plea-Roll anno XV R. Edw. III. A. D. MCCCXLII.

Sum. quod essent coram p'fato justic' hic ad hunc diem cum equis et armis

suis ad sequend vexillum Dni Regis in comitiva ipsius justic' ad quosdam inimicis et rebellis expugnand', non venit ideo mercimonia, etc. Et quia, etc.:

Rickus de Clahull,
Ricus fil Simon de Cantiton,
Johes de Mareys, etc., etc. (*ibid.* N° XLVII.)

John de Mareys was one of those noblemen and gentry who obtained the King's license *anno* 1350, to travel to Rome with servants and horses. (*Rymer Fœdera, tom. III, p.* 57.)

APPENDIX N° LXXXIII.

ROBERT FITZ-JOHN-FITZ-GEOFFREY DE MARISCO.

Plea-Roll.—« Amerciamenta facta ibidem de t'mino sci Johis Baptistæ coram Robto Bagod Magistro Thom' de Cheddeworth Rico de L— Northampton et aliis anno regni Doni Reg Ed'wdi octavo. — A. D. MCCLXXX.

Robto de Marisco pro licenc' concord' — — XL. s. p' pla' Maur' esse q'm solvere debet. (*Pedig. proofs.* N. XXI.)

Plea-Roll a XVIII R. Edw. I. A. D. MCCXC. Lymeria.

S. S. Robertus de Marisco petit versus Philippum fil. Johis et Aliciam uxorem ejus medietat' unius caruc teræ cum p' t'enent' in Fynowyr Herbenay quod Hammond de Valenc' (Homo de Valois,) dedit Johni de Mariscis et Mabill uxor' ejus et hered's de corporibus suis p'creatis que post mortem p'dictorum Johis et Mabill ad p'fatum Robertum rev'ti debit ut fil' et hered' ipsor' Joh' et Mabill per formam donac'on p'dcæ. Et p'dictus Philippus modo non venit, etc. Et quod sit in crastino sci Johis Baptistæ apud Wat'ford ad respond, etc. Ad quem diem, etc, ven' p'dicti Philps et Alix' et p'dicta Alicia dicet quod non est uxor p'dicti Phipi, quod quid p'd'cs Rob'us non potest dedisceer' ideo cons' est q'd p'dci Ph's et Ales eant inde sine die. p'd'cs Rob't's n' cap' p' hoc bre' et fit in merc pro falso clamore. (*ibid.* N° XXV. *c.*)

Dublin, Plea-Roll a XVIII. Edw. I.

Lymerick. — S. S. Robertus de Mariscis versus Aliciam de Mariscis de pt'to tr'æ p' Joh'em Dunster p'dca Ales' v' eundem de eodem p' Simone fil Thom. (*Ibid. b.*)

Plea-Roll. — Edwardi I. Tipperary.

Robertus de Mariscis sum' fuit ad war del Esse et Eva uxor ejus Vilat' de Cathyrdimath, Fynnour, Berkemay, Bruwry, Fernyray, Balycallan et Oldeton q'as ten' et de eo ten' clam' et unde cartam suam h'at ut dic' postea concord' fu't Et h'u't Cip' Et p'dictus Robt' dat X s p' h't Concord' p' pt p'dci Maur' qui solv' debet. (*Ibid.* N° XXVI. *c.*) — Robert, was father of Adam de Marisco of Cahir, Balymacadam, Knokavarassy, etc., in Bar. of Iffa and Offa : and had a daughter Eva, lady of Brury, wife of Maurice or Odo de Lacy. (*Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX N° LXXXIV.

PHILIP FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO.

Typperary, Limerick, and Waterf' Plea-Roll a XVIII Edw. I.

S. S. Robertus de Marisco versus Philip'um fil. Johis et Aliciam uxorem ejus p' mediet' unius caruc' t'ræ cum p'tin's in Fynewyn Herbenay qu' Hamund de Valenc' dedit Johni de Mariscis et Mabiliæ ux' ejus et hered' de corp'ibus suis p' creatis qu' p't mortem p'dictorum Joh'is et Mabill' ad p'fatum Robitum rev're debet ut fil et hered ipsor' Joh et Mabill p' for'm donc'm, etc., etc. Ad quam diem, etc. ven p'dicti Phus et Alicia et p'dicta Alicia dicet q'd non est ux p'dicti Phili, etc. (*Pedigree, proofs.* N° XXV. *c.*)

Lym. — S S. Robertus de Mariscis versus Aliciam de Mariscis de p'to t'ræ p' Joh'em Dunston p'dca Alic' v' eundem de eod' p' Symon fil Thom. (*Ibid. c.*)

Kork. Plea-Roll anno XIX R. R. Edw. I.

S. S. Maur' fil Willi de Cantiton (Condon,) A fil Philpi de Canteton, Willus fil Regindi de Canteton, Rob. O'Fogurte, David de Canteton, Philippus de Ma-

ff

riscis summ' fuer'ut ad respondend' David fil Johis de Cantiton de pl'o q'd repl' fac' ei av'ia sua que cep't et injuste detinunt ut dic' et un' queritur quod cep't V vaccas suas p'cii cujuslibet di m. in campo q' vocat' Renefedoc' die Lunæ p'x post festum sci Hillarii anno R. R. nunc XVIII° et ea detenuit usqu' die dom'ca, etc., etc. (*Ibid.* N° XXVI. *b.*)

Tipper', Plea-Roll de anno XLV, R. R. Hen. III.

S. S. Robertus Comyn v'sus Philippum de Marisco et aliis p' devers' t'ris in Moyvichenact (Moenagh.) (*Berming. Tower.*)

Tipperary. — S. S. Jurata inter Matild Gyllyn pet' et Johem le Bret et Thom le Bret super eo si quodam scriptum quiet' clam' quod p'dicti Johes et Thomas p'tulerunt in Cur' hic sub n'ie p'dicæ Matild' ad excludend p'dictam Matild ab actione petendi LX acr's t'ræ cum p'tins in Cassell versus p'dictum Johem et Thom, etc. Jurat', etc., etc. p'ci Vicecom, etc., etc.

Et quia Galfridus Mareys man est per Galfridum fil Johis et Simonem fil Willi. et Galfr. fil Johis man p' Galfridum Mareys et Philippum Mareys. Et Simon fil Willi Beche, man per Adam le Waleys et Philip'm Beche Et Adam Lawless man p' Phil'm Laghless et Phil'm Mareys. Et Philippus Mareys man p' Willm Mareys et Joh'm Mareys. Et Ph's Wyard man p' Johem Wyard et Will Wyard. Et Tho's Brown man p' Johm Fyn et Will Fyn. Et Johes Wyard man p' Johm Fyn et Will Fyn. Et Ricus de Mora et Hugo de Mora. Et Johes fil Adæ man p' p' Rob Leycester et Alex'm Leynagh. Et Alex Leynagh man p' Joh fil Adæ et Ric fil Adæ quidam jur' man non ven' ideo ipsi et p'dicti man'. sm' in mia, etc., etc., etc. (*Ibid.* N° XLV. *d.*)

APPPENDIX N° LXXXV.

ROBERT FITZ-JOHN DE MARISCO.

Waterford-Plea-Roll a XXIX. Edw. I. A. D. MCCCI.

Robertus fil Joh'is de Marisco op. IV° die versus Johem fil Johis le Poer de p'lito q'd war' ei V car' t'ræ cum p'ciis in Glasmor (Clashmore,) Koelboer

et Slaberton quas tenet et de eo terra clam' et unde cartam suam h'et ut dic't et ipse non venit et sum' fuit q'd esset hic ad h'uc diem. Ideo attach' q'd sit hic in c'stino animarum, etc., etc. (*Ibid.* N° XXX.)

Plea-Roll the 30th of same reign — John son of Thomas Fitz-Waryn against Robert Fitz-John de Marisco to recover from him the foregoing lands at Glasmore, etc. (*Ibid.* N° XXXII.)

The Bishop of Lismore claims the presentation to the Rectory of Glasmore. (*Ibid.* N°. XXXIII.)

Compot. com. Tipper' a anno R. R. Edw. fil R. Edw. 2do a anno regni regis ejusd. 5to Waltero le Bret et Richo le Poer Vicecom'.

Robertus fil Johis de Marisco..... (*Ibid.* N° LV.)

Compot com. Lymer' anno R. R. Edw. II. 19 ad an R. R. Edw. III 3 p' Jacob de Bellofago, Thom de Lees et Johm fil Mauric' Vicecom'.

Robertus de Marisco XLIIII lib. p. pl. Galfr. de Marisco. (*Ibid.* N° LVI.)

Plea-Roll de an. XV. R. R. Edw. III. A. D. MCCCXLII.

Vexford. — S. S. Et quia cum multis aliis summon' quod essent hic ad hunc diem coram p'fat' Justic' cum equis et armis suis ac decenti apparatu facturi et recepturi q'd eis ex parte Dni Regis fuerint inquirend non veniunt Ideo ipsi in mercimonia, etc.:

Georg' le Poer, miles,
Johes fil Johis de Rupe, miles,
Robertus Mareys miles, etc. (*Ibid.* N° XLVII. *b.*)

WILLIAM FITZ-FULCO DE MARISCO.

William fil Fulco's de Marisco de Ermon (Ormond) de anno R. R. Edw. I. 18° ad an 20 comp. com. Tip. (*Ibid.* LIII. 20 21.)

APPENDIX No LXXXVI.

Sir HERVEY DE MARISCO (or, de Mareys,)

Styled, Mac-Morres, *Baron de Montemarisco, Lord of Vado-Petrosa (Thorny-bridge) of Lateragh, etc.*

He succeeded to the hereditary estates of his father and grandfather, and to the settled estates of his uncle Richard and grand - uncle Lord Stephen de Marisco in England and Ireland; but, forced under the abominable pressures of the system of *coign and livery,* to yield to the usurpations and tyranny of the Earls of Desmond, he was despoiled by the latter noblemen of his possessions in Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and of most of his lands in Waterford county; upon which, and finding all other avenues to justice shut against him, Lord Hervey in the *then* usual way, appealed to the tribunal of Mars : — when collecting an armed force, he manned a little fleet of twelve or thirteen small vessels, with which he commited serious depredations on the trade of Cork Waterford and Limerick and along the sea coasts, plundering and burning the castles and towns of the Desmond family and their adherents, and conveying the spoil down the rivers Barrow and Suir, to such of his castles and holds as were most conveniently situated in Waterford Wexford and Tipperary; or he dispcsed of his booty to Waterford merchants; in this respect, following exactly, the plan of his relative, the unfortunate William de Marisco, already spoken of.

To arrest the progress of this mischievous Chieftain a numerous fleet assembled out of England, and from the cities of Cork and Limerick. — Tradition sais, they fought many desperate engagements attended with various success, in one of which his eldest son had been slain; till at long run they came to an agreement, to pay de Marisco a considerable sum of money in hand, along with a certain annual tribute; provided he disbanded his followers, sold his ships, and gave peace and security to the inhabitants and trade of those parts.

Mr Lodge tells us, an act of Attainder of Richard II issued against him; and under a wrong impression of his seafaring practises, the author adds: Hervey and

his son fell at the same time, in an action with *pirates*, who infested our coasts. (*Peerage*, *vol. V, p.* 289.) —Now, it is very clear, had the Baron de Montemarisco forfeited his life, combating in such a cause, so far from incurring the sovereign's displeasure his conduct would have been legal, patriotic, and meritorious, and had secured to him the prince's favour rather than incurred his displeasure: but, although the very position of Richard II, his unsuccessful visit to Ireland and subsequent speedy fall, leave every reason to doubt the probability of any such act of Attainder taking place during that King's unfortunate reign, not the slightest trace of any such act exists on record as having ever passed into a Law; though it is extremely possible, considering the nature of his case, and the quality and rank of his ennemies, such a measure might have been proposed during those violent and vengeful days: and that Mr Lodge, I am most certain, fell upon some coeval document going to prove it, or else that gentleman had never agitated the question. — Indeed, Mr Lodge, (1) only Death had interfered, would long since have removed all obstacles, he confidently assured, to the revival and restoration of the Montemarisco peerage, in my family; as lineally and legitimately sprung in the male line from this Hervey: — and I recolled having seen in my early youth, one Mr Cantwell, agent to the late Lord Viscount Mountmorres, come to my father on the part of His Lordship, proposing to him to concur for his own benefit, and the credit of the family, to effect that desirable end: but my father's simple habits, his limited fortune, and aversion of impotent grandeur, influenced him on this as well as on other occasions, to abstain from all interfereance in affairs of a public nature, and so the matter dropped. There cannot exist a particle of doubt but the peerage of Montemarisco, has barely fallen into disuse and lain dormant to this hour under a weight of barbarous neglect, uncouth apathy, political and religious disqualifications, and local incidents, revolution, and occasional poverty; and that my right to the peerage, as senior representative by birth of the de Marisco family, (should it please the Sovereign to remove the oppressive burthen,) stands upon as pure and correct a foundation, as any title to any ancient Barony in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Lord Hervey was a benefactor to the church. To the Abbey of Inislounagh, in which he is buried, (situate like Thorney-bridge-castle, on the river Annas, within four miles of Clonmell,) he bestowed a great many town-lands;

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(1) « John Lodge Esquire, was deputy-Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Records of the Inns-Quay for upwards of thirty years; and is supposed to have been the ablest Antiquarian Ireland had produced since the days of Sir James Ware. His Peerage was published in 1756. (*Note, of the late Viscount Montmorres to his Pedigree.*)

of which Grange-Hervey, one of them, still marks the donor's name (*Mon. Hib. p.* 662-3.)

In 1388 or 1389, he brought a large body of followers in aid of his cousin James third Earl of Ormond, the chief Governor, to assist in subduing the insurgents in the counties of Carlow Kilkenny and Tipperary; upon which or some former occasion, the Earl Knighted him. He married, with whom he inherited the Lordship and manors of Castle-Iny otherwise Castle-Owny, Dame Owny (or Eleanor) O' Meagher, daughter to the Dynast of Ikerin; (1) which family of O' Meagher, with these of O' Hara, O' Gara, O' Carrol of Ely, and O' Conor-Kinachta, derive one and all from Kian, third son of Oiellol-Olum, King of Munster in the third century of the Christian æra; — from whose eldest son Eogan, sprung the race of Mac-Carthy, and from Cormac-Cas, his second son, O' Brien Prince of Thommond. (*Mac-Geogh. tom.* I, *p.* 206. *Archd, Peerage tom.* II, *p.* 3, *etc.*)

Lord Hervey de Mareys died before 1403, and is interred as above; — his surviving issue were, as in the pedigree, viz: Sir James and Sir William. (*Pedigree.*) (2)

APPENDIX LXXXVII.

Sir JAMES MORRES, Knight-Banneret,

Baron de Montemarisco by descent; styled Mac-Morres, *and* Mac-Sliney (*Fitz-Geoffrey.*) *of Slynestown: Lord of Vado-Petrosa (Thorny-bridge,) Lateragh, Cluanyn-ny-Menagh (or Cluanin,) etc., etc.*

He succeeded to his late father's Estates in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford,

(1) Hy Kerin, autrement, Ikerin, territoire à présent baronnie dans le comté de Tippérary, borné au couchant par l'Ormond supérieur, au midi par la baronnie d'Eliogurty, au nord et à l'est par les comtés du Roi et de la Reine, pays des O' Meaghers, de la race de Hébert, par Kiann fils d'Olioll-Olum. (*Ma-Geoghegan, Hist. d'Irlande, tom. I, p.* 216.)

(2) It doth not appear authenticated (as some have asserted,) that either Reymundus Mayrosius Bishop of Castres and Cardinal of St Praxade who flourished about this time, or Leopold Mareys of Lucca, who lived earlier; at all belonged to this Family. (*Memorialist.*)

Wexford, Wicklow, etc., in Ireland, William his brother inheriting those that still remained to the family in England. In the Remonstrance of the inhabitants of the counties of Cork and Kerry, presented about the year 1407 to King Henry V, complaining of the infamous oppressions of *coign* and *livery*; wherein they state that : — « by this system, the Earl of Desmond had reduced » certain nobles to beggary or compelled them to relinquish their possessions in » the county of Cork : » — Sir James is understood therein under the *item* Lord Sleiny or Mac-Sleiny of Baltimore, as forfeiting Eight hundred pounds *per annum* in that quarter. The other Barons noted in that document as having suffered to the amount severally annexed to their names, are these that follow :

« The Lord Barnewall of Beerhaven, whose annual revenue, besides the produce of his creeks and havens, amounted to 1600 pounds.

« The Lord Wogan of Green-castle 1300 pounds.

« The Lord Belram of Enford 1300 pounds.

« The Lord Courcy of Kilbritton 1200 pounds.

« The Lord Mandeville of Barnebely 1200 pounds.

« The Lord Arundel of the Strand 1500 (Spencer sais 3500) pounds ; now reduced to the necessity of holding lands for his maintenance under Barry-Oge. »

» The Lord Sliney *alias* « Mac-Sliney » of Baltimore 800 pounds.

« The Lord Roche of Pole-castle 1000 pounds.

« The Lord Hodnet of .....

« Barry-Oge ....., etc. etc. » (*Hollingsh. Cox ; Spencer Hist. of Irel. p.* 250, *etc.*)

We read in the Annals of Inisfallen, that the castle of Dun-na-shead (Baltimore,) was built by Mac-Sliney, a chieftain of the family of Robert Fitz-Stephen de Marisco, which epithet *Mac-Sliney*, means in Irish « the son of Geoffrey ; » as those learned in the language have informed.

Sir James Morres constantly adhered to the party of James IV Earl of Ormond, called the « *White Earl*, » whom he assisted against Mac-Morough-Kavenagh, O' Nolan, Mac-Walter de Burgh, and O Carrol, who ravaged the English Pale in 1407. He steadily adhered his whole life, to the Royal cause : was a man of cultivated mind, a good scholar, and having attended the said Earl of Ormond with a formidable armed retinue in the year 1412 into France, was present in 1415 at the battle of Azincourt, and in 1424 by the Duke of Bedford, (then regent of France,) the King's uncle, created a Knight Banneret; since which period, our family Genealogists compute the date of the additional coat of arms of, « a Fess dancett and rampant lion, and a Demi-lion for one of our Crests. »

Sir James Morres married Lucia daughter to Edmond styled Lord Arundel of the Strand, whose name appears on the foregoing list of ruined Barons. He was brother, to Sir John Arundel Lord-Marshal of England, (progenitor of the Lords Arundel of Trerice and of Wardour:) and younger son of John Arundel (son-and-heir of Sir John first of the name, and of Joan daughter and heir of John de la Beer of Talvern in Somerset:) by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir Oliver Carminow, a famous Knight: which connexion occasioned our family adopting the christianname *Oliver*. — Lucia's sister, named Alicia Arundel, wedded Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone in Ireland, the direct ancestor of the yet flourishing line of Carew of Haccomb in Devonshire.

This branch of the Arundel family never after recovered its primitive lustre; and at present, no trace of them exists in those parts. Sir Henry Sydney, in the year 1575, writes from Cork: « There came to me also maney of » the ruined Relicks of the auntient Inglish inhabitants of this province, as » the ARUNDELLS, Rochefordes, Barretts, Flemings, Lombards, Tirries and » maney other; whose auncestors (as it may appeare) by monuments, as well in » Writinge as of Buyldinge, were able and did lyve like Gentlemen and Knights, » some of theim; and nowe all in miserie, either bannished from their owne » or oppressed upon their owne, etc. » (*State letters tom.* I, *p.* 91.)

By Lucia Arundel Sir James Morres had issue, John, whom Mr Lodge qualifies « his eldest son and heir » — and two daughters; one, the spouse of Mandeville, of Barnehely co Cork, (an ancient manor of the de Cogans,) who settled at Balydine co Tipperary: the other daughter wedded O' Shee Chieftain of Dairbre, Lord of Corca-Duibhne and Aobh-Rathact in Kerry, to whom according to our pedigree Sir James gave as her marriage portion certain lands in Drangan, barony Middlethird co Tipperary; which lands continued in possession of the respectable family of O' Shee of Cloghran, down to the destructivé period of 1641, that the same were confiscated by Cromwell and given to the Earl of Anglesey, Lord Massereen, William Webster Esquire, Francis Smith, Mrs Eames, Allen, Lane, etc., (*Down Survey.*) A pedigree I have seen of this family indicates, that the O' Shees at a very early period owned estates in this county, and at Drangan in particular; though, most probably, they had not permanently settled here till forced by the oppressive exactions of Coign and Livery already complained of, and prompted by this marriage with Sir James Morres's daughter, to reside in her neighbourhood.

APPENDIX No LXXXVIII.

COIGN AND LIVERY.

(Edmond Spencer the Poet and Historian's definition of these Exactions.)

« I know not whether the words be English or Irish but I suppose them to be rather ancient English; for the Irishmen can make no derivation of them: what livery is we by common use in England know well enough, namely that it is an allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly call the word in stabling — as to keep horses at livery, the which word I guess is derived of livering or delivering forth of nightly food; so in great houses the livery is said to be served up for all night; that is their evenings allowance for drink. And livery is also called the upper weed which a servant man weareth; so called as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. So it is apparent that by the word livery is there meant Horse-meat: like as by the word *Coigny* is understood Man's-meat, but whence the word is derived is hard to tell. Some say of *Coin*, for that they used commonly in their Coignys to take not meat but *coin* also; and that taking of money was especially meant to be prohibited by that Statute: (which abolishes Coign and livery) but I think rather this word coign is derived of the Irish. The which is a common use amongst landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants; for all their tenants being commonly but tenants at will, they used to take of them what victuals they list: for of victuals they were wont to make small reconing, etc. No landlord, would set (adds Spencer:) nor any husbandman take a lease of his farm in Elizabeths reign. »

Something like this custom prevailed an at early period in England. Lambard the Chronologist tells us (p. 3,) that « Kothunus Abbot of Abington in » Berkshire, beside a donation of land paid Kenulph King of Mercia, in 821, » one hundred and twenty pounds in money, to have his house exempted » from the charge of feasting the King's Gentlemen and servants, and other » such impositions as he found himself agrieved withal. » These impositions are what this day we term military Execution and Free-Quarters.

APPENDIX LXXXIX.

Sir WILLIAM MAREYS Knight.

He was youngest son of Hervey Baron de Montemarisco, and inherited for his appanage his fathers lands in Somerset, Cambridge, Mitcham in the Hundred of Croydon in Middlesex, etc. In the Year 1421 or 1422 he obtained from King Henry V a grant of twenty pounds yearly. — « A. D. 1421-1422. Rex concessit » Willielmo Mareys Armigero vigenti libras annuatim percipiendas. » (*Catal. Rot. Norman. tom. II, Membr.* 19, *lib. I, p.* 362. (Sir William was Esquire of the Body to Henry VI. (*Holingsh. Stow., etc.*) — « Which office, is thus » described in the Household book of King Edward VI : — Esquires for the » body, Four, (in number,) noble of condition, whereof alway two be attendant » upon the Kings person to array and unarray him, to watche day and night, » to dress him in his cloaths, and they be callers to the chamberlayne if » anything lak for his person or pleasure; theyre business is in many secrets, » some sitting in the King's chaumber, some in the hall with persones of like » service, which is called Knyghts service, taking every of them for his ly- » very at night, a chete loffe, one quart wyne, etc. Theyre fee was 7 ½ pence » a day, whyle in Waitinge » — Their dress is described : — « welle horsed » in gownes of cremesyne velvett, havinge mantells of ermyne, and on there » hedes hatts of rede clothe of gold ermyne, the beher forward. « (*Lysons, Environs of Lond., v. j, p.* 128, *Surry.*) — Owen Glendower the celebrated Welch chief, had been Esquire of the body to King Richard II. (*Ibid. Petit Andrews.*)

The last heir female of this branch of the de Marisco's (no other family of the name being seated at that period in England,) was married, according to the pedigree of the Earl of Egmont, to Edmond Perceval Lord of Eastbury, Weston, Carhampton, etc., in Somerset, who died 21 September 1551, leaving issue by her, besides two daughters, viz : Alionore wife of William Rouse of Dorsetshire Esquire and Joan wife to Thomas Francys of the same county, one son James Percival Lord of Eastbury, etc., born in 1530, 21 Henry VIII which line became extinguished in the male succession, in the person of Sir Thomas, said

Lambert Jr. Del. et Sculp.

KNOCKAGH - CASTLE, in TIPPERARY,

Ancient Seat, of the *Montmorency-mores Family.*

KNOCKAGH-CASTLE in TIPPERARY,

Annual Seat of the Mentioning Family

Sir James's grandson, (son of Sir James 3d of the name,) who died September 20, 1691 aged 78, leaving an only daughter Anne, that died issueless. (*Hist. House of Yvery, vol.* I, *p.* 432. *Archdall, Peerage vol.* II, *p.* 227-229.) Sir William Mareys was attainted by the Yorkists, for his steady adherence to the Lancastrian party.

APPENDIX No XC.

Sir JOHN MORRES Knight.

Lord of Lateragh, of Thorny-bridge, of Cluanymenagh and Balyrickard-Morres, of Knockagh, etc., Baron de Montemarisco, etc.

He sided with his uncle Sir William Mareys and with James, John, and Thomas, fifth sixth and seventh Earls of Ormond, against the House of York in favour of that of Lancaster. He was present at the battle of Wakefield 31 December 1460, combating in the wing of the Lancastrian army, commanded by James Earl of Ormond, which inclosed and slew the Duke of York father of King Edward IV: upon which occasion the Earl Knighted him; but, the Yorkists obtaining the upper hand after the desperate battle of Towton-Field, (29 March 1461.) in which Earl James was made prisoner, and soon after beheaded; and the adherents of Henry VI dispersed, persecuted, and for the most part attainted. Of Sir John Morres no more is known with certainty; nor of the period of his death. His marriage is thus recorded by Lodge and Archdall, in the Dillon peerage: also, by Mr De Brett: — « Gerald Dillon Lord of » Drumrany married Amy or Emilia a daughter of the illustrious House of » Desmond, and by her had issue four sons and two daughters, viz: Sir Mau- » rice, his heir; Henry, Prior of St Peter's of Newtown near Trim, Sir James, » ancestor to the Earls of Roscommon; John, who is presumed to be Coroner of » Meath, in 1407; daughter Catharine, married to Sir John Nugent of Bracklin: » and Anne to the Baron Delamar of Delamar's country. Sir James the third » son, aforesaid, was bred in England, honoured with Knighthood, and ac- » quired a large estate about Tarah, in the county of Meath; built his Mansion- » house of Proudstown, and a castle, with a parochial church in his manor of » Skreen; and marrying Honora daughter of Sir John D'Arcy Lord Justice

» [of Ireland] had besides other children, Sir Robert Dillon of Proudston and » Skreen, who married the daughter of Sir James Bermingham, ancestor to » William [Bermingham] Baron of Carbury, which title is now extinct, and » had issue five sons, Sir Richard his successor [from whom the Earl of » Roscommon.] Gerald, Sir James, Walter, Henry, and two daughters, » Anne, married to John eldest son of Sir James Morres: and Elinor to » O' More of Leix. (*Lodge*, *Archdalls' Peerage*, *vol.* IV, *p.* 138.)

» Gerald, second son of Sir Robert Dillon of Proudston (abovementioned,) » is the ancestor of Lord Clonbrock; he had four more brothers (*ibid.*) and » two sisters, Anne Dillon wife of John Morres of Thorny-bridge and La- » teragh-castle, co Tipperary, eldest son of Sir James Morres of the same, » and of Castlemareys co Kerry Knight [Banneret,] by Lucia Arundel of » the Strand or Stronde; and 2° Elinor Dillon, married to O' More ef Leix. » (*De Brett Peerage*, *Anno* 1817, *v.* II, *p.* 1213, *Pedigree of Lord Clonbrock.*)

Sir John had surviving issue Oliver, and John; of whom Oliver continued the eldest line; (*Pedigree*) and John, is the progenitor of the House of Castlemorres, and of the extinct line of Knockagh. (*Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX N° XCI.

Sir ANTHONY MORRES.

The son, I presume, of Sir James; and a Younger brother of Sir John Morres, whose son they improperly make him in Playfair's Baronetage. (*Vol. IX*, *Append. n° XIX.*) He was a knight of St John of Jerusalem, and by a deed of Sir John Rawson prior of Kilmainham, chief of the Order in Ireland, dated April 19, *anno* 1535, he had a grant of the tithes of corn and hay, on the manor of Palmerston near Dublin. (*Berm. Tower.*)

Simon Morres also appears; whose daughter left her estate near Cahir, co Tipperary, to her cousin the Lord Baron of Cahir; but in what degree of relationship those persons stood with the Morres family, I have not ascertained. (*Memorialist.*)

Tomb, in the Abbey-church of Holy-cross, county of Tipperary, of *Sir Oliver Morres, styled Mac Morres, Lord of Litorugh, Baron de Montemarisco, chief of the House of Montmorency-Morres. Died A. D. 1520. Erected by Oliver, mac Oliver-Boy han, his Son and heir.*

Tomb, in the Abbey-church of Holy-cross, county of Tipperary, of

APPENDIX Nº XCII.

OLIVER-FEAR-LAGHAN MORRES, STYLED MAC-MORRES

Lord of Lateragh, of Cluanymenagh, of Thorny-bridge, of Balyrickard-Morres, of Grantstown-in-Ossory, of Derin-Oliver, etc., etc. Baron de Montemarisco by descent.

For his biography see text, p. 53 to 58, and the notes. Oliver obtained the *sobriquet* or nick-name *O' Fear-laghan*, « that is to say *the broad-warrior*, » derived from the Irish words *Fear* a man, *laghan* Broad, and *O'* a chief: expressive of his great Authority and surprising bodily strength, it being told of him that, in a rencounter with the chieftain of Ossory, while keeping forcible possession of Castletown castle, the ancient family inheritance of Fitz-Patrick, latter having penetrated into the fortress with a party of followers, Oliver, by a powerful exertion of strength, grappling with his antagonist cast him and his horse headlong down the rock on which the castle stands, into the river Nore that flows underneath, in which they perished; that he thenceforward not only preserved the appellation « O' Fearlaghan » but the surrounding district obtained in honour of him, the name *O' Fearlahan* corrupty *Offerlan* parish: as may be collected from Doctor Ledwich's statistical sketch of Aghaboe, and the map annexed to it after the Down Survey, by that Gentleman.

« Aghaboe is situated in the Queens-county in the barony of Upper-Ossory, » and partly in the Cantreds of Clarmallagh and Clondonogh. — To the north it » is brounded by Offerlan parish [on the Nore,] to the West by Rathdowny, » Skirk, Donamore and Kildelig; to the South, by Bordwel and Killermogh: » and to the East, by Clonenagh. » (*Shaw Mason, Parochial Survey, vol.* I, *p.* 14.)

Mac-Morres married between the years 1505 and 1507, Lady Ellice Butler fourth daughter to Pierce, eighth Earl of Ormond, who after his death and before the year 1523, married secondly, Gerald Mac-Shane Fitz-Gerald Viscount Decies. —

« Earl Pierce (writes Mr Lodge,) married in 1485, Margaret second » daughter of Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare, and dying in the favour,

» of his Prince, and the love of his friends, 21 or 26 August 1539, was » buried under a monument in the chancel of St Canice's church; leaving » issue three sons and six daughters — viz :

» James his successor, called the Lame.

» Richard, created Viscount Mountgarret.

» Thomas, slain by Dermod Mac-Shane Mac-Gill-Patrick of Ossery, and left an only daughter Margaret, first married to Rory O' More of Leix, and lastly to Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh.

» Daughters : 1° Lady Margaret, married first (*See, vol.* I, *p.* 128,) to Ulick de Burgh, and by her was father of Ulick first Earl of Clanrickard. — 2° (here the first) Thomas second son of the Earl of Desmond, and 3dly (here 2d) to Barnaby first Lord Upper-Ossory.

» 2d daughter, Lady Catharine, first, married to Richard Lord Poer, secondly, to James Earl of Desmond, and died in 1552.

» 3d daughter, Lady Joan, to James Butler Lord Dunboyne.

» 4th daughter, Lady Ellice, first, to Mac-Morres, (*vulgariter*, Mac-Morrish :) and secondly, to Gerald Fitz - John Fitz - Gerald of Dromana, Lord Decies.

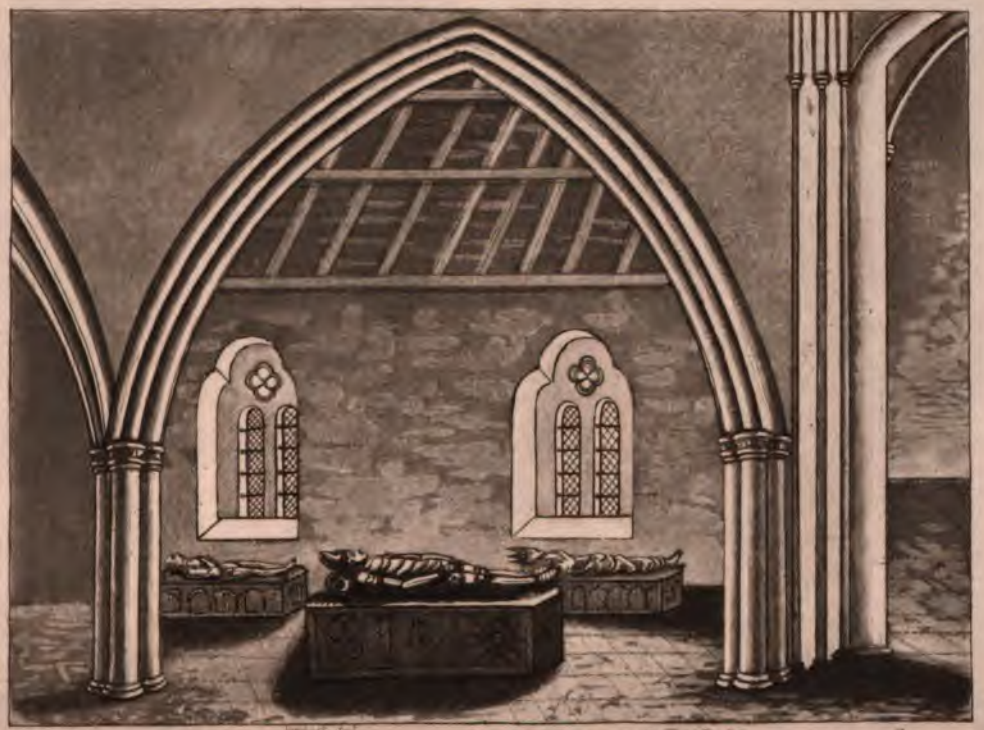
» 5th daughter, Lady Eleanor, to Thomas Butler Lord Cahier.

» 6th daughter, Lady Ellen, to Donogh O' Brien Earl of Thomond. » (*Lodge. Archdall's Edition of Peerage*, *Mountgaret pedigree*, *vol.* IV, *p.* 21;

Pierce Earl of Ormond usurped a large share of the chieftain of Ossory's territories, and also obtained the title of Earl of Ossory; which occasioned the memorable mission in 1523 from Fitz-Patrick to Henry VIII, to demand satisfaction for this injustice; whose envoy » takeing an opportunity to meet the » King going to chapel, delivered his embassy in these words : — *Sta pedibus* » Domine Rex, *Dominus meus* Gillapatricius *me misit ad te, et jussit dicere,* » *quod si non vis castigare* Petrum Rufum, *ipse faciet bellum contra te.* » (*Archdall peerage*, *vol.* II, *p.* 334.)

The Earl of Ormond and Ossory gave a considerable share of these conquered lands, as the marriage portion of Mac-Morres with his Lordship's daughter : of which the following towns and Manors remained in this family till after the death of Edmond Morres of Grantstown Esquire (colonel of Horse and a representative in King James II parliament for the Queen's county,) slain at the battle of Aghrim; that the same being forfeited, King William III granted them to Lord Upper-Ossory.

» Richard (Fitz-Patrick) Lord Gowran, being bred to the sea service, » had the command of a ship of war, in which station he signalised himself » by his valour and conduct; and to him and his brother, in consideration of



Monument in St. Canice Cathedral, Kilkenny, of Peter Earl of Ormonde & Ossory, and of Lady Margaret Fitz-Gerald, his Spouse.

» their faithful services, King William, 12 October 1696, granted the Estate » of Edmond Morres, forfeited by his being killed at Aghrim; which con- » sisted of the towns and lands of Grantstown, Donoghmore, Rahindornagh, » Barnabalymoragh, Lower-Derry, Belady, the N. E. part of Derry-Laghan, » Cramrosse, Maheribegg, Ballinrawly-wood called Clanconragh, Monga- » more, and others in the Queens County, etc. » (*Archdall's Peerage*, *v.* II, *p.* 346-347.) These lands at the present day after having passed into many hands, constitute the bulk of various noblemen's and gentlemen's Fortunes.

Of Oliver's other estates in the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, Ikerin, Illeagh, Eliogarty, Iffa-and-Offa, Middlethird, etc. in the county of Tipperary; his estates in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, Kildare, Dublin, King's county, and Galway too numerous to recapitulate, the same observation is applicable; their value and extent ranking Mac-Morres among the greatest land-owners of his day in Ireland : many a proud peer and commmoner deriving at this hour, all his influence and consequence from those territories, lost, alas! every acre, to his descendants. — Oliver-O' Fearlaghan received his name after a maternal ancestor Sir Oliver Carminow; a great Knight of Devon; — he left issue, Oliver-oge his son and heir, Edmond, and a daughter married to. — Grace, of co Kilkenny, progenitor of some of that name. (*Information of Mr Oliver Grace, an aged gentleman, residing at Lateragh and Borrisoliagh and of the same family; a good genealogist or Senachy.*) My other proofs I derive from the ancient Registry or Pedigree of the Morres family; the Will of Lady Ellice: the Pedigree of Cantwell, including the Morres's, preserved by the Cantwell's of Moycarky; the Reverend Patrick Morres's papers: (curate of Castledurrow;) and certain Genealogical papers of the House of le Poer, in the possession of Mr Clanchy of the co Waterford, a celebrated Senachy, living *anno* 1809 at Mr Power's of Benvoy: together with the M. S. S. biography of this Oliver and his descendants down to himself, by the late Mr John Morres of Nenagh : and the ancient Funeral ditty sung to this day at *Wakes* and *month's minds*, by the *Cuina-women* (1) according to ancient Irish custom, etc. This ditty, in the Irish language, was composed on the death of Oliver-oge, but included his father and other members of the

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(1) Some explanation of the Irish epithets introduced here and in the following Eligiac rhimes, will be looked for by an English reader : — *Wake*, is the ceremony of watching a corpse the night preceding inhumation. *Cuina-women*, persons *paid* to *weep* at funerals, and *chant* the pedigree, high fates, alliances, and virtues of the deceased and their Families. *Ogh-hone!* an ordinary exclamation of sorrow. *Illivar-oge*, young Oliver, or Oliver the younger : — *Fearlaghan-oge* the younger Broad warrior : — *Mi-vrone!* to my great grief! —

family; and is repeated on the aforesaid occasions, whenever a follower or persons claiming kindred with him and his posterity dies, and may be Waked with those formalities. The following translation by the late Mr John Morres, is a specimen of the original Irish poem, still possessed in the entire by those of Cantwells and others, now living at Lateragh.

Ogh-hone! ogh-hone! He's dead and gone!
Illivar-oge is gone'.
He's gone! He's gone! He's dead and gone!
Fearlaghan-oge! mi-vrone!
(*Ogh-hone! etc.*, repeated.)

Illivar's race, direct we trace
To Gallic-Barons Bold,
Who sword in hand, high in command
With Strongbow came, of old.
But, *ogh! ogh-hone! etc.*

Fast flew those years, since briny tears
Illivar-laghan-more! (1)
Bedew'd thy bier! reposing here
Among thy Sires of yore!!

Thy Sires! *ogh-hone!* (whose virtues shone
Once, brighter than the sun! —)
Ah! cold today, in parent clay,
Unite the Sire and son!

APPENDIX, No XCIII.

JOHN MORRES of KNOCKAGH Esquire.

Second son of Sir John Morres of Lateragh and Anne Dillon of Proudstoncastle, daughter to Sir Robert Dillon progenitor of the Earl of Roscommon, Lord Clonbrock, Baron Dillon of Lismullen, etc. John resided originally at a castle called Cloghballyshane or Balyvicshan : (the town of the son of John,)

(1) *Illivar-Laghan-More!* — Great-Oliver *the Broad;* father of Oliver-oge.

in Barony of Middlethird, Mogowny parish, co Tipperary, a fief of the House of Ormond. He owned, besides, Templemore; and purchased from his nephew Oliver-oge-Mac-Morres the fee and inheritance, reversions, remainders, and expectancies, of the manors castles towns and lands of Knockagh, Lisgurty, Tibber-Idowne, Downaine, Kyline-olarty, Bearnane, Keilnafunsheon, Carig-Mac-Donough, Garrannaferson, Kilknockfoyle, Graige, Breydeygh, Castel-Eyney, Balyphilip, Balynleasy, Derrinduff, Cowlekenny, one quarter and an half quarter of a colpe of land in Lateragh, etc. (*Inquisition.*) Of which lands and manors the said Oliver-Oge then engaged in a dangerous rebellion, being so seised and possessed, either in part, or expectant in remainder to the rest, as next heir in tayl of his brother Edmond, and William Fitz-Edmond his nephew, (a youth of a feeble constitution,) did sell or mortgage, or did both sell and mortgage to him the said John his uncle, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection he bore unto him the said John, and for and in consideration of the sum and sums of..... sterling, the money of said John so paid unto him the said Oliver-oge aforesaid, etc., etc. (*Ancient Pedigree.*) John Morres married about the year 1550, when sixty years old, Anastacia O'Moelryan, daughter to the Dynast of Wotheny; one of the most powerful and warlike chieftains of Tipperary and the South of Ireland. Anastacia was one of the finest women in the island; having only her *nine* sisters her competitors, in the region of Beauty.

This Lady was sister to Hannah first wife of Oliver-oge Morres, and the sister, also, of Honora O'Moelryan, whose husband James Fitz-Maurice-Fitz-Gerald of Desmond, grandson to John 14th Earl and nephew to James 15th Earl of Desmond, is famed in Irish History, by a long and powerful opposition to Queen Elizabeth's government, and, by his own tragical end in 1579; her remaining sisters married with the most ancient gentlemen's families in the province of Munster. (*Pedigree.*)

John Morres survived his marriage twelve (some say 22) years; and dying in 1562 (or 1572) was buried in the sepulchral Morres-chapel at Drom, (where the families of the Graces, and the Butlers of Kiloskehan, now of Willbrook, have two more chapels,) leaving one only son Redmond, his heir and successor, and one daughter married to Edward Sweetman Esquire of Castle-Eve, co Kilkenny. (*Pedigree.*)

This gentleman to distinguish him, from others of the same christian-name, (of whom a great many appear,) is known in the family by the epithet, « *little-John of Balyvicshane;* » and is founder of the Extinct line of baronets of Knockagh, and of the branch of Castlemorres, represented at this day by Lord-Viscount Mountmorres, a Peer and baronet of Ireland; Sir William-

Ryves de Montmorency of Upperwood-House co Kilkenny Baronet; Lord-Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, one of His Britannic Majesties most Honourable privy council and a Peer of Ireland: and their respective Collaterals and Heirs male, lawfully begotten.

APPENDIX N° XCIV.

OLIVER-OGE MORRES

Styled, ILLIVAR-OGE-MAC-ILLIVAR-LAGHAN, *and* MAC-MORRES, *Baron de Montemarisco, by descent, etc.*

So much of authenticated matter is recited in the text respecting Oliver-oge, little or nothing remains to add here beyond the observation that, whatever we have announced in those pages stand confirmed on the faith of received notoriety still glowing fresh in the memory of persons now living in those places where he once dwelt, and as firmly ingrafted on the minds of his descendants, as if he had died but yesterday; supported by the letter of the ancient Pedigree, monumental testimonials, etc. etc. —

Oliver's ordinary residence after selling a large portion of his estate to his Uncle John; and to Thomas Earl of Ormond, the Prendergasts, etc., had been for many years antecedent to his emigration to France, at the castle of Drehed-ne-Farney, (Farney-Bridge,) near the abbey of Holy-cross; which castle, Earl Thomas fortified in a convenient military position, to protect the country against the hostile incursions of O'Moelryan.

The name *Illivar-oge of Drehed-ne-Farny*, is proverbially repeated in those parts; especially when they comparitively invoke the memory of a very brave and very strong man and of a very strong place: that they will Say:

« As strong as the castles of Nenagh and Blarney
» And, brave as Illivar of Drehed-ne-Farny! » —

But above all, he is praised, for his great hospitality, piety, and charity to the poor. —

Oliver married, first, by whom he had two Sons, (John his successor, and Geoffrey,) Hannah O'Moelryan daughter to the Dynast of Wotheny;

Farney-bridge-castle, co Tipperary, founded by the de Marisco family, late the seat of Oliver-oge Morres, also of John-oge-Fitz-John Morres Esquire, his Grandson, A. D. 1640. Thomas Earl of Ormond fortified this castle for the Queen, in 1580.

[illegible] Hyperoxy founded by the de Mariscos [illegible] the seat of Oliver-ye [illegible] of John-ye [illegible] Thomas Earl of [illegible] Grandson [illegible] A.D. [illegible] the Queen [illegible] 1580

he married secondly, a daughter of Rowland Fith-Eustace Viscount Baltinglass, sister to James Viscount Baltinglass attainted by Act of Parliament, anno 1584, who thereupon emigrated to Spain; but by her, Mac-Morres had no issue. That Lady between the years 1587 and 1597 is noticed, (not in 1581 as in the text) under the title Lady Morres-Baltinglass, and supposed to have been the widow of sir Edmond Butler of Roscrea, brother to Thomas Earl of Ormond, Oliver's first cousin once removed; who flourished between 1584 and 1587 as we learn from Sydney's state letters, but, not after that time, that I can discover, which goes to identify the marriage of Sir Edmond's widow with Mac-Morres.

John OMoelryan son of Connor Lord of Owney, otherwise Wotheny, styled « *Shane-ni-triheen*, » John *of the train*; (in allusion to his having a family of ten daughters and no son,) resided at Bakestown-castle on the river Suir, (here an inconsiderable stream,) which castle is situated near the ruined Abbey of Holy-cross. The ancient Dynasts of Wotheny derive alike with Mac-Morough-Kavenagh, O'Tool, O'Byrne, O'Cullin, O'Dunne, etc. from Cahire-More of the race of Heremon, King of Ireland, by Fiacha-Bochedah (the lame) his son (*Mac-Geoghegan Hist. d'Irel.*, *tom. I*, *p. 216.*) In 1537 this Shane O Moelryan, or the Dynast his father, submitted in the month of August, in company with Mac-O'Brien-Arra and O'Kennedy Dynast of Ormond, to the Lord Deputy Grey. (*ibid. tom. II.*) Besides his three daughters Hannah, Honora and Anastacia, noticed in the preceding article, (Appendix n° XCIII.) who espoused Oliver-Oge, his uncle John Morres and James Fitz-Maurice of Desmond, the remaining Seven sisters intermarried, one, with O'Dwyer of Keilnamanagh, one to Mac-O'Brien-Arra, one, with Fitz-Gerald of the Glynn, a fourth, to Browne of Camus, the fifth OKennedy, and two others to persons whose families I do not recollect, having mislaid the registry, though I certainly possess it somewhere among my papers.

Oliver died in France, as in the text and date on his tomb, *anno* 1595, aged 87; his body was conveyed to Ireland and buried at Holy-cross, in one tomb with his father; to whom he erected that elegant monument in marble, of which the base remains to the present day. (*See Plate.*) Oliver-oge is mentioned by his mother in public acts along with his father, Oliver. He forfeited a great estate (as in the text,) to the Crown. (*Playfer Baronetage vol.* IX. *Append. p.* XCV. *Pedigree, proofs, Ulster Office of Arms, etc. etc.*)

APPENDIX No XCV.

EDMOND MORRES Esquire.

Second son of Oliver - O'Fearlaghan and Lady Ellice Butler. He held of ancient inheritance, a good estate in the Baronies of the Decies, Gualtiere, and Middlethird in co Waterford. He owned Island-castle near Waterford, situate in an Island in the Suir and Barrow; also, Balymaconnor or Balygunner-castle; and under the Prior of St-John the Evangelist in the city of Waterfort, XXXIII messuages. (*Mon. Hibern. p. 702.*)

Edmond owned lands in the Queen's county, and at Lateragh in co Tipperary; which lands after the death of William Fitz-Edmond Morres, his only son and heir, unmarried, passed agreeable to the entail - male to his brother Oliver - oge; and from him, by sale and mortgage (with exception of his Waterford estates, which he forfeited to the Crown,) to his Uncle John. These last denominations, comprised Edmond's portion of Lateragh, etc. He had a daughter married to Walter Butler of Moyalish, styled *Mac-Kiliny;* whose son-and-heir Pierce - Mac - Walter ineffectually claimed his uncles inheritance. (*See Pedigree, proofs, etc.*)

APPENDIX No XCVI.

Redmond Morres *of* Templemore *and* Knockagh-castles, *Esquire.*

Extract, from tha Registry of His Majesty's Court of Prerogative in Ireland.

Redmond Morres of Templemore-castle within the county of Tipperary Esquire, made his last will and Testament dated the 23 march 1623, and appointed his Executors his well-beloved sons John and Nicholas Morres, and

Bryan O'Hogan of Serragh Gentleman; Witness present Constance Mac-Egan, Edmond Dullany, Longhlin O'Teig (his marck.) Roger Sheil (his servant,) Probate Granted to Nicholas and John Morres and Bryan O'Hogan, the Executors the 18 November 1624. He ordered, his body to be buried in the Parish church of Teampullmore: to his well-beloved wife Catharine Ny-Eagan *alias* Morres he bequeathed « two Ricks of wheat and Oats now standing » near the said castle of Teampullmore, all *my* household stuff and moveable » goods now remaining at Ballycahassie in Ormond, together with the one » moiety of all my corn in ground both at Teampullmore aforesaid at Knoc- » kagh, and one Silver salts and half a dozen of Silver spoons, *Item.* I do » give grant leave and Bequeath unto my said wife the one moiety or half » in deal of all my Cows, Mares, Garrans, Oxen, Horses, and all other » my Honsehold stuff and moveable goods and chattles both personal and real » of whatever kind or stuff soever within the Kingdom of Ireland belon- » ging unto me, saving only some few Legacies here following, first to be » taken out of my whole goods. I Bequeath give grant and leave unto my » said wife all my sheep both big and small. — I do Bequeath give grant » and leave unto my said wife the one moiety of all the lands, rents, per- » quisites and emoluments whatsœver belonging unto me within the li- » mits of the manor of Templemore by vertue of any lease untill the first of » November next, etc. I do Bequeath will and ordain that my said wife shall » freely enjoy all the said several parcells of goods absolutely acquitted exono- » rated and discharged from all contribution of debt or other cumber more than » the said special legacies which are to be taken ont of my whole goods. » *Item.* I Bequeath and leave unto my son Nicholas Morres the Keeping of » the castle of Teampullmore togather with the other moiety of all the bene- » fits of my lease thereof untill the said first of November, and henceforth I » leave and Bequeath my whole interest therein unto him during the conti- » nuance of my said Lease. *Item.* I Bequeath and leave unto my son and heir » John Morres one Rick of wheat in Knockagh, all my Pewter-dishes Cand- » lesticks and Pots there remaining, together with my biggest Brass pan and » largest Brass mortar which are in Teampullmore; and also the great iron » Reck with the spit which be there also: and also I leave unto the said » John Morres the one moiety of all my corn in ground now in Knock- » agh. *Item.* I Bequeath and leave unto my daughter Joan Morres two » milch cows two stood mares and One standing Silver wine cup. *Item.* I give » grant leave and Bequeath unto my daughter Margaret OKennedy twenty shee » youngling cows called *Ligginamagh* One *Aquavitæ* pot, half a dozen Silver » spoons, one little trunk and two *English* chests. *Item.* I do leave and

» bequeath to Edmond O' Dullany (Parish Priest) John Purcell, Richard Burke, » James O Kennedy, Pierce Sweetman and Walter Baron, six young colts; all » which particular Legacies are to be taken first out of the whole goods: » and also I leave to my wife my young red colt which is upon the stood. » *Item.* I leave to my sons Nicholas and James Morres One rick of oats » standing within the Bawn of Knockagh. *Item.* I do leave and Bequeath » to my Son Edmond - *Buie* (Yellow Ned;) One rick more at Knock- » agh, which was at Theethes. *Item.* I give bequeath and leave unto my » wife and my son Nicholas the sixty pounds sterling due to me upon » John O' Meagher to be equally divided betwixt them both. *Item.* I » will and bequeath the fourth rick which is at Knockagh to be used in » my House for those present at the time of my Funeral. *Item.* I will and » Grant and bequeath that whatever money is due upon Stapleton of Drum » unto me shall be disbursed towards the payment of my debts and towards » the satisfaction of a special Use (the celebration of masses) limited by myself » to Edmund O' Dullany and remaining with him written under my hand » and distinct by itself. *Item.* I leave and Bequeath unto my said Sons John » Morres, Nicholas Morres, James Morres and Edmond Morres the other » moiety of all my corn in ground and of all my cows, mares, Garrans, and » all other my moveable and Household stuff not disposed of before, to be » equally divided betwixt them; provided always that all my debts lawfully » to be due appearing rents my Executors shall be paid as well out of the » said Stapleton's monies as out of the said last moiety of goods and chattles. » *Item.* I will and bequeath that all my Rents and other debts due unto me » this Easter shall be defrayed as well to pay my debts as also to be spent » about my own Funeral. *Item.* I Bequeath and leave unto my son Thomas » Morres my other biggest Brass pan that my Grandfather had. *Item.* I no- » minate appoint and ordain hereby my executors, etc. etc. » — as at top. Redmond died on the 31 August A. D. 1624, and lies buried in the ruined church at Templemore, conformable to his own directions.

This precious old pan, (by the way) existed at Rathmorres, in a worn-out state, in 1785; it was shaped like a bason, with stump handles, and contained from 20 to 30 gallons.

Very soon after his coming of age, on succeeding his late father at Templemore, (which castle and manor was held by them successively under Thomas Earl of Ormond,) and those ancient feuds still subsisting in full activity between Fitz-Patrick of Ossory and the descendants of Oliver-O' Fearlaghan, Redmond Morres sided with his kindred, against the hereditary enemies of his House. Upon which occasion the Baron of Upper-Ossory under pretence of retaliating on Redmond and the feudatories of the county-palatine of Tipperary, deriving under the Earl of Ormond as Lord Paramount of that Honour or Liberty who had joined him, aided by his brothers Florence and Callagh Mac-

gill-Patrick, early in the month of April 1576, invaded the territory of Ikerin, spoyled and ravaged Redmond's lands at Templemore, and on the 12 of same month the said persons with Tirelagh another of Upper-Ossory's brothers, pillaged the lands of Richard Shee at Aghoure. Lord Upper-Ossory to give a colour to his conduct, declared Redmond the aggressor, and cited him to appear in his Lordship's court; but Thomas Earl of Ormond interfereing, protested against this arbitrary mandate, and solicited sir Henry Sydney the Chief Governor, to have the complaints of the Fitz-Patricks and Morres's fairly examined before himself in Dublin; and that the parties do abide by his verdict. (*Letters of Thomas Earl of Ormond to Sir Henry Sydney dated April 8 and 14, A. D. 1576. Sydney's state papers vol. I, p. 100. 101.*) the result or termination of this affair, is not stated.

Redmond Morres married 1st Elinor Cantwell of Lahagres, and secondly, who survived him, Catharine daughter of Stephen or Constance Mac-Egan of Killenelaghan (now called Sopewell-Hall,) co Tipperary, chief of the name. By the first Lady only, he had surviving issue: viz.

1° Sir John his son and heir.

2° Nicholas of Balyvicrier or Balynrier-Morres in barony of Ikerin co Tipperary Esquire, whose only son Edmond died issueless.

3° James Morres Esquire father of James of Lish, who dying issueless constituted Edmond Fitz-Nicholas Morres his heir.

4° Edmond-Buye Morres, died unmarried.

5° Thomas Morres Esquire, of whom, see hereafter.

6° Joan Morres, second wife of Sir Morgan Mac-Brien Kavenagh, Knight, of Borris co Carlow.

7° Margaret Morres wife of James O Kennedy Dynast of Ormond (*Will of her father.*)

8° Anastacia wife of Theobald Burke *Mac-Walter* of Illeagh.

9° Elinor Morres first wife of Thomas son and heir of John or Feardorogh Mac-Edmund Purcell of Pottlerath and Borris-Illeagh (of the Barons of Loughmoe) and Elinor Tobin of Cumpshinagh. (*Pedigree proofs.* N° LIX.)

Redmond Morres purchased from John Fitz-Oliver Morres of Thorney-bridge Balyrickard-Morres and Cluanyn-y-Menagh, the unsold portion of the manor of Lateragh, with the castle, that was still in his possession in the year 1601; which sale took place in or about the year 1606, preparatory to this John's emigrating, like his late father to France. (*Ancient Pedigree.*) Redmond, in his arms, bore *a crescent*, for difference, to mark the Juniority of his line. (*Ulster Office of arms.*)

APPENDIX XCVII.

SIR JOHN MORRES OF BALYRICKARD-MORRES,

Lateragh-castle, Cluanymoenagh (or Cluanin,) Thorney-bridge, etc. Baron de Montemarisco by descent and chief of the de Marisco family, styled MAC-MORRES.

HE was eldest son and heir of Oliver-oge and Hannah O'Moelryan of Wotheny-O'Moelryan, his first wife, and after the ancient Irish custom, Fostered from his infancy by the sept of O'Kennedy; he being bred up, along with Honora daughter to Rory-oge O'More, Dynast of Leix, under one roof together, by Owen Mac-Donough-oge O'Kennedy of Balycapple; to which young lady, John was married, by the said O'Kennedy (her protector and Guardian after her father's death,) between the years 1585 and 1590: (*Ancient Pedigree, documents and information of Rev. P. Morres*) and had issue by her who died in 1604, one son John-oge-Fitz John (*Down Survey,*) and five daughters, as followeth: 1° Honora, 2° Joan, 3° Catharine, 4° N.... 5° Margaret. — Of these, Honora, wedded Daniel O'Meara of Lissiniskea, co Tipperary, chief of the name; (*Ulster Office of arms*) Joan Ny-Morres, espoused David Fitz-Gerald Baron of Brownsford, co Kilkenny: (*See, a Stone-cross erected by her in 1620, in the market place of Innistioge on the Nore and Barrow co Kilkenny*) Catharine, wife of..... Fforstall (*Pedigree*) 4° N..... wife of N..... Shorthall co Kilkenny: (*ibid*) 5° Margaret Morres, wife of John Cantwell of Moycarky-castle Esquire, chief of that respectable House. (*Pedigree. Ulster office of arms.*)

Sir Henry Sydney in a letter to the Lords of the Council in England, written in February 1577; wherin he adverts to the state of the public mind in Ireland; and general mistrust the inhabitants bore the Government, thus proceeds. — « And makinge further proofe of the matter few vould comme unto me without » Protection; and amongst the rest of the best sorte, those that had special » rule and chardge of the principal howsies and castells of the Earl of Ormonde, » refused to come at me, as namelye Fowke Grace, Constable of Roserey, who

Tomb of O' MORE, *at Abbey-Leix.*

APPENDIX [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lambert fecit.

Tomb of O' MORE, *at Abbey-Leix.*

» denied to admitt the President to enter into the Howse before he had graunted
» hym Protection. — Owen-Mac-Donough-oge O'Kennedy of Balyagh (Baly-
» capple) — (1) and Ferdorrough-Mac-Edmund Purcell (2) of Pottlerath, (one
» of said Earles manors) and Capten of his Kerne; eche of these three last,
» to amend the matter, and in token of the great Hate they bare the Rebells,
» — *Fostered* everie one of theim one of RORIE'S (O'More) children,
» which was both dewlye proved, and confessed, in the end, by themselves:
» Whereby I note both where cheife maintenance is, and how hard it is to
» suppress *the* Rebell [Rory - oge,] as long as he fyndeth such comforte and
» succour of such principal men, who should rather both for theire dewties,
» Place and callings seeke to *destroy* and not to *preserve* such an undutifull
» and *unnaturall?* BROODE. — And (as I take it) hardly they durst do
» it, if the matter were taken so niere at harte as outwarde shewe is made,
» and is pretended, were not some underhand dealinge [meaning the Earl of
» Ormond,] and winkinge at the matter, by theim whom they serve. (*State papers tom. I, p.* 241.)

It is truly painful to hear so respectable a character as Sir Henry is allowed to be on all sides, express himself in the language of extermination, under any circumstances. — However, this marriage involved Mac-Morres over head and ears in the insurrectional system of the day. He is accused of being privy to the arrestation of his Kinsman Thomas Earl of Ormond (or implicated in the plot,) on the 10th April 1600; what is certain, in the month of June of that year, we find him the very first person named on the list of Munster Chiefs to address the following letter to O'Donel, on the subject of the arrestation of the Earl of Desmond by O'Conor-Sligo: —

« MAC-MORRES'S LETTER TO O'DONEL. »

» All heartie Commendation from MAC-MORRES and the rest underneath to
» O'DONEL and the rest of the Lords and gentlemen that are with him. —
» Letting you to understand that, Dermod O'Conor hath played a lewd part
» amongst us here. — Hee hath taken the Earle of Desmonde Thomas - oge
» [James-oge] and the two sons of Rory Mac-Sheehy, togather with theire
» towns and castles, clayming in right of his wife [Margaret the late Earl's
» daughter] the Earldom of Desmond. The Earle is as yet upon his hands, and
» the country is all preyed and destroyed, and Rorie Mac-Sheehy who is old
» and blind is banishede out of his towne, leaving him bare without anything,

(1) Balyagh and Balycapple, one and the same place and name, and so called indifferently; deriving from *Baly* a townland, and *agh* or *coppul*, which is alike in Irish, a Horse, i. e. *Horsetown*.

(2) John, alias Ferdorrogh Purcell father to Thomas of Borrisoleagh.

» and his sonnes bound very safe and sure : which act being considered by » Con O'Neale, and others the gentlemen of Conought, who were in the » said Dermod's company, to proceed of treachery and falsehood by the said » Dermod, whereupon the said Con O'Neale and the rest of these Conought » men came unto Us, bringing with them the said Rorie his sonnes, for which » we rest very thankfull to them, and therefore wee desire you to shew them » thankes likewise; and that you should write unto the said Dermod touching » the enlargement of the said Earle, and that he should take good pledges of » the Earle to be put upon the hands of the Clergie, or some indifferent » temporall persons and he to act in the like, and your Order and the Order » of the Clergie to passe betweene theim, and wee desire your present helpe : » to that purpose Dermod is drawinge the English armies to fetch the Earle » with them, Wee, and the gentlmen of Conought here, are besiegeing the » castle where the Earle lyeth : and seeinge that the river Shanen is passable, » if it hath been your pleasure to come to helpe us, wee would bee verie » glad thereof; and yet if wee can rescue the Earle, and to bee your pleasure » wee will draw towards you : hereupon send us present word. Castlelishine » the 24 June 1600

» Mac-Morres,
» John Gerald,
» Thomas Fitz-Maurice,
» Edmond Valley [Fitz-Gerald, Knight of the Glynn,]
» M. Fitz Thomas,
» Patrick Lixnawe [Lord Kerry, styled, Mac-Maurice,]
» William Fitz-Gerald,
» Dierby Mac-Cartie,
» Pierce Lacy,
» Mac-Shihy.

(*Pacata Hibernia*, *p.* 58.)

It is here to be noted that, three different families cultivated the titles Mac-Morresh (or Mac Morres :) Mac-Maurice, and Mac-Morris—the first, Mac-Morres or de Marisco, (*Ware*, *Mac-Geoghegan*, *Cambden*, *etc.*) the second, Fitz-Maurice called Mac-Maurice, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, (*Hist of Ireland*) named on the foregoing list of great Munster Lords along with de Marisco or Mac-Morres of the co Tipperary : and the third, Mac-Morris of Clanmorris, co Mayo, Province of Conaught; whose British primitive name, according to Sir Henry Sydney, was Prendergast. (*Sydney's state Letters tom.* I, *p. 105 A. D. 1576.*)

Sir Henry on that subject, particularises « *Mac-Phaten* of English surname » Barrett; *Mac-Costelloe* or Nangle, *Mac-Ivelye*, Staunton; *Mac-Jordan*, » Dexter : *Mac-Morris*, Prendergast; and these five shewe matter of some re- » corde and Credit, that they have not onelye bene Englishe, which everye » man confesseth, but alsoe Lordes and Barons in Parliament, as they theimselves

» affirme; and Surelye they have landes sufficient for Barons if they might weeld
» theire owne quietlye: but so bare barbarous Barons are they nowe, as they
» five have not three Hackneys to carrye theime and their trayne Home. »

Immediately upon the seisure of Ormond by Owney-Mac-Rory-Oge O'More, Mac-Morres, (as the foregoing letter, written the subsequent month of June to O'Donel, attests,) took a decided open part in Desmond's rebellion. He and Pierce de Lacy of Bruff, (one of the ablest Commanders of the Munster Army,) contributed most of all to deliver the Earl of Desmond out of confinement at Castlelishen-castle: but, on that nobleman being a second time arrested, and betrayed for a sum of money to the English, by Fitz-Gibbon called the *White Knight;* and in consequence of the disbanding or breaking up of the Catholic army, (as it was called,) Sir John Morres retired to his estate; and was now living at Lateragh, confidently hoping through Lord Ormond's intercession, to obtain his Pardon from Elizabeth's successor King James; when on the 6th January 1602, he was beseiged in his castle by O'Sullevan, O'Mailly, and a party of the disbanded Irish army, directed thither in search of victuals and plunder; and, perhaps too, to chastise Mac-Morres, if able to lay hands on him or reduce his castle, for negotiating under any circumstances, his peace with England.

« Cæterum fame vehementer opprimente Thomas Burkus et Daniel O'Malla
» cum peditibus sexagenta prædam cibumve quæritandi causa, O'Sullevani in-
» jussu, via paululum degrediuntur: Hos repente hostes adorti, Danielem cum
» militibus vigenti interficiunt, Thomam capiunt cæteros fugant quos O'Sulle-
» vanus subsidio veniens protexit, Thomamque statim fractis vinculis ab hostibus
» fugientem cum galea equidem, sed ense, hasta, pugionemque spoliatum, re-
» cepit et in LEATRACHA pago constitit: ubi in Ecclesiam satis angustum,
» ejusque xystum suos conjicet. Erat in eo pago CASTELLUM a quo glandium
» missu, et propugnatorum eruptione per totam noctem infestatur. Castelli
» impetum sustenit, et uberiorem hostium turbam non procul castramenta-
» tam districtis gladiis, bombardis dispositis et intentis hastis in singula mo-
» menta præstolatur, militibus alternatim vigilias agentibus, somnumque car-
» pentibus, etc. » (*O'Sullevan. Hist. Cathol. Iberniæ A. D 1621, p. 190.*)

Such as the castle, the church (still the family place of sepulture,) and the village of Lateragh, are here represented, such they appear at the present day, only in ruins; and that the great round tower or Keep, erected in the Thirteenth century by Lord Jordan de Marisco, had been blown up with gunpowder about the year 1779, by one Lewis, who farmed the demesne under the new purchaser, or farmed it from Dean Coote, father to Lord Castlecoot, who held this manor under the present proprietor.

Mac-Morres, at the end of some time, spent in fruitless solicitation to remove the weight of political disfavour that affected him; and perceiving that, Guilty or innocent he had been uniformly set down by every trading mock-loyalist fortune-hunter for a notorious rebel, even so far as to be denounced as a person deeply participating in the pretended Gun-powder plot; he took the painful determination to go into voluntary Exile; and as soon as he had mustered to that intent a sufficient sum of money, (produced out of the sale of his castle and such remaining portion of the manor of Lateragh as he yet precariously possessed, to his cousin Redmond Morres of Templemore,) between the years 1607 and 1609, he embarked for Spain, in company with a crowd of Irish Gentlemen equally unfortunate. From Spain he passed into France; and anterior to the year 1785, that a fire at Rathnalin consumed the greatest part of the family papers, and among the rest destroyed various letters and pieces confirmative of Sir John's having been kindly received, acknowledged as a relation, and protected by Constable Henry of Montmorency; the family lost by that mishap a heap of documents, which on the subject in hand, could not fail to throw much light. Sir John's name has been uniformly revered and cherished by every branch of the family; and the surviving tradition, namely. — That he had been knighted, was received at court as Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco, holding his rank by ancient tenure and hereditary right; that he was raised to the rank of a General Officer by the King of France: — and finally, that he died combatting against the Protestants of Languedoc, he having during the course of his whole life borne arms in the same unfortunate cause in his native land; — all which circumstances almost exactly correspond in a comparative sense with what we read in French history respecting the Baron de Morres — « Marechal de camp in the service of his most Christian Majesty Louis XIII, King of France and Navarre: — his serving with *eclat* under the Marechal-Duke of Montmorency (Henry II,) against the Protestants of Languedoc: — his having been mortally wounded on the 7th of March 1621 before the castle of Vals in Vivarais, and expiring the next day in the arms of the Duke of Montmorency, who bore him on his shoulders when wounded out of the fatal field, and bemoaned his death with filial sorrow: leave not a shadow of doubt as to the identity of him whom both accounts so exactly designate. Thus Me de Gramond (1) President of the Parliament of Toulouse, and we may say an Eye-witness, minutely details that transaction in these words: —

(1) Gabriel Barth Gramondo In Sac. Reg. Consist. Senatore et in Parliamento Tolosano Præside. Historiarum Galliæ ab excessu Hen. IV, lib. XVIII. Quibus rerum per Gallos tota Europa gestarum accurato narratio continetur. Tolosæ A. D. MDCXLIII. folio. p. p. 320-321, sub anno 1621.

» Mommorancius ex prærepta sibi victoria quam nuper expeditione Privatensi reportaverat ira recors, lecto raptim milite accingit se in obsidionem ; at nec illi in promptu commeatus exhibendo militi, nec pecunia in stipendium. Placuit in pignus dari mundum Ursinæ uxoris muliebrem, sub cujus cautione ducenta aureorum millia Lugduni accepta in mutuum, ex qua pæcunia stipendiaria milites annona conduxit, donec acciperet a Rege gerendi belli formulam. Octo peditum millia, quadringenti alarii merebant, castramentatoribus Portesio, et Moresio. Parum aberat Privatio miles, jamque tormenta bellica muris admovebantur, cum Esdiguerius meliori mente quam consilio, omissa ut Privatii obsidione in Villamnovam Bergi, Vallum et Valousium signa converterentur suadet. Urgebat Privatii obsidionem ira Mommorancii et justa ultio in oppidanos ex violata fide : prævaluit veterani sententia, cujus ætate nostra in rebus bellicis ingens autoritas fuit. Sic Privatii obsidione dilata, seu, elusa, id Vallamnovam Bergi arma conversa. Ad rei nuncium Vallanovani, Mommorancii genibus advoluntur, legemque accipiunt. Villanova Valousium itur ; arx est haud invalida, in qua accingebat se propulsando obsidio miles ; cum Reauxius custodiæ Scoticæ præfectus, Castillonum impulit arcem dedi ut procuraret ; eo tempore rebellionem exuit Castillonius partium Dux in Septimania inferiore, vir ingenti apud sectarios autoritate, nedum virtute propria, sed et antiquo Coligniorum stemmate unde illi ortus : ast non diu valuit sacramentum quo se Regi obstrinxerat (ut infra trademus) profecto arcis, substituitur fidus Regi emeritus à custodia miles. Valousio in vallum arma conversa. Mommorancius postquam deditionem frustra per legatos, tentaverat, milite urbem cingit : ast obsessorum tanta audacia ut impares regiis prælium extra muros sæpe ausi, sæpe victores, raro victi fuerint : non alias ab hoste fortius, non dimicatum pertinacius, inferior numero regiis virtute potior erat. Claruere inter regios Marchio Portesius et Moresius : hic dum imperia distribuit suis, permixtus hosti ictu cominus accepto, dubio in casum vestigio hærebat, cum ipse Mommorancius opem fert Amico, et exerit conglobato circum hoste oppressum. Digna res est quam posteritas sciat : Morresius exhaustus viribus ægre in vestigio consistit, urget hostis, donec Mommorancius corpore immanis imponeret humeris saucium, præsentique periculo nisu lacertorum eximeret : Rem raro imperatori usurpatam, neque inter exempla prudentiæ numerandam qua maxime pollere debet quicumque imperat. Certe ingentis animi exemplum est, quo multum valuit Mommorancius. Hærebat latori lethale plumbum, unde magno omnium mærore Morresius occubuit postmodum.

» Mommorancius ex luctuoso Amici casu, supremum urbi excidium destinaverat, parumque proposito aberat, cum Reauxius a Rege delegatus vim fieri

vetat : et urbs deditur, absistit præsidiarius miles, substituitur, cohors Regi fida, Reauxio præfecto, etc. »

Nearly about the same time of Gramond, another respectable writer (1) relates : — « Morèze, Maréchal-de-camp, s'étant avancé avec le Duc de Montmorency et le Marquis de Portes pour reconnoître les lieux par où cette place pouvoit plus facilement être battue, fut blessé entre ces deux Seigneurs, d'un coup de mousquet, dont quelques jours après il mourut. C'étoit un homme qui, par une insigne valeur, avoit acquis une grande réputation parmi les gens de guerre. »

Mr Des-Ormeaux (2) on the same subject, follows the foregoing original chronologists, with this difference, that, Des-Ormeaux styles Sir John — « le *Marquis* de Morèze » : — « Il (le Duc de Montmorency) attaqua ensuite Vals ; mais peu s'en fallut que cette petite place ne lui fût fatale ; il eut les plumes de son chapeau emportées d'un coup de mousquet, en reconnoissant la situation de la ville. Le lendemain les assiégés firent une sortie, dans laquelle le Marquis de Morèze, Maréchal-de-camp, fut blessé et enveloppé : à la nouvelle de cet accident, Montmorenci fond presque seul sur l'ennemi, l'écarte, le dissipe, charge Morèze sur ses épaules, et le ramène au camp ; mais il eut la douleur de voir ce brave Officier expirer dans ses bras. »

A very good print, under the title — « Le General Magnanime, » dedicated to the father or grandfather of the present Duke of Montmorency, sketched by *Pernotin* and engraved by *G. Malbeste ;* making one among a collection of Historical pieces published a great many years back ; the editors chose this subject to illustrate that title, having accompanied it with the following Explanatory inscription underneath. — »

LE GÉNÉRAL MAGNANIME,

DÉDIÉ A MONSEIGNEUR LE DUC DE MONTMORENCY, *premier Baron de France et premier Baron Chrétien.*

HENRY II, Duc de Montmorency, assiégeoit, en 1621, la ville de Vals en Vivarais, un de ses Maréchaux-de-camp, le Baron de Morèze, s'étant approché de trop près de la place pour la reconnoître, fut tout à coup enveloppé par les assiégés et percé de coups. Le Duc de Montmorency se jette à corps perdu dans la mêlée, écarte l'ennemi par des prodiges de valeur, charge l'officier blessé sur ses épaules et le ramène au camp au milieu des acclamations de son armée. »

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(1) Messire Charles Bernard, Conseiller du Roi, Hist. de Louis XIII. Folio. Paris A. D. MDXLVI. p. 194.

(2) Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency, tom. III, p. 217. A. D. 1621.

Sir JOHN MORRES of BALYRICKARD-MORRES, of Lateragh Cluanine-y-menagh &c, *Styled* MAC-MORRES, Baron de Montemarisco, Marechal-de-Camp in the service of LOUIS XIII. OB. A. D. 1628.

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Sir JOHN MORRES of BALYRICKARD-MORRES, of Liferagh Clonmac-y-menagh &c; Styled MAC-MORRES, Baron de Montemarisco, Marechal-de-Camp in the service of LOUIS XIII. OB. A. D. 1629.

A more detailed narrative of this affair, with a topographical description of Vals and names of the principal Officers engaged, will be found in the next article. — Now, upon those combined statements it is to be noted, that, the several historians uniformly agree or they agree with very little variation, on all points but the *name* and *title* : — Mr de Gramond the oldest reporter, styles him simply, Mr de Morese, (precisely, *Morres* :) Mr Bernard *Moreses* : — « le soldat du Vivarais, cotemporary with the two lastmentioned persons, calls him « Mr de Moreze, vieux cavalier et brave Maréchal des camps et armées de » sa Majesté » — Mr de Moreze an aged Gentleman, and a brave Marshal des camps, etc. of the King's army. — Mr Des-Ormeaux raises him to the dignity of *a Marquis* and almost restores him to the primitive name *de Marisco* — « *le Marquis de Morèse* : — in fine, the editors of the « GÉNÉRAL MAGNANIME » approaching nearer the mark, bestow on him his true title of Baron de Morres ; which to adapt to the French pronunciation is here written — « Baron de Morèze » — that, together with the certitude of Sir John Morres Baron de Marisco and de Montemarisco having many years before established his residence in France, — his having taken service in the armies of His Most Christian Majesty, assuredly, in a situation not derogatory to the rank he held in the confederate Catholic army in his quality of an Irish Chieftain, which could never be inferior to the degree of a Marechal-de-camp elsewhere : — the following up in that country his customary antipathy to Protestantism : — his connexion with the Montmorencys; resigning his last breath in the arms of the Duke of Montmorency : — directing his heart to be buried in Ireland : — his quartering the modern arms of Montmorency : joined to the ascertained fact that no other nobleman or Gentleman besides himself, bearing the name de Marisco, de Mareys, or Morres, filled the place of a General Officer in the French armies, precisely at that period, as our histories and records certify; are considerations that, in the absence of other documents will suffice, I am confident, to establish the biography of that illustrious Sufferer.

Of Sir John's wives and children we have spoken at the opening of this article. The annexed portrait, had been copied from a picture considered to be His, long preserved in the family, together with his Seal; and his sword, that no longer exists. This portrait, if represented under a modern costume, would be exactly my late father's picture : — which Resemblance, more than any other consideration, has influenced its insertion.

The *Moor's-head* crest, was taken by the Baron in allusion to his wife's name *O'moor*, or O'more. The original portrait is in being.

APPENDIX XCVII *bis.*

« *Extrait des Commentaires* du Soldat du Vivarais » 1 *vol. in*-8°, *Ouvrage publié par J. L. de* LABOISSIÈRE, *ancien Magistrat (de Grenoble,) à Privas. A. D.* 1811, *p.* 36.

« Le lieu de Vals, se voulant faire de fête, commença à se fortifier et fit un fort à la Begude d'Ardèche, pour garder ce passage et le bateau. Ce lieu est grandement considerable pour être au milieu des Catholiques, près de la ville d'Aubenas, à deux lieues de Privas, fort d'assiette, clos de murs; tout au long passe la rivière d'Ardèche. C'est un pays montagneux, et d'où sortent ordinainairement trois cents hommes de guerre qui en attirèrent toujours autres deux ou trois cents des lieux mêlés avec les Catholiques circonvoisins; au bout de ce lieu étoient deux châteaux ou fortes tours, l'une appartenant au Marquis d'Aubenas, et l'autre au sieur de Vals, desquels les habitans sont sujets.

» Cela donna sujet à M. de Montmorency de s'approcher d'Aubenas, et delà envoyer à ceux qui travailloient au fort de la Begude de cesser ces folies, à quoi ils ne voulurent obéir; il ordonna le rendez-vous à ses troupes qu'il avoit augmentées des régimens de Languedoc, d'Annibal, d'Ornano et Comte d'Aps, et fit prendre une piece de campagne au château d'Aubenas, donnant ordre que les deux gros canons, qui étoient demeurés à St.-Jean, suivissent de près. Ceux de la Begude, au nombre de deux cents, firent bonne contenance de vouloir tenir, se confiant à la rivière qui étoit entre deux, non guéable à cette heure-là; ils avoient fortifié trois maisons, et avoient fait une corne entre celles et la rivière qui les couvroit. Le lendemain matin, M. de Montréal, Maréchal de camp, prit le régiment de Languedoc, le sien et celui de M. Ducros; M. de Péraut, d'Annibal, avec les leurs, prirent de l'autre côté, et ayant tourné une lieue, les uns à droite les autres à gauche, ayant passé la rivière en dessous, voulurent investir ces gens-là entre eux et Vals; ce qu'étant reconnu, ils se sauvèrent au susdit Vals, seulement sept ou huit portèrent la peine des autres; l'un desquels fut pris en vie, et le lendemain fut pendu à la vue de ses compagnons.

» Le lendemain, Vals fut sommé, et, au refus d'obéir, fut en même temps

investi de cette sorte : le régiment de Languedoc eut le poste de la porte venant de la Begude, L'Estrange et le Comte d'Aps à gauche de celui-là, d'Ornano à sa droite, Péraut, Annibal et Ducros furent delà l'eau, qui firent leur blocus au long d'icelle ; celui de Montréal fut ordonné au haut de la montagne du côté du temple (1), au-dessus de la poterne du château, duquel régiment le sieur de Montbreton, premier Capitaine, tira sa compagnie et celle du Mestre-de-camp, et se logea aux moulins contre la haute porte, par-dessus lesdits régimens ; il y avoit encore plus de mille hommes dispersés en compagnies, sans être en corps de régiment, que la noblesse du Vivarais avoit volontairement menés. L'assiette de ce blocus, relevée par ces petits coteaux dont ce lieu est entouré, et la qualité du bois sec que les échalas des vignes fournissoient, faisoit voir toutes les nuits, lesquelles étoient assez froides, une si grande quantité de feux, que c'étoit une des agréables choses qui se soient vues en aucune autre armée. Le sieur de Brison avoit environ quinze cents hommes de guerre, bien empêché pour les employer au secours de cette place, dans laquelle il savoit n'y avoir pas plus de quatre à cinq cents hommes de guerre, mais il fallut qu'il se contenta d'en avoir le désir, et de quelques alarmes qu'il donna au moins au régiment du Comte d'Aps qui étoit sur une hauteur, d'où il tiroit continuellement la nuit ; il ne s'est guère vu, pour un régiment, plus de mousquetades sans combat que celui-là en tira.

» M. Ducros ne tiroit pas en vain, car il avoit un pigeonnier à son poste dans lequelle il y avoit une trentaine de rebelles qui empêchoient son régiment de se promener par là de quelque temps ; mais enfin une nuit il les força.

» Les soldats de l'armée, pour se hutter, prirent des ais et des tuiles du temple des assiégés, lequel étoit dehors le lieu, d'où vint le prétexte aux rebelles du rasement des églises de Nismes et Usés, et ensuite de tant d'autres, que cela a été grande pitié.

» Les trois canons furent en batterie le quatrième jour du blocus du côté du poste de M. le Marquis Desportes qui l'avait pris avec son régiment et celui de Languedoc ; et le sixième jour, environ les trois heures, il y eut brèche. M. le Marquis la fit reconnoître par le Capitaine Coste et deux arquebusiers qui y furent tués tous deux et le Capitaine Coste blessé, qui fit son rapport et dit : qu'un chemin creux servant de fossé sous la brèche, la ruine de laquelle ne l'avait pas pu combler, la rendoit d'assez difficile accès. On y fit tirer quelques coups de canon, et ensuite on ordonna l'assaut qui n'eut d'autre effet que la perte que nous y fîmes de trente ou quarante hommes et autant de blessés ; ce qu'on at-

(1) L'Eglise protestante.

tribua à deux manquemens, l'ùn que la brèche n'étoit pas accessible, et l'autre qu'on ne donna pas d'aucun autre lieu pour divertir. M. de Moreze, vieux cavalier et brave Maréchal des camps et armées de Sa Majesté, fut blessé d'une mousquetade à la cuisse, parlant à M. de Montmorency, de laquelle blessure il mourut peu de jours après. (1)

» Le sieur de Lanas fut aussi blessé d'une mousquetade à la tête, et le sieur de Surville d'une au bras, le tout sans danger. A une petite lieue du camp, dans la montagne, les ennemis tenoient une tour appelée de *Setiac*, d'où ils vinrent un matin au-dessus de cette montagne; le premier sergent du sieur de Vinezac, nommé Leyris, y fut commander l'escarmouche qui fut assez bonne, jusqu'à ce que Leyris y perdit la vie; et étant laissé à discretion, l'ennemi fit tant d'inhumanités sur son corps, que son Capitaine étant accouru au secours et ayant chassé l'ennemi, il fit brûler le village sous ladite tour, ce qui donna le commencement et le prétexte de force à des autres brûlemens. M. de Montréal qui avoit reconnu que, du côté du poste de son régiment, il y avoit une guérite faite en bois, laquelle ôtée donneroit une grande facilité aux mantelets d'aller à la sape de ce côté, étant le plus foible de la place, il fit changer le petit canon de ce côté-là, fit faire des mantelets et serrer le blocus en cet endroit: ce qu'étant vu des ennemis, avec l'appréhension d'un autre assaut qui eut pu mieux réussir que le premier, leur fit demander à parlementer, ce qui leur fut accordé, et finalement la vie de tous, excepté six des principaux à discrétion; leurs fortifications avec un des châteaux rasés et l'autre fortifié, et laissé en la disposition, comme la ville, de M. d'Ornano, lequel y mit en garnison partie des forces d'Aubenas.

MAUSOLEUM OF HENRY II, DUC OF MONTMORENCY.

No description of the Mausoleum of Henry II Duke of Montmorency appearing in any History yet published of that Family, I take this opportunity, (as a tribute to his Grace's memory,) to insert the following Explanation of that splendid structure, hardly equalled in Europe; which is here copied from a printed paper usually presented to persons visiting the church of the Visitation at Moulins, with the purpose of viewing it.

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(1) La balle qui atteignit Moreze emporta le plumet de Montmorency. Celui-ci chargea sur ses épaules le corps de son ami blessé, et le porta hors du combat.

(*Note de l'Editeur.*)

» *Explication du Mausolée érigé à la mémoire du* Maréchal de Montmorency, *dans la ci-devant Eglise de la Visitation de* Moulins, *aujourd'hui* (1814,) *la Chapelle du Lycée.*

« Ce guerrier, d'une physionomie si noble et si agréable, que l'on voit sur le Sarcophage revêtu d'une cotte-d'armes romaine, est le Maréchal Henri II, duc de Montmorency, fils du Connétable, né à Chantilly le 30 avril 1595.

» La tyrannie du Cardinal de Richelieu le jeta dans le parti des mécontens. A la bataille de Castelnaudary, se voyant abandonné par Gaston d'Orléans, frère du Roi, emporté par sa valeur et son désespoir, il se précipita au milieu des bataillons ennemis pour y trouver une mort glorieuse; mais, déjà couvert de blessures, il fut renversé sous son cheval, fait prisonnier et conduit à Toulouse. Là, poursuivi par la haine implacable du Cardinal, il eut la tête tranchée à l'Hôtel-de-Ville, le 30 Octobre 1632; son corps fut transporté à Moulins le 16 Mars 1645, et déposé sous une voûte au-dessous du Mausolée, le 19 Novembre 1655.

» L'on voit auprès de lui son épouse Marie-Félice, Princesse des Ursins, les mains jointes, les yeux élevés vers le Ciel, dont elle implore les secours dans sa vive douleur.

» Les quatre statues placées, soit de chaque côté du tombeau sur des piédestaux isolés, soit dans les deux niches au-dessus, sont des vertus du Héros que l'Artiste a personnifiées; ainsi sa force y est représentée par Hercule, son intrépidité par le dieu Mars, sa libéralité par une Femme offrant généreusement son argent et ses bijoux, et sa piété par une Vierge ayant les yeux fixés sur une Croix.

» L'art auroit eu besoin de beaucoup d'autres statues pour exprimer toutes les qualités de Montmorency..... On disait de lui qu'il étoit l'homme de France le mieux fait, le plus aimable, le plus brave, le plus magnifique, etc. C'est sans doute pour conserver le souvenir de tant de qualités aimables que l'Artiste a représenté au-dessus deux Amours couronnant de guirlandes son urne cinéraire.

» Le monument est couronné par les Armoiries du Duc, supportées par deux Génies.

» Voici comment on peut traduire l'Inscription suivante, placée au bas du Mausolée :

Henrico II Montmorenciaci ductum optimo et maximo,
Franciæ pari, Thalasiarcho, Polemarcho, terrori hostium, amori suorum,
Maria Felix Ursina, ex Romanâ stirpe, conjux unica
Cui ex immensis viri divitiis, uni amor viventis et funesti cineres,
Post exactos in conjugio felicissimo annos XVIII,
Marito incomparabili de quo dolore nihil umquam potuit nisi mortem,
Bene merenti F. an S. CIƆIƆCLII, sui luctus XX.

« L'an 1652 et la 20e de son deuil, Marie-Félice des Ursins, Princesse Romaine, éleva ce Mausolée à la mémoire de son digne époux, Henri II de Montmorenci, le dernier et le plus illustre des Ducs de ce nom, Pair, Amiral et Maréchal de France, la terreur des ennemis, les délices des Français, mari incomparable dont elle n'eut jamais à déplorer que la mort.

» Après 18 ans du mariage le plus heureux; après avoir joui de richesses immenses et possédé sans partage le cœur de son époux, il ne lui reste aujourd'hui que sa cendre. »

« Plusieurs Artistes ont contribué à la perfection de ce beau monument. Il est principalement l'ouvrage de François Anguier, natif de la ville d'Eu. C'est lui qui, après en avoir composé l'ensemble, en sculpta les figures principales, celles du Duc et de son Epouse, d'Hercule et de la Libéralité. Les deux Amours, les Génies qui supportent les Armoiries et le Sarcophage, sont encore du ciseau de cet habile Sculpteur.

» Les Statues du dieu Mars et de la Piété ont été faites par Thomas Regnaudin de Moulins. Cet Artiste, encore jeune alors, s'est distingué depuis par plusieurs chefs-d'œuvre. C'est de lui qu'est le groupe de l'enlèvement d'Orithie par Borée, que l'on voit à Paris au jardin des Tuileries.

» Les quatre Statues du Maître-Autel, sont du ciseau du célèbre Coustoux de Lyon, qui les sculpta dans sa jeunesse.

» Tous les autres accessoires ont été travaillés, à ce qui paroît, par Thibaut-Poissant de Lyon, auteur des Statues et du bas-relief placé en face du tombeau, de chaque côté et au-dessus de la grille du cœur de religieuses. Ces Figures représentent la Foi, l'Espérance et la Charité.

» Parmi les beautés nombreuses que renferme ce Mausolée, les connoisseurs ont remarqué sur-tout la statue de l'Hercule. Pourra-t-on ne pas prodiguer des éloges aux auteurs de ce monument, si l'on se rappelle qu'au moment où il fut achevé, la sculpture ne commençoit, pour ainsi dire, qu'à renaître en France.

Extrait *de l'Histoire de la Maison de* Montmorenci, *par* M. Desormeaux.

» Après la mort de Louis XIII, la Duchesse fit construire une belle Eglise pour les Religieuses de la Visitation de Moulins, où elle fit élever à son époux un des plus magnifiques Mausolées qu'il y eût en Europe. La Reine Anne d'Autriche, Régente du Royaume, qui avoit été très-touchée de la mort tragique du Duc, voulut qu'on rendit tous les honneurs imaginables à sa mémoire : il y eut des obstacles à vaincre. La Reine se vit obligée d'user de toute son autorité, pour forcer l'Abbé et les Chanoines de Saint-Sernin, de rendre le corps du Duc, dont ils ne voulaient pas se désaisir. Ces tristes restes furent transférés

de Toulouse à Moulins, et accueillis sur la route par les Chapitres et les Paroisses, avec un grand concours de peuples, qui jetoient encore des fleurs et des larmes sur le cercueil de ce Héros, qui, pendant sa vie, avoit été l'amour et les délices de sa nation : il fut inhumé dans le superbe tombeau préparé par les soins de sa vertueuse Epouse.

» Après s'être acquittée de ce devoir de piété et de tendresse, Madame de Montmorency prit le voile dans le monastère de la Visitation, dont elle devint la bienfaitrice et la supérieure. Il n'est peut-être pas inutile d'observer que la Duchesse fut la consolatrice des illustres malheureux de ce siècle. C'est dans son sein que la Reine d'Angleterre, Henriette de France, versoit les larmes amères que lui arrachoit le souvenir d'un époux immolé à la rage de ses sujets; c'est auprès d'elle que Mademoiselle, les Duchesses de Longueville et de Châtillon venoient chercher le calme et la paix qu'elles ne pouvoient trouver dans les agitations et les intrigues de la Cour. La Reine Anne d'Autriche, Louis XIV, l'honorèrent plus d'une fois de leur visite : il n'y eut pas jusqu'à la Reine Christine, qui ne voulût voir cette femme illustre, dont les malheurs, la constance et les vertus remplissoient toute l'Europe.

» Madame de Montmorency ne mourut qu'en 1666, auprès des cendres qu'elle avoit si long-temps arrosées de ses larmes. ».

APPENDIX No XCVIII.

Sir JOHN MORRES of KNOCKAGH Baronet.

He was eldest son of Redmond Morres of Templemore-castle Esquire and Helena Cantwell his first wife. Sir John like his father and grandfather, bore in his arms, as chief of the Younger branch of the Montmorency-Morres family, a *Crescent*, for difference. He was created a baronet by patent 28 March 1631, and died at Knockagh-castle anno 1648; having made his first will March 28th 1644. Sir John is said by Mr Lodge (*Archd. Peerage, vol. V, p.* 290.) to have married a daughter of Pierce Walsh of Abington, co Limerick, and of the Mountain co Kilkenny Esquire; whereas, others pretend, it was not that Lady but her aunt, daughter to Sir Edmond Walsh of same place, whom he espoused *before* the year 1601. Without presuming to dispute the matter either way, I shall only take leave to observe that if such is the fact that, Redmond Morres of Templemore was born, as the pedigree has it, in the year 1562; and his eldest son married *before* 1601, suppose in

1599, we cannot establish a longer interval between the birth of Redmond and the marriage of that son than 37 years; so that by allowing one year for Redmond's wife's pregnancy, their respective ages on the days of their marriage are reduced to Eighteen years each; which though possible, 'tis true, is not very probable: — Moreover, we have Sir Henry Sydney's authority, (*State letters, v. I, p.* 100) that, in 1576, the father of Sir John (the aforesaid Redmond,) had already attained his full age; whereas, by fixing his birth in 1562, he could not be more than 14 years old in 1576? — consequently, the chronological error becomes manifest; and with this correction in view, we may readily guarantee the union of Sir John Morres with Sir Edmond Walsh's daughter Catharine. Sir John's issue were as followeth:

1° Sir Redmond Morres, H Baronet, his successor.

2° Geoffrey Morres of Gortnelaghan Esquire, died 1689; Administration to his goods and chattles, etc. granted 14 March same year to his granddaughter Elisha; to whom, also, at the same time, Administration had been granted for herself and sisters, Helen, Margaret, and Catharine, to the estate of their father Francis Morres of Balynlogher, gent, deceased, only son of Geoffrey; which Francis left a natural son named Redmond, who had issue among others, a daughter married to — Belcher, and a son Redmond, who settled in N. America. (*Herald's Office of arms. Personal information, etc.*) Geoffrey aforesaid, had licence to return from Conaught to Tipperary, *anno* 1654. (*Pedigree.*)

3d Stephen Morres Esquire died unmarried. (*Will.*)

4° Francis Morres. He had Cromwell's licence to return from transportation into Conaught, back to Tipperary, dated 26 October 1654; (*Pedigree*) he married — Henessy, by whom an only daughter N. wife of Mr Ackland of Palace near Farney-bridge, father to the late Mr Ackland, a celebrated and correct Genealogist; to whom I am indebted for my information upon many material particulars respecting the family; that only for his care and assiduity might have been lost for ever to our posterity.

5th Oliver Morres. He had a small stipend allowed him from Cromwell's government as an innocent Protestant; and was exempted from Transplantation, 13th November 1656. (*Pedigree.*) He died issueless.

6th John Morres. He is the same person I presume, named John Morres of Knockaderine co Clare, whose will dated the last day of April, is registred at Killaloe; and died 1715, leaving one only daughter his heir. (*The Bishop's court Killaloe.*)

7 and 8, daughters, Margaret and Helen. (*Sir John's Will.*)

Extracts from the Rolls Office of His Majesty's Court of Chancery in Ireland.

TIPPERARY.— Inquisitio indentata capta apud vill' de Clonmell in dic'o com' Tipper' undecimo die Junii anno D'ni 1625 Annoque R. R. Carol Angl' Scot'- ffranc' et Hibern'æ primo coram Johe'm Sonthwell A'to Deput' Escaet' com' Tippar' p'dic' et Philippo Perceval Arm'o ffeodar' d'ci D'ni Regis Com' p'dic' virtute Commission' ejusd' D'ni Regis sub magno sigillo suo hujus regni sui Hiber' dat' apud Dublin primo die Maii Anno regni d'ci D'ni n'r Regis Caroli Angl' Scot', ffranc' et Hiber'iæ p'dic primo eis et aliis sive duobus vel pluribus eor' direct' ad inquirend' (inter alia) quas terras et que tent' Redmond Morres de Ballivicirie in com' p'dict' gener' defunct' tenente de d'co nuper D'no n'ro' Rege Jacobo in capite tam in d'nico quam in s'vicio in Com' p'dto die quo obiit et quant' de aliis et p'q'd s'vicium et quant' terr' et tent illa valent p'annum in omnibus exitis ultr' Repr' et quis propinquior heres ejus fil' et cujus etatis et si marita't' sit necne per sacr'um proborum et legal' hominum Com p'dici quor'm nom'a subsequent' Viz.t

— .. Rich'd Wall de Rathkenny Gener',
Edmond Comyn de Tullaghmanie Gener',
Johes Headin de Ballemurrin Gener',
Peircii Comyn de Unskeigh Gener',
Nicholai Sauce de Saucestown Gener',
Willm. Woodlocke de Chamberlainstown Gener',
Patricii Kent de Graigie Gener',
Piercii Hacket de Balytarsny Gener',
Cornelii O' Hogan de Cranagh Gener',
Johes Betts de Clonmell Burg',
Peter Travers de Mortlestown Gener',
Walter Hackett de Malestown Gener',
Thom' Butler de Rathcuske Gener',
Jacobi Bretten de Killostie Gener',

Qui Jurat.t super sacr'um suu' p'dic dicunt q'd predictus Redmundus Morres in plena vita sua seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de et in vill et Terr' de Ballimorres in Comit' Tipper' Gortgarruff et Rathbane p'cell' ejud' cont' duas Acr' t'rræ et dimid cum p'tins' val' p'ann' in omnibus exitibus ultra repris' XII d. Et sic de p'missis sei'tus existens feovavit inde Nicl.um Morres filium secundum Genit' suu' hered' et Assignat' suas nup' p'm pro ut p' Chartam suam p'fect' geren' dat' circa quatuordecem Annos jam elap's magis plane liquet et appet'. Et ulterius juratores p'di super Sacr'um suu' p'd' dicunt q'd premissa p'd' temp'e Aliendam fac't tenebant' et modo tenent' de quo v'l de quibus aut p' que s' vicia jurat' p'd' penitus ignorant In Quor' omnium Testi-

mon' tam p'fat' Commission' quam Jurat' sigilla sua alternative huic Inquisicioni Apposuer' die Anno et loco sup'scriptis.

Jo Southwell,	Phill Percival,
Deput Esc. Com.	Ffeodar, R —
Tippar',	(*Pedigree proofs*, N° LVII.)

Inquisitio indentata capt' apud Vill de Clonmell in Com' Tippar' decimo tertio die Augusti Anno Dni 1627 Annoque Regni Dni n'ri Caroli Dei Gr'a Angliæ, etc. Regis fidei Defensor, etc. coram Johem Southwell Arm'ro Deputatus Esceator Com' p'di' et Philippo Percevall Arm'o ffeodar' dict', etc. inquirend' (inter al') quas terras et que te'nta Redmund Morres nuper de Knockagh in Com' p'da' gen' defunct' tenuit de nobis, etc. et quo tempore p'dus Redmund Morres obiit et quis propinquior heres, etc. per sac'um prob' et legalium hom' Com', etc. viz.

Francisci Woodlock,	Eustacii Englis,
Jacobi Prendergast,	Laurence White,
Philippi O'Meara,	Patricii Wall,
Johis Corr,	Daniel O'Glissan,
Johis Bretton,	Edmond Wale,
Pierce Hackett,	Johis Englis,
Johes Mac-Egan,	Johes Brennocke! [Walsh.]

Qui Jurat' sup' s'cr'um suu' p'd dicunt q'd p'dus Redmundus Morres seis' fu't in dom'co suo ut de feodo de et in Vill Hamlet et ter' de Knockagh p'd et Lisgurty contin' tres quarter' uni' Cabat terr' Anglice « three quarters of one colpe of land. » — Et de et in vill' et ten' de Tibber-Idowne et Downaine cont's octo parvas acr'r ter' Et de et in dimid' unius Cabat t'ræ Anglice— half a colpe of land — in Killymirgreagh (Killinolarty) Et de et in quarta parte duar' tertiar' p'ten' unius carucat ter' in Bearnane quæ quidem caruc' t'ræ contin' in se dimid' unius Cabat' Anglice — « Half a Colpe » — Et de et in vill' Hamlett et ter' de Keilanafunshin, Currigg-macDonongh, Garranaferson, Kill-knockfooyle, Graige et Breydeygh cont' un' Cabat' ter' Anglice — « one colpe of land — » Et de et in Vill et Hamlett de Castle-Eyny, Balyphilip Ballinleasy, Derrinduff et Cowlekenny cont' dimid un' Cabat terr' Anglice — « Half a colpe of land » — Et de et in una quarter et dimid quarter un' cabat terr' Anglice — « One quarter and an Half quarter of one colpe of Land » — in Latteragh. Quæ omnia sunt scitunt jacent et exist' in Com' p'd'. Dicunt etiam jurat' p'dicti super sacrum' suu' p'd' q'd p'dcus Redmund Morres sic ut p'dict seisit existens de et in omnib' et singul' p'miss' p'dcis p' fat'

suu' gerens dat' decimo die Martii Anno regni nuper serenissimæ Do'næ n're Reginæ Elisabethe tricessimo quinto feoffavit inde Pierce Sweetman de Philipston in com' p'd Gener' Redmundum Cantwell de Lahargris in com' p'd' et Edmundum-More O' Cahell de Ballycahell in com' p'd' et hæred' eor' ad usum d'ci Redmundi Morres pro termino vitæ suæ et post ejus decessum de p'te p'missor' ad usum Ellinor Cantwell nup' uxor ipsius d'ei Redmundi Morres p' termino vitæ suæ et de resid' p'missor' et de ista p'te p'dca post mortem d'ci Ellinor ad usu' Johis Morres filii et hered' apparent d'ci Redmundi et hered masculor de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' et p'creand' cum div'sis remaner' talliat' remaner' inde in feodo rectis Hered' d'ci Redmundi Morres. Dicunt etiam q'd dict' Redmund Cantwell et Edmund-More O' Cahell sunt mortui. Et q'd d'cus Pierce Sweetman adhuc sup'stes est. Et p'terea Jurat' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' p'dict' dicunt q'd Johes Morres pater d'ci Redmundi in vita sua Seisit' fuit de et in una quarter' et dimid quarter' Vill' Cabat t'rræ, Anglice — « One quarter and a Half quarter of one colpe of land » — in Latteragh p'dict' Et Ulterius dicunt q'd p'dict' Johes Morres Senior sic inde Seisit' existens obiit in anno D'ni Millesimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo [Sexagesimo] Secundo Et quod p'dictus Redmund Morres erat ejus filius et heres et etatis decem annorum tempore mortis patris sui p'dici non maritat'. Ac etiam ulterius Jurat' p'dicti, etc. dicunt q'd p'dict Redmund Morres obiit ulto die Augusti Anno D'ni 1624 et q'd p'dictus Johes Morres in inten'cone p'dicti facti menc'onat est filius ejus et heres et plen' etat' et marit' Et Ulterius Jurat' p'dici super sacr'm suu' p'dictu' dicunt quod omnia et singula p'missa in Latteragh p'd' tempore mortis Johis Morres tenebant' de nup' Dna Regina Elizabetha in capite per servicium milt' et temp' mortis d'ci Redmundi tenebant' de nup' Rege Jacobo per eund' tenur'a. Postremoque jurat p'dici super sacr'um suu' p'dict' dicunt quod ..... quo vel de quib' cætera p'missa superius recit' tenebant tempore Confec'cois' Alien'acionis p'dict vel tempore mort' dicti Redmundi vel modo tenent' penitus ignorant. In quor' omn' testimon tam Commissionar' quam Jurat' p'd' huic Inquisicion' sigill' sua alternatim Apposuer' die Anno et Loco primo supra Scriptis Med' quod Pierce Butler FitzWalteri de Moyalise clamat Castel' Vill' et terr' de Latteragh p'd' med' Willmi Morres Fitz Edmund esse Hereditat' suum legitima. (*Pedigree Proofs* n° LVIII.)

APPENDIX XCIX.

GEOFFREY MORRES OF GRANTSTOWN ESQUIRE.

Was second son to Oliver-oge, and brother to Sir John Morres styled « Mac-Morres » of Lateragh, Thorny-bridge, Farney-bridge, Balyrickard-Morres, etc. He inherited his father's estates in the Queens-county (already enumerated ;) and died at an amazing old age, *Anno* 1689, at Coroheen near Rath-Morres (otherwise Rathnalin,) in the united parish of Nenagh and Lisbonny; his Grandson and heir, Edmond Morres of Grantstown Esquire, administering to his Estate, goods and chattles, May 24 same y ar. Edward Morres of Kilmacadde in the county of Tipperary Esquire, his only son, who died before himself, espoused Mary, fourth daughter of Thomas Butler of Brittas-castle co Tipperary Esquire, (son and heir of Richard, son and heir of William, son and heir of Tibbot Butler of same, younger son of Pierce Lord Dunboyne,) by Elinor daughter to Philip Grace of Glasare co Kilkenny Esquire, which Thomas Butler died in January 1635, and buried at Holy-cross, leaving Richard of Brittas-castle his son and heir already married to Elinor daughter of Richard Archdeacon of Bawnmore Esquire, stiled « Mac - Ody » chief of the name ; and several other sons and daughters. (*Ulster Office.*)

Edward Morres dying as aforesaid before his father, was followed in succession by his son Edmond Morres Esquire, a member of the Supreme Council or confederate Catholic Convention, met for the first time at Kilkenny in 1642; also, one of the representatives for the Queen's county assembled May 7 1689, called King James's Parliament. Edmond Morres and his cousin *Black-James Morres* of Balyrickard-Morres and Balycapple, jointly recrouted and embodied a Regiment of irregular cavalry in their respective counties, which they commanded for King Charles I and Charles II; and again, for King James II : when Edmond and James heading this corps at the battle of Aug rim, 12 July 1691, Edmond was unfortunately slain, along with Hervey son of James Morres ; and Edmond's estates in the Queens-county granted by King William III (as in the text, *p.* 56) to Fitz-Patrick Lord Gowran. Edmond's posterity, soon after that catastrophe, went rapidly to decay ; and the last heir male of this line, named (I believe,) Edward Morres, fell

a sacrafice, tis said, (but I cannot vouch the legitimacy of his descent:) to the political convulsions, and irregularities practised in 1798, in Ireland. — — This branch of the family has no legitimate male representative of the name.

APPENDIX N° C.

JOHN-OGE MORRES OF BALYRICKARD-MORRES

Farney-bridge, Balynahown-castle, Balycahashy, Derinvoghla, Cluanyn-ny-Menagh, Balymorres, Balycapple, etc. styled « MAC-MORRES » *Baron de Montemurisco, by descent; etc.*

HE was only son and Heir of Sir John Morres of Lateragh, Thorney-bridge, Farney-bridge, Balyrickard-Morres, etc. Styled « Mac-Morres, » Marechal-de-camp in the armies of his Most Christian Majesty Louis XIII King of France and Navarre and of Honora daughter to Rory-oge O'More Dynast of Leix, by Margaret Butler granddaughter to Pierce Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Sir John Morres's own cousin. « John-oge was living at Cloninymenagh » co Tipperary, and a grand-Juror at Clonmel Assizes, Anno 1623 » (*Sir William Betham's collections, Ulster Office of Arms.*)

He defended the castles of Farney-bridge and Balynahown near Holy-cross, against the republicans, in the year 1641; and died of wounds received at the one or the other place, between the years 1644 and 1645; on which account he forfeited his estates to Cromwell. (*see, text., p.* 65, *after the Down Survey.*) John Morres married as in the text, Catharine only daughter-and-heir (*Pedigree; Sir William Betham:*) of Thomas Morres Esquire, fifth son of Redmond Morres of Templemore and Helen Cantwell his first wife, and youngest brother of Sir John Morres of Knockagh, Baronet. The wife of Thomas, (Catherine's mother) was Sive, granddaughter to Owen Mac-Donough-oge OKennedy of Balycapple, and daughter to Kedagh OKennedy of same place. (*Pedigree*) The circumstance of Stephan Mac-Egan, Brien O Hogan, and Charles OCarrol of Clogh-Jordan, enjoying an interest in certain parts of Thomas's and John Morres's estates in Ormond, led to suppose (*Nobiliaire Français, tom I. p.* 87.) that, Thomas had more daughters, who were married to these Gentlemen;

But, the accurate and respectable Sir William Betham, Dep. Ulster King of Arms and principal Herald of all Ireland, (whose skill in Genealogical research, and great Judgment in the combination of the different alliances and filiations of families, is universally allowed to be of the very first excellence:) has shown that, Thomas had no child besides his daughter Catherine, John's wife, aforesaid. — (*Pedigree.*) Of which Thomas it will here suffice to say; in the year 1644, August 14, an order of Council was directed to Cromwell's commissioners sitting at Londonderry, to Let to petitioner, from year to year, those lands stated in his petition; (*Records. B rm. Tower.*) which, nevertheless on account of John's dying in arms against the Parliament, the estate was ultimately confiscated in said John's name, and, Thomas ordered for transplantation to Conaught, whither he refused to go: and so died before the Restoration. By Catharine his wife, who survived him a great many years, John-oge had issue.

1° James (called most commonly *Black-James*, from his dark complexion:) his successor. (1)

2d Hervey Morres Esquire. He resided at Boly-castle, a House of the Earl of Ormond; and is traditionally famed for having been a great sportsman, hunting his hounds « *in Irish* ; » by which is to be understood, he spoke to them in that tongue.—He married [redacted] Butler's (William's) daughter, Onora; by whom one son Nicholas, of Kilgarvan, (who left only one illegitimate child a daughter, N — wife of — Fitz-Gerald:) and a daughter married first to — Clarke Gent. and secondly to O'Hyne of Kiloveiragh co Galway, chief of the name, by whom Hervey Hyne Esquire, *alias* O'Hyne, late of the co Galway. (*Inf. Mr Ackland.*)

3d Geoffrey; by some said to be a priest: — at all events he left no issue. (*Ibid.*)

4° Sarah, wife of Ownhey O'Carrol of Emile, Esquire. (*Ibid.*)

5th Honora, wife of Thomas O'Dwyer. (*Ibid.*)

6th Catherine, married ORyan of Cummane. (*Ibid.*)

7th Elizabeth married Roger Macnamara; which Roger's will is dated 23 February 1639. (*Prerog. Off. Dub. Ibid.*)

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(1) We have here rectified an error in the Montmorency-Morres pedigree, in *le Nobiliaire de France*, *tom. I; p.* 83. In which Hugh, who is one and the same person with James, is set down the father of Nicholas: whereas, latter, was the only son of Hervey of Boly, that, in the Nobiliare is reported to have had but one only daughter, whose *wellknown* marriage with O'Hyne is omitted: and Edward only son of Geoffrey, and father to Edmond Morres of Grantstown, is introduced as one of this John-oge's children. The pedigree as it now stands corrected, is complete.

APPENDIX No CI.

SIR REDMOND MORRES OF KNOCKAGH, BARONET.

ELDEST son and heir of Sir John Morres first Baronet, and of Catherine Walsh of Abington. He died Anno 1650, leaving issue by Dame Ellis his wife, daughter to Garret Wall, of Coolnamucky, in co Waterford, Esquire, (widow of Bennet son and heir of John White Fitz-Geoffrey, Esquire, of Clonmel, which Dame Ellis was freed from transportation into Conaught and one servant-maid allowed her, in 1656, by Cromwell.) three sons John, Hervey, and Edmond Morres, and seven daughters 1° Margaret, 2d Anastacia, 3d Elinor, 4th Ellice, 5th Helen, 6th Mary, and 7th Catherine. (*Will; Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX No CII.

SIR JOHN MORRES OF KNOCKAGH.

THIRD Baronet of the name; eldest son and heir of Sir Redmond and Ellice Wall of Coolnamucky.

« He was a man of wit and excentricity; extremely satyrical and pointed in his conversation; especially, whenever he happened to come in contact with any of that class he termed « *Upstarts* » which he never could endure. — He was intimately acquainted with the Genealogy of every resident person in his county who claimed or pretended a title to the rank of a Gentleman; and his sayings and criticisms even at the present day, are regarded as a fixed standard whereby to determine the question of hereditary birth and primitive local respectability in those parts. Sir John was a poet of no mean degree; various lyric pieces and satyrs, and the pedigree of the family in verse, composed by him in the Irish tongue, (of which he was a perfect master, and preferred it to the English,) are dispersed throughout that country: and, to this hour, Sir

John is as much a topic of conversation, as if he had only died yesterday. (*Playfair, Baronet.*)

Sir John Morres was hospitable, to a great degree, and alike charitable. Every ancient Gentleman whatever might be his fortune or condition, affluent or never so confined in circumstances, was welcome to his House. — The Gates of Knockagh-castle stood open to the necessitous of all descriptions; but above all, to those unfortunate nobles (many, among the number of his own kindred :) whom the evils of the revolution and a steady adherence to the religion of their forefathers had utterly ruined and cast pennyless on an unfeeling world — Knockagh, Kilcash, and Thomas-town, (1) in those days of trial and tribulation, were the homes of our fallen Gentry : — the refuge of persecuted innocence : — the assylums of Fidelity, Religion, and Character. —

Sir John Morres married, the Honourable Elinor Butler, of the House of Cahir; by whom he had issue 1st Redmond, who died before him; second, Edmond, died issueless; 3d Nicholas ; 4th James ; 5th Anthony, died unmarried in 1720 : 6, 7, 8, 9, daughters Mary, Anne, Catherine, and Elinor. Sir John was freed from transportation to Conaught, *anno* 1656. (*Pedigree.*)

He made his Will, dated 11 July 1719, and died, (saieth the pedigree,) the 12 December 1721 ; though on the tomb, his death is marked 26 October 1720. He was the first individual interred at Lateragh of this branch, his predecessors, since the period of separation, having uniformly buried their dead in their proper chapel at Drom : Holy-cross and Lateragh churches being the hereditary places of sepulture, (and still to this day :) of the Balyrickard or senior line. Sir John's tomb, in Lateragh church, is of freestone, after the shape of an altar; ornamented with quarterings of the fess dancett and rampant Lion, the arms of Butler, and this inscription :

« Here lies the body of Sir John Morres
Of Knockagh Baronet. Born the 29th
Day of August 1620, who died
The 26th day of October, 1720. And the
Body of the Honourable Ellin Butler,
Lady Morres, his wife ; born the 11th day
Of February 1638, who died the 27th day
Of May 1721. For Whom this monument
Was erected by Nicholas Morres
Their son
» *Requiescant in Pace.* »

(1) Kilcash, the seat of the Ormonde-Family : Thomastown, the mansion-place of the Mathews.

By his Will, he bequeathed the following legacies, viz: to Dame Ellane his wife 800 pounds over and above her jointure. To Nicholas Morres his son, by former covenant, 500 pounds, and 500 more over and above same: To his grand-children, the children of his deceased son James, 300 pounds; to be shared amongst them, or any one, two, or more of them. To his second son Edmond, 400 pounds To his daughters Mary, Anne, Catherine, and Eleanor, 20 shillings each, [they having displeased him,] in bar, lieu, and full satisfaction of all or any claym, challenge, demand, and childs portion. To his sister Margaret Butler alias Morres, 40 pounds, to be paid out of his personal Estate. To Christopher Butler of Kilcash, George Mathew, *Senior*, and George Mathew, *junior*, of Tourless, Esquires, 300 pounds, to be laid out in charitable uses, such as his son Nicholas, or said Christopher Butler and George Mathew, should direct. To his servant Denis Kennedy, 40 pounds, and his farm at Castle-Liny rent free for life; and after payment of all demands, legacies, etc. the remainder of his personal property to be divided, three fourths amongst the children of Nicholas, and one fourth to the children of James: and constitutes his said son Nicholas Morres of Lateragh, Esquire, sole executor.

Witness present,

Peter Dalton [of Grenanstown.]
Richard Reddy,
Edmond Dalton [of Monaquil,]
Pat. Lyons. (*Registry. Prerogative court of Ireland.*)

For further particulars respecting Sir John Morres 3d Baronet, *See* hereafter; Article, Hervey Morres of Castelemorres, Appendix N° CIV.

APPENDIX N° CIII.

JAMES MORRES OF BALYRICKARD-MORRES ESQUIRE.

Chief of the Name; by descent, Baron de Montemarisco. etc.

He is best know under the *sobriquet*, *Black-James* of *Balyrickard*, and of *Balycappel*, though sometimes called in public acts, *Hugh*; — but a *Misnomer* on the *Down-Survey*, is oftener a *trick* of office to smother the pre-

tentions of certain forfeiting proprietors, especially, whenever a Cromwellian Commissioner or Surveyor, found occasion to crib a convenient limb of a large estate, after chasing away the scared papist-owner into the wilds of Cunnemarra; (1) suppressing his name, claim, and all that regarded him.

James was eldest son-and-heir of John-oge-Fitz-John Morres, and of Catherine daughter and heir of Thomas Morres of Knockagh and Balycahashy Esquire, by Sive, daughter to Kedagh-Mac-Owen-Mac-Donough-oge O'Kennedy of Balyhagh, Balycapple, Lismoghortie, Gowlnemakie, Moyneloske, etc. in co Tipperary Esquire. (*Pedigree.*) He possessed by inheritance after all losses and forfeitures successively sustained by his immediate predecessors, still, a considerable estate.— He was proprietor in fee of the manors towns and lands of north and south Balyrickard-Morres, of Towerbeg, Lissnasulmegg, joint owner of Kilroan parish, of Cooldery, Gortneclogh, Gortnally-Brack, Balynderry, Balycash, Balyknavin, Farran-Mac-Brien, Kierrane or Garrane, of part of Balycappel and Culingower, with the courts leet and Baron, and part of Balylusky, with same jurisdictions within the Palatinate of Ormond. — Also, of Balycahashy, Derinvoghla, Shesseragh-More, Balyhadeen, Liscanlane, and other lands in Borisokean parish, forfeited in his father's name, and in the names of Kean and Geanane Mac-Ingown, yeomen, his tenants: (2) and granted by Oliver Cromwell to Joseph Stopford, (one of his soldiers,) and to others; which grants were confirmed at the Restoration; though the name of Mr Richard Butler of Kilcash (as a favoured and protected courtier:) had been introduced as one of the forfeiting party; in the hope of preserving even that small share of their estates for the Morres family; but, this alternative met the same ill success of the rest: Mr Butler and his brother the Duke, having had so much to

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(1) A Mountainous district in the Province of Conaught.

(2) A singular instance of old feudal tenures, occurs here. — The sept of Mac-Ingown, called O'Geanane, held lands at Shesseragh-more of the Morres family ever since King John's reign, by the tenure of furnishing so many ploughs and ploughmen, when called upon so to do, to till their landlords grounds; and those persons could not be removed at will, nor under any alienation of the sod ejected, but they went (which in all that time never once happened:) to the next owner of the fee. They were subjected, also, to the exactions, of *Mortmain*. Some of this sept, after the forfeiture, along with others of their kindred of the name of Macky and Rigny, followed the family to Rathnalin; where they now, or did lately, reside.

At Shesseragh-dira-voghir, (rather, *Shesseragh-linne-vaghir*, the «*plowland of the* WOMEN'S or, MOTHER'S *children*») in the united parish of Nenagh and Lisbonny, the sept of O'Cleary held their farms bythe tenure of *nursing* and maintaining the *illegitimate* children of the Morres's. — In the barony of Kilkenny-west co Westmeath, is a place called *Sleight-clogh-an-dish*, appropriated, formerly, to a similar purpose, by the family of Dillon.

do, to appropriate all they could get, to themselves. He owned, moreover, the castle town and lands of Clonan, Cluanyn, or Clonynymenagh, (part of south Balyrickard-Morres;) the town and lands of Balynveen near Knockagh, leased for a term of years by said James, to Joseph Lloyde of Killoskehan; which Joseph died 29th August 1681, seised of the same under said tenure; and bequeathed by him (along with a farm that had yet thirteen years to run, which he held under Nicholas Morres, at Kierane,) to his son Joseph Lloyde. (*Rolls office.*) These lands were in likemanner forfeited, together with the lands of Shesseragh-linna-vaghir and Coraheen, in Nenagh and Lisbonny parishes, with the house and tenement called the « *manor-house,* » and other tenements and holdings in the town of Nenagh aforesaid; some part of which last property continued till very lately, in the possession of his great-grand-children.

James Morres's lands here specified, though no more than a very insignificant share of the ancient domain; yet, such as they appear in this place, produce to the actual proprietors, at least twenty thousand pounds sterling, yearly income. —

Indeed, as matters stood even in those bad times, Colonel James Morres constantly, so long as he lived, supported the rude hospitality of an old Strongbonian Baron. He founded at Balycappel, in Honour of the B. Virgin Mary and to the Salvation of his posterity, a *Patern* or religious annual festival, dedicated to the mother of God, the Patron-Saint of the parish; to which end, he appropriated a level piece of land on his demesne, which he named « *monine-na-duish,* » — *the sweet harmonious sod.* — where the people assembled annually on that day, to pray, dance, *hurl* and drink; *Black-James* towering over the crowd, like *Saul*, amidst his followers. This festival for aught I know, is still continued: — during *Black-James's* days it was one of the most noted festivals of the kind, in the two Ormonds. — On Ascension-day, (on which the Patern was held,) he entertained the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood: distributed drink and victuals to the multitude: and bestowed on the indigent poor, a certain quantity of a coarse home-made woolen cloth, called Frize, to cover them. James Morres, styled like his forefathers « *Mac-Morres*, and *O' Fearloghan*, was a person of uncommon physical strength and vigour; he measured without his shoes, six feet four inches in height, and was counted the strongest man in that county. (M. S. *Mr John Morres.*)

He signalized his courage during the whole course of the civil wars, in the reigns of Charles I and Charles II: and, as Colonel of a Regiment of irregular cavalry, raised and maintained at the joint expence of him and his cousin Edmond Morres of Grantstown in the Queen's county, he rendered himself formidable to his enemies in the field, and preserved the internal police of Ormond and the adjacent parts of Ossory; protecting the persons and property

of his neighbours from illtreatment and pillage, driving away freebooters and vagabonds, with which lawless banditti the country swarmed. Though a very old man at the time, he accompanied his Kinsman, Colonel Edmond Morres, to the battle of Aughrim, (August 12, 1691,) and fought there with amazing intrepidity. After the fall of Colonel Edmond Morres and his own son Hervey, both killed in the action, James with his surviving sons Mathew and Reymond leading on the rest of the Regiment, cut his way through the Dutch ranks, and retreated in the very best order. He afterwards continued in arms till long after K. James's abdication; performing his customary good services to the unfortunate inhabitants, and doing a great deal of injury to King William's followers: in so much that, he was precluded by name, from participating the benefits of the conditions of Limerick; which exclusion gave him no kind of uneasiness: he never for a moment attaching, the faintest idea of permanency, to the revolutionary system. (*Ibid.*)

Colonel James Morres though rather of an excentric turn of mind possessed a strong male understanding. — He was not less satirically disposed than his cousin Sir John Morres: and sufficiently proud of his birth and ancient descent, he maintained with dignity that station in society, which neither his own misfortunes, nor intrusive ascendancy, had the power to eclipse. — Of my line, he is the latest individual whose character merits to be recorded, or, indeed, to have anything very particular said of him, my father excepted. — « Till a day or two before he died, he enjoyed robust health, never feeling the slightest indisposition, only when troubled with the gout occasionally. — » He usually rode daily on horseback, dressed in a scarlet coat, light blue breeches, breast armour, huge Jack-boots and a large hat trimmed like his cloaths with broad gold lace. He never wore a wig, though the Fashion; his black hair hung loosely on his shoulders, and he suffered his beard to grow on the upper lip and point of the chin — Upon all occasions, even on the shortest excursions and friendly visits, he appeared abroad attended by a *Daltin*, or footboy, dressed in a light yellow Jacket, who paced, barelegged, near his horse's head, in order to hold the bridle whenever he alight and mounted, and was followed, at the same, time by two servants, like himself mounted on strong long-tailed chargers; both, habited in great yellow-riding-coats that descended to their heels, black capes, immense cuffs of the same colour, and trimmed with a profusion of yellow-and-black livery-lace. One of those persons was uniformly encumbered with two or more cases of uncommon-long pistols: the other, took charge of his tremendous Broadsword; which he bore before him across the pommel of the saddle. These men held their office by hereditary succession, and their farms by this tenure, and for 200 years before was constantly the service, of persons of the surname of *Madden*. Wherever *Black-James* appeared, at any public assembly, his

of Cavalry in the Service of Austria, whose only child (by the sole daughter and heir of the chevalier Patrick Esmonde, a Colonel in the Austrian army,) espoused her relation General Kavenagh; and by him was mother to the late General of Cavalry, and proprietor of a Regiment of Cuirassiers, Count Maurice Kavenagh, who distinguished himself against the Prussians and Turks, and in the early part of the late war with France, on the Rhine; and dying unmarried, his great estates passed to his sister, the Lady of the Bohemian Count de Shaffgotch. Hervey Kavenagh the eldest son, left issue, a daughter, Jane, married to John Masterson of Monyseed co Wexford esquire, and a son, Morgan Kavenagh of Balyhale Esquire, who has issue by Lady Elizabeth Butler his wife, sister to Earl John and aunt to the present Marquis of Ormonde.

The issue of Pierce Butler of Barrowmount and Margaret his wife, second daughter to Nicholas Viscount Netterville, beside the aforesaid Frances wife of Hervey Morres of Castlemorres, hath been, 1° Edward, who succeeded his grandfather, and became second Viscount Galmoy, and, other sons and daughters; of whom Elinor, the fourth among those that married, espoused William Grace of Balylynch, co Kilkenny, Esquire; Mary, the 2 daughter, first, Mr Lewis of Balyogan, and secondly, John Tobin of Cumpshynagh Esquire, chief of the name. Jane Butler, eldest daughter, married Walter Murray of Rathvilly, co Carlow, Esquire, (a branch of the Scotch Barons of Elibank,) by whom (among other children,) a daughter Elizabeth Murray, who wedded Thomas Clarke of Seskin, co Tipperary Esquire, son-and-heir of John Clarke of Balycondra, co Kilkenny, Esquire; which John made his will 11 March 1720, proved 23 November 1721, (*Diocesian court of Ossory*) and died about that time. He was son-and-heir of William Clarke of Parks-Grove in said co Kilkenny, Esquire, and grandson of Humphrey Clarke otherwise Woodchurch, of Bucford in Great-Chart, (*Pedigree.*) who sold the Woodchurch estate that, before the Conquest, under the Saxon Heptarchy, had been already the patrimony of this ancient Stock. Humphrey Woodchurch-Clarke was elder brother to Walter Clarke of Ratcliffe, in Bucks, Esquire, father of Sir Simon Clarke of Salford-Priory, also, in Bucks, created a Baronet 1 May 1617, and is the progenitor of the present Sir Simon-Houghton Clarke of Oak-hill, Hertfordshire Baronet. (*Pedigree.*) Humphrey Woodchurch-Clarke, besides the aforesaid William, had (by Dorothy Fitz-Herbert of Upton, his wife,) a daughter, named Dorothy, married to Sir George How of Berwick St Leonards, in Wilts, by whom Sir George-Grubham How Baronet. — (*Lodge, Archdall's Peerage, vol. V, p.* 79.) — William Clarke otherwise Woodchurch, upon the sale of the Woodchurch estate, (which place gave the Family name « *de Woodchurch* : » the

name of *Clarke*, deriving through a wealthy female alliance contracted about the reign of Henry III:) — (*See, Philpot's Villare Cantianum; Collins's Baronettage, v. I, p.* 280.) passed into Ireland in company with many other individuals belonging to respectable Catholic families, mostly from Kent, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign; when they settled in the co Kilkenny; which county, at that time, under the Government of the Earl of Ormond, enjoyed greater comforts, and Religion more ample protection, than, perhaps, any portion of Her Majesty's dominions besides. — Thomas Clarke aforesaid, (son of John,) by Elisabeth Murray his wife, left issue among other children, James Clarke of Acharney Esquire; (*See, Will of his grandfather,*) who, by Mary, his wife, daughter to George Hughes of co Kilkenny Esquire, had for his eldest son and successor Sir Thomas Clarke, second of the name, Knight of the Royal and military Order of St Louis, and Colonel of Infantry in the French service. He married at Landrecies, in 1764, Mary-Louisa, only surviving daughter of William Shee Esquire, (an Officer in the service of His Most Christian Majesty:) sister to Henry Count Shee, Peer of France, (whose male issue has extinguished with his only son, slain in the battle of Albuera;) which William Shee aforesaid, descended in the direct male line from Lucas, third son of Marcus Shee of Shee'stown, co Kilkenny, third son of Sir Richard O'Shee of Cloghran, Sheestown and Kilkenny, Knight; and younger brother of Lucas O'Shee of Cloghran, Uppercourt, etc. Esquire; by which lady Colonel Thomas Clarke had issue, one only son, Henry-James-William Woodchurch-Clarke Duke of Feltre, Count of Hunebourg, Peer and Marshal of France, Knight of numerous Orders, Minister-Secretary-of-state for the War department, ancient Governor of Berlin, of Vienna, etc., etc.: and Chief of his name; — One of the ablest statesmen, and one of the most Honourable upright men of the present day, in public or private life. — His Excellency is the second example since the long period our Catholic nobility and gentry have taken military service in France, of any Irishman or Irishman's son, mounting to the High rank of a Marshal-of-France: O Brien Viscount Clare and Earl of Thommond, styled Marshal de Thommond, (1) first having attained that Honour; the Earl being so created by Louis XV, and the Duke of Feltre, by his present Majesty Louis XVIII. — His Excellency has issue by his second wife, Mary-Frances-Josephine Zaepffel, Countess of Urbeck in Tuscany, born at Saverne in the Department of the Lower-Rhine 17 september

(1) « The valiant Clare, who heads Hibernia's powers
» At once defends his country's cause and Ours. »
(*Voltaire, Battle of Fontenoy.*)

1768, (niece to the late Bishop of Liege;) besides a daughter, Elfrida died, young, three sons, Edgar, Arthur and Alphonso; and by a former marriage the Duke has an only daughter, Henrietta, married to Raymond-Aymery-Philip-Joseph de Montesquiou-Fezensac, (only son of the present Count de Fezensac, Chief of the name,) Marechal-de-camp of the Kings armies, etc. and has issue.

The following deed of settlement will represent the state of property and fraternal remaindershisps in this line of Morres of Knockagh.

SIR JOHN MORRES BARONET, HERVEY MORRES AND EDMOND-MORRES, BROTHERS TO SIR JOHN, AND GEOFFREY MORRES THEIR UNCLE.

Extracts from the Records in the chief Remembrancer's office of His Majesty's court of Exchequer in Ireland.

PRESENT.

Sir Edward Deering, Baronet.
Sir Thomas Beverly, Knt.
Sir Alan Broderick, Knt.
Sir Richard Rainsford Knt.
Sir Edward Smyth, Knt.
Edward Cooke Esquire.
Wington Churchill Esquire.

To His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to Execute an act of Parliament entitled an act for the better Execution of His Majesty's gracious declaration for the settlement of the Kingdom of Ireland and satisfaction of the several Interests of Adventurers soldiers and other His Majesty's subjects there.

Sir John Morres, Dame Ellis Morres his mother, Hervey Morres and Edmond Morres,

Plaintifs.

Sir Will, Domvill Knt.
His Majest' Att. General.
Sir Martin Noel Knt.
Sir John Ottoway and oth's

Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the said act Sir John Morres late of Knockagh in the county of Tipperary Baronet, and Dame Ellis Morres his mother, the late wife and relict of Sir Redmond Morres Bart. deceased, the claymant's Father, and Hervey Morres and Edmond Morres the two younger sons of the said Sir Redmond Morres, and Geoffrey Morres brother of the said Sir Redmond, did Exhibit their Claym before us on the 3d day of November in the 14th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles II by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France

and Ireland, etc. Thereby setting forth that, whereas Sir John Morres late of Knockagh aforesaid, Bart, deceased, the Claymant's grandfather, being lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manors Castles towns villages lands tenements and Hereditaments with their appurtenances in the first part of the schedule thereunto annexed mentioned and expressed, that is to say, the Manor town and lands of Lateragh with Court-Leet Court-Baron Royalties and other liberties and an Advowson and Right of Presentation thereunto belonging, lying and being in the Parish of Lateragh, Barony of Upper-Ormond, and County of Tipperary: The town and lands of Killanifunsheon, the town and lands of Bredagh, the town and lands of Knockagh and Killbridy, alias Killinagrath, in the several parishes of Kilkiery, Lateragh-Orane or Aunagh, (Nenagh,) and Drom, in Barony and county aforesaid. The town and lands of Tobridown, and a quarter of a Colpe of land and two acres and a half by country estimation in Drom and Kilvolevorrish. (Kill-Balymorres,) The town and lands of Hacketts Old castle in Bearnane and Farrennemagh. The Castle town and lands of Castleienagh (Castle-Eyny,) Balyphilip and Derrinduff. The town and lands of Lisduff with all and every of their Rights Members and appurtenances lying and being in the several parishes of Templemore, Killfitmore, and Barnane, Templejury and Thurless, Baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerin, and County aforesaid; and that out of the before named lands of Tobridowne and Lisduff there is a chief rent of 15 shillings Irish p' ann' due yearly, issuing and payable to His Grace the Duke of Ormond his heirs and assigns; and out of the before named towns and lands of Keillanifunsheon and Bridagh there is a yearly dutie Beefe due and payable to his said Grace the Duke of Ormond his heirs and Assigns: and being thereof so seised, did by his Deed, under his hand and seal duly perfected and executed, bearing date the 16 of July 1654 grant enfeof and confirm the said premises with their appurtenances unto William Cantwell of Mockarke in the county of Tipperary Esquire, Derby Ryan of Clonbriske in the said County of Tipperary Esquire, Dermod O'Meagher of Dublin, Doctor of Physick, and Lewis Walsh of Carricktogher in the said county of Tipperary Esquire, and their Heirs, to the use of the said Sir John Morres the feoffee, for and during his natural life, and after his decease, for and concerning the town and lands of Lateragh Killanifuncheon and Bridagh with their appurtenances, etc. to the use of Dame Katherine Morres alias Walsh, wife of the said Sir John, feoffee for and during the term of her natural life, and from and after her decease to the use of Sir Redmond Morres son and heir of the said Sir John Morres deceased, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and after his decease to the use of the Claymant Sir John Morres, by the name of John Morres son and heir apparent of Sir Redmond

Morres and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, etc. and for default of such Heirs, to the use of the second son of the said Sir Redmond, etc., etc. and for default of such other sons if any he should have successively, etc. to the use of Geoffrey second son of the said Sir John Morres and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, etc. and for default, etc. to the right heirs of the said Sir John Morres the feoffee for Ever, etc., etc. that by force and vertue of the said deed, the said feoffees became seised of all and singular the said particulars in the said first part of the schedule named to the uses aforesaid, untill the statute for transferring uses into possession was made of force in Ireland; and then after the said Sir John the feoffee became seised of the said premises in his demesne as of freehold for tenure of life and was thereof so seised on the two and twentieth of october 1641, and afterwards untill the year 1648 that he died, after whose decease the said Dame Katherine by vertue of the settlement aforesaid, entered into and became seised and possessed of the premises appointed and settled for her joynture as aforesaid. And the said Sir Redmond entered into and became seised and possessed of the rest of the said premises in his demesne as of, etc. That the said Sir Redmond Morres continued seised and possessed untill he died in the year 1650, by and after whose decease the claymant Dame Ellis entered into and became seised and possessed of such parts, etc. And the Claymant Sir John became seised of the aforesaid lands of Knokagh, etc. as of fee tayle, etc. and continued so seised untill by the late usurper's power he was expulsed. That the said Dame Katherine died in February in the year, 1653, after whose death, the Claymant Sir John, etc. became seised of her joynture, till by the usurper expulsed, etc. And the said Claymant Dame Ellis further sheweth that John White Fitz-Jeffrey of Clonmell Esquire, being lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee (among other lands,) of and in the Houses lands Hereditaments tenements, etc. named, etc. in the town of Clonmell, etc. the Park called Park-Donell-Dowlagh in the Burgage of Clonmell aforesaid, the moytie of the town, lands, etc. of Myler's-town with the appurtenances, the Castle (Castle-Meyler,) excepted, with various towns and lands situate in the parishes of St Mary's and Kilygrant in Barony of Iffa and Offa and county aforesaid, by his deed, etc. bearing date the 16 day of January 1612, did enfeof Nicholas White Fitz-Henry of Clonmell Esquire and William Neale of Moycury Gent. in trust for Claymant Dame Ellis, then the wife of Bennet White son and heir of said John White Fitz-Jeffrey Esquire, for the term of 101 years with remainders, etc. That the said Bennet and the Claymant Dame Ellis entered into and became possessed of the premises, etc. that the said Bennet died about the year 1622. That after his decease the Claymant Dame Ellis continued of the premises solely possessed as

aforesaid untill her intermarriage with the said Sir Redmond Morres divers years before the year 1641; and that on the two and twentieth day of October 1641, the said Sir Redmond and the Claymant Dame Ellis in right of the Claymant Dame Ellis were possessed of the said particulars untill the death of the said Sir Redmond in the year 1650 as aforesaid, and after his death the Claymant Dame Ellis continued possessed, untill about seven years since in the time of the late usurper she was expulsed, etc., etc. And the Claymant Sir John Morres by another claym exhibited before us the said 3d day of November in the said *XIV* year of his said Majesty's Reign further setting forth that, William Rowles and Henry Kenny Gent. by vertue of a grant from our late Sovereign King James of blessed memory became lawfully seised in their demesne as of fee and in two third parts of the tythes of Castle-Inagh and Balyphilipp and two third parts of the tythes of twentie acres of land country estimation in Gurtine-Jvragher in the parish of Tuaghiny al's Templeinie and being soe seised in consideration of a certain sum of Money to them by the said Sir John Morres deceased, the claymant's Sir John's Grandfather paid, by their deed duly perfected and executed bearing date the 30th day of January in the two and twentieth year of the reign of King James over England did give grant and confirme the said Tythes and premises with their appurtenances unto Oliver Bourke of Borresleagh Gent. to hold to the said Oliver his Heirs and assigns for ever, at and under the annual chief rent of *X* shillings Irish to His Majesty. That the said grant was made to the said Oliver Bourke in trust and for the use of the said Sir John Morres the Grandfather, and the consideration for the granting thereof was — the money of the said Sir John Morres the Grandfather although in the said deed it is not so expressed. That by vertue of said deed the said Oliver Bourke became seised of the said premises in his demesne as of and for the use of the said Sir John, etc. untill he died before the year 1641, by whose demise, by law the premises descended and came to William Bourke as son and next heir to the said Oliver. That by permission of said William the said Sir John became seised of the premises, etc. untill the year 1648 he died, after whose death the premises descended and came to the said Sir Redmond Morres Bart. father to the Claymant, etc., etc. but that the issues and profits thereof were by vertue of some grant or settlement by the said Sir John in his lifetime made received and taken by Dame Katherine Morres widow the relict of the said Sir John, during her natural life. That the said Sir Redmond Morres died in the year 1650; after whose decease the premises descended to Claymant, etc. that the said Dame Katherine died in 1653, after whose decease the said Claymant Sir John received the issues and profits thereof untill taken from him by the late usurpers. — And further setting

forth that the said Claymant Hervey Morres is the second son and the Claymant Edmond Morres is the third son of the said Sir Redmond Morres, whereby they are by vertue of the said deed entitled to the premises in fee tayle expectant upon the determination of several uses foregoing the limitations of uses made to them by the said deed as aforesaid. And further setting forth that, the said Sir John Morres the grandfather, and the said Sir Redmond Morres were Innocent persons, and that all said Claymants are innocent persons and never acted against His Majesty or His sacred Majesty that now is, and therefore praying to be restored to their said Estates respectively, etc.

To which said claym the several defendants did appear and answer. Upon all which pleadings the said clayms proceeded to a final Hearing and were heard by the court this present day (that is to say) Thursday the 4th day of August in the *XV* year of the reign of our sovereign Lord the King that now is, in open court, at the place commonly called the King's Inns Dublin, in the presence of the Counsel on both sides learned in the laws. And for as much as upon hearing of the said Cause upon the testimony proofs and evidence produced before us it appeared unto the court that, the said Claymant Sir John Morres and Dame Ellis Morres are innocent Papists, and that the said Hervey Morres and Edmond are innocent Protestants, and that said Sir Redmond Morres father unto the said Claymants in his lifetime and until the time of his death was an innocent Protestant. And that all and singular the aforesaid named towns and lands, etc., etc. and every of their appurtenances were by the said Sir John Morres the Grandfather by his deed duly perfected and executed with livery and seisin bearing date the 16 day of July in the year of our Lord 1634 granted in feoffees, etc. to uses before expressed, etc. etc. etc. — And according to the intent and true meaning of the said act of settlement, etc. And that the Claymant Sir John Morres be forthwith restored unto all and singular the said manors towns lands, etc. And that the said Hervey and Edmond respectively and their respective Heirs male as aforesaid shall and may hold and enjoy such Estate and no other as by and after the death of the said Claymant Sir John Morres without Heirs males or the extinction of issue male of the said Claymant Sir John, of right ought to come and remain as aforesaid, etc., etc. And it is further considered ordered adjudged and Decreed by this Court that all and singular the premises hereby decreed to the said Claymants respectively shall be immediately put out of charge in his Majesties Court of Exchequer without any plea or confession. And that the respective Sheriffs of the County where the premises to which the said Claymants are so restored as aforesaid do respectively lye, be, and are hereby required forthwith to give the possession of all and singular the premises hereby decreed as

aforesaid unto the said Claymants Sir John his Heirs and assigns attorney or agent, and unto the said Claymant Dame Ellis or her agent, etc. and to quiet them, etc. And this our Order and Decree we do hereby certify unto the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, etc, etc. and to all other persons, etc., etc. whom these presents do or may concern. (*Pedigree proofs.* N° LXI.)

APPENDIX N° CV.

Colonel REDMOND MORRES of Knockagh.

He was eldest son of Sir John Morres 3d Baronet and Elinor Butler of Cahir. Having entered the French service when young, he arrived to the rank of a Colonel; and married, in that country, a lady of the name of de Tracy, a person of uncommon beauty, but a merchant's daughter of mean degree; upon which, Sir John Morres became so incensed at his son's contracting a misalliance that checked his own genealogical lustre, the old Gentleman took legal proceedings to bar the Entail, and cut him off from the succession to his Estates. Upon which, 30 September 1703, Lieutenant-Colonel Redmond Morres presented a petition to the House of Commons of Ireland setting forth that, having conformed to the established church, and the eldest son of Sir John Morres of Knockagh, in the co Tipperary Baronet, a Roman Catholic, the said Sir John by reason of the petitioner's being a Protestant, threatens to disinherit him; and praying leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the same, and to allow the petitioner a maintenance during his father's life; which petition was read and leave given accordingly: and the Bill prayed for, obtained the Royal assent 4 March 1703. (*Commons Journals.*)

Colonel Redmond Morres died the following year, in London, many years before his father. He ordered his heart to be deposited in the vault of the Morres-chapel at Drom, where it had lain a long time, till the chapel latterly tumbled into ruins; so that the heart was removed into the adjoining chapel of the Butlers, by William son of Theobald Butler of Kiloskehan or Willford Esquire; where it may be seen in a leaden coffin with this Inscription:

» Here lyeth the Heart of Colonel
» Redmond Morres of Knocka in
» The county of Tipperary, who died
» In London the 24 of June 1704, and
» Buried in St Mary's Church London.

Colonel Morres had surviving issue : 1° Sir John 4th Baronet : 2d Sir Simon Morres, who became the sixth Baronet ; 3d daughter, Alice, wife of James Boate Esquire : 4 Mary, died intestate and unmarried 1749. 5 and 6, Redmond and Edmond, died issueless : (*Pedigree*) and their mother died in 1739. (*Ibid.*).

APPENDIX N° CVI.

MATHEW MORRES OTHERWISE **MAHTEW DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES** *Esquire, of Balycahashy, Balycappel Balyrickard-Morres Cluanin, etc. Baron de Montemarisco by descent and Chief of the Name in Ireland.*

Was born *anno* 1648, and the eldest surviving son (on the death of his brothers Richard and Hervey, unmarried,) of Colonel James Morres and of Mary Purcell of Borrisoleagh. He served as Captain in the Regiment of Bagnall ; also, with the same rank, under his own father. Upon the forfeiture of the family estates in Ormond (which James Morres his father for their security, as he imagined had assigned to the Duke of Ormonde :) he obtained a reversionary grant after his father's death, of a few town-lands, that at the Restoration had been confirmed to James Duke of Ormonde, and by him conveyed without any reservation in Morres's favour to Richard Butler his brother, as the following deed showeth :

« This Indenture made in the year of our Lord God One thousand six » hundred seventy six, and in the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles the » second of England Scotland France and Ireland King, Defender of the faith and » forth ; by and between the Honourable Colonel Richard Butler of Kilcash » in the county of Tipperary Esquire of the one part, and Mathew Morres of » Balycahashy in said county of Tipperary Gentleman, of the other part,

» witnesseth, that; for and in consideration of the rents covenants and obliga-
» tions herein after contained specified and expressed, He the said Richard
» doth give grant and to farm let and by these presents doth give grant confirm
» and to farm let unto the said Mathew, the town and lands of Gortneclogh,
» Coolderry, Gortnally-Brack, Farran-Mac-Brien, sixty acres of Balycapple,
» Balynderry, with their appurtenances, etc. now in the actual possession of
» James Morres Esquire, father to the said Mathew, said tenure to commence,
» upon and after the decease of said James Morres, and to continue by vertue
» of this deed of tenure, in the legal possession and occupation of him the said
» Mathew his heirs and assigns, for and during the full term of his natural life,
» and for and during the life and lives survivorship and survivorships (whichever
» liveth longest,) of the Right Honourable Thomas Nugent Lord Delvin and Sir
» Patrick Barnewall, Baronet, said Mathew his heirs and assigns paying thereout
» yearly, during said term, unto the said Butler his heirs executors Adminis-
» trators and assigns the full sum of Four pounds sterling good and lawful
» money of Ireland, etc., etc., etc., etc. Dated this 11th day of March
» 1676, etc. » — (*Original deed.*)

Richard Butler dying in 1701, Thomas Butler his grandson who succeeded to those lands, empowered his friend Ogan O'Hogan, on the death of James Morres (in 1704) to put Mathew his son, pursuant to this contract, in possession of the above specified demesne. (*Original deed.*) Which property in 1752 on the death of Thomas Lord Delvin (then Earl of Westmeath) reverted to the heirs of Richard Butler.

Mathew Morres made his Will, dated 3 day of september 1717; by which he bequeaths the residue of his freehold estate, and the interest of his lease at Balinderry, held under him by Edward Ledger, between his son James and Redmond, together with certain legacies to his daughters Juliana and Anastacia; also, to his *poor Brother* Redmond he gives ten pounds yearly during his life; and appointed his tenant Edward Ledger aforesaid, and his son Redmond Morres of Balycapple his Executors. (*Registry Office Episcopal Diocesian-court Killaloe. Richard Martin Regt, Novemb. r* 1808.)

He married 1° in 1680, Catherine daughter to Richard Fforstall of Ologan-castle and Fforstallstown, co Kilkenny, Esquire, styled « Knight of Callan, » by Catherine his wife, second daughter of Sir Richard O'Shee of Kilkenny Cloghran and Uppercourt, Knight; (by Margaret Lady Shee, his wife, daughter to John Sherlock of Waterford.)—(*See Pedigree of O'Shee.*) The aforesaid Catherine O Shee was sister, to Lucas Shee of Cloghran and Uppercourt Esquire, who died 27 July 1622, leaving issue by Elinor Butler daughter to Edmond Viscount Mountgarret, Robert his heir; who by Margaret daughter and coheir

of Sir Richard Masterson of Ferns left Richard O' Shee, chief of the name, at Cloghran. Catherine's two sisters married, as followeth : viz, Letitia, the eldest, to Sir John Grace styled Baron of Courtstown : and Elizabeth the 3d and youngest to David Rothe of Tullomayne Esquire, member of Parliament for Kilkenny in 1634. Catherine O' Shee at the time she espoused Richard Fforstall was the widow of Edmond Cantwell Esquire, of the House of Moycarky co Tipperary, and by him had a daughter of her own name, who wedded John Butler, younger brother of Edmond Viscount Mountgarret, and accompanied her husband to France. (*Pedigree.*) The family of Fforstall or Forestal is the most ancient Strongbonian family (and the portion of their hereditary estates that still remains in possession of the present representative of the name, Pierce Fforstall of Ringville and Rochestown Esquire, the oldest tenure,) in the county of Kilkenny ; being held under the original Grant from Henry II, to Sir Geoffrey de Fforstall, Governor of Waterford for Earl Strongbow in 1172 ; whose astonishing defence of (1) Reginalds-tower in that city, against the Irish army commanded by O' Phelan Prince of the Decians, has rendered him famous in our annals. (*Stanyhurst.*) Henry II bestowed on him all the land on the Kilkenny side of the Suire and Barrow, extending seven miles in length between Ross and Waterford, with *sac* and *soc*, *toll* and *them* the Fisheries, Royalties, etc. His posterity owned the castles of Fforstalstown, Annas, Ologan, Carigloniny, etc. also, a castle and manor at Callan, with the feudal title of « *Knight of Callan.* » In the year 1376, in the Parliament assembled at Westminster, wherein the Peers and representatives of the Clergy, counties, cities, and boroughs of the Empire, both English and Irish, sate together under one roof, the Bishop of Ossory and Geoffrey de Fforstall represented the county of Kilkenny ; and, at the same time, William Chaundhull and this Geoffrey de Fforstall, were the sitting members for Waterford.

The document which gives the names of those Irish members assistant at that early United-Parliament, being somewhat curious and interesting, I shall insert it in this place :

« CLERGY. »

» Diocese of Dublin, — John Fitz-Ellys, Thomas Athelard.
» Cashell, — John Geffard.

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(1) « Frecello (Forestello,) Waterfordiæ custodi, dum in lintre Strangboum urbe egredientem prosequitur, remiges vim et manus adferunt. (*Stanyhurst, lib. III, p.* 152) The citizens having murdered Purcell the chief Governor that situation devolved on Fforstall, who was second in command ; and he having shut himself up in the round tower called Reginald's (yet in being,) made so stout a defence that, the Decians granted him a most honourable capitulation. (*Ibid.*)

» Diocese of Tuam, — Sent none.
» Meath, — Barth Dollard.
» Kildare, — William and Rich, White.
» Leighlin, — Sent none.
» Ossory, — The Bishop, and John de Acres
» Waterford, — The Bishop, and Philip Raye.
» Ferns, — Will. de St John, Rich. Whitty.
» Limerick, — John Fox, John Route.
» Lismore, — Sent none.
» Cork, — Thomas Ryes (Rice;) John White.
» Cloyne, — Prior Thomas, and John Fitz-John.

» County Members, »

» Dublin, — Nicholas [Lord] Howth, Will. Fitz-William.
» Louth, — Roger Gernon, Richard Verdon.
» Kildare, — John Rochefort, Peter Rowe.
» Catherlogh, — Geoffrey and Philip de Valle [Wall.]
» Waterford, — Richard Botiller, David Cogan.
» Weysford, — Rich. Whitty, Will. de St John.
» Limerick, — Henry Barclay, Thomas Kildare.
» Cork, — Rich. de Wynchedon, Phil. White.
» Meath, — William de London, Rich. Plunkett.
» Kilkenny, — The Bishop and Geoffrey de Forstal.
» Tipperary, — Will. Newberry, William Young.
» Kerry, — Gilbert Fitz-Walter, Thomas Fitz-Daniel.

Cities and Boroughs,

» Dublin, — John Blackboyne, John White.
» Drogheda, — Will. White, Nicholas Starkey.
» Waterford, — Will. Chaundhull, Geoffrey Fforstall.
» Limerick, — Henry Bercley, Thomas Kildare.
» Cork, — Will. Dalton, John Droupe.
» Kilkenny, — Rob. Flode, John Ledrede.
» Ross, — Will. Rykhyll, Will Seymor.
» Weysford, — John Freynsh, Laurence Bron [Browne.]
» Youghal, — Bern. Barret, Richard Cristofer.

» Upon this occasion writs were issued to the Bishops to chuse two of the Clergy in each Diocese; the sheriffs were to hold County elections, and Cities

and boroughs to return members. (*Anthalogia Hibern. Dublin, January* 1793.)

William Fforstall filled the office of Mayor of Waterford 1385-1395-1400, (*Smith Hist. Waterf.*) from whom sprung James of Fforstalstown, who by Mary daughter of Robert O'Shee of Kilkenny and Cloghran Esquire, (Slain at the battle of Moyallow August 6 anno 1500,) and of Catherine Sherlock (*Pedigree of O'Shee.* :) had Robert Fforstall of Fforstallstown, Olegan, etc. « Knight of Callan. » He married Margaret sister to Edmond Blanchville of Blanchvillstown co Kilkenny; whose grandson Richard Fforstall, Member in the first Parliament of James I (anno 1613,) for the Borough of Callan, along with his son Richard-oge, suffered sad and arbitrary *Star-chamber* persecution, imprisonment, and spoliation of property, on the part of the Viceroy Lord Strafford. (*Commons Journals.*) On the list of Catholic petitioners to Parliament demanding a Cessation of arms, and remonstrating against the imprisonment of Viscount Dillon of Costelloe - Gallen, and Colonel Reade, detained by the Puritan party in 1642, we find Robert Fforstall one of the foremost, names on the list, viz: —

« Gormanston,
» Mountgarret,
» Ikerin,
» Dunboyne,
» David Ep. Ossoriens,
» Upper-Ossory,
» Emer. Elect. Dun. Conor,
» Edmond Butler [Baronet,]
» Christ. Holywood [of Artane,]
» Robert Fforstall [Fforstallstown,]
» George King [Clontarff,]
« Edmond Shee [Cloghran,]
» Robert Nugent, [Baronet of Moyrath,]
» Mor. Flaherty,
» James Cusack,
» Adam Cusack, etc. etc.

(*Carte. Orm. v. III, p.* 99-100.)

Galfridus or Geoffrey de Fforstall brother to Richard - oge, having been elected Bishop of Leighlin, during the period he filled the situation of Almoner to the Emperor Leopold I of Austria, (and had been some time employed as His Majesty's Envoy to Venice : also, a Commissioner to treat of a peace with

the Prince of Transylvania and the rebellious Hungarians,) passed into England, on his way to Ireland. His evil Genius would so have it, he reached London in 1678, precisely at the moment of the infamous Titus Oats's pretended discovery of a fictitious plot, (which true or false, brought Lord Stafford, Mr Secretary Coleman and others, to the Block,) Bishop Fforstall was arrested as a supposed accomplice and sent to the Tower. After a short imprisonment, his innocence being made manifest, aided by the intercession of the Emperor, he was set at liberty; but, instead of proceeding on his journey to Ireland, Dr Fforstall resigned the Episcopal dignity; and taking with him his nephew Robert, then of the age of ten years, returned to Vienna; where a good many years after he died. His paternal estate, valued at 800 pounds a year old rent, had been confiscated during Cromwel's usurpation and passed in part, to the family of the Bunburys; the rest went to many others. Richard-oge Fforstall by Catherine O'Shee of Clogbran (already noticed,) besides the lastmentioned Robert, who in the year 1733, being of the age of 65 years (and died soon after unmarried, and the last male of his line, holding the situation of Commandant of the castle and town of Vals in Vivarais, in His Most Christian Majesty's service, and a Knight of St Louis,) had likewise two daughters, Catherine Fforstall aforesaid, the wife of the said Mathew de Montmorency-Morres, and — Fforstall, married to — Blount Esquire, co Kilkenny, by whom one daughter that died young and unmarried before 1733. (*Sir Robert Fforstall's letter.*) By that Lady Mathew had issue, 1° Hervey, died young; 2d James, his successor; 3d Redmond, of whom presently; 4th daughter Juliana; and by his second wife, — Ryan of Cumane, a daughter Anastacia Morres; as in Pedigree. Mathew lies interred near his father in Lateragh church.

APPENDIX CVII.

NICHOLAS MORRES of SEA-PARK-COURT co DUBLIN, Esquire.

Second son of Sir John Morres 3d Baronet and Dame Elinor Butler Lady Morres. Died 23 March 1742, aged 66, and lies buried in the old church of Malahide. He married Susanna daughter to Richard Talbot of Malahide-castle, co Dublin, Esquire, grand-aunt to the present Richard-Wogan Talbot of same place, one of the representatives for this county in the Imperial Parliament.

— Which line of the noble House of Talbot has been constantly seated, and uninterrupted Lords for seven hundred years, of the castle and manor of Malahide; also, hereditary Admirals of the coasts of Fingal, and enjoy the privileges of a free port for Malahide town.

The Duke of Tyrconnel Minister and General of the unlucky King James II; the Talbots of Carton, Baronets; those of Talbotstown co Wicklow, of Belgart, Robertstown, of the co Cavan, of Loughane co Tipperary, of Castlering or Ringsend, etc., etc. (now Extinct;) with the still flourishing family of Talbot of Mount-Talbot, co Roscommon, (formerly of Templeoge co Dublin,) spring all alike from the House of Malahide; which family derives from Reginald Talbot Lord of Malahide living in 1218, (*Lodge, Archdall Peerage, vol. III, p.* 32.) senior representative of the eldest branch of this illustrious race, which is descended in common with the Talbots of Batshall and Thornton in the co York, from Sir Geoffrey Talbot, Governor of Hereford, who defended Hereford-castle for the Empress Maud (mother of King Henry II,) against King Stephen, one of the greatest men of the name, and one who holds an imperishable place in the history of his country. The Talbots of Malahide sometimes bear for arms, *argent*, a lion rampant *double-queued, gules*, armed and langued *azure;* and unquestionably, in point of seniority, claim precedence of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and in point of noble paternal and maternal lineage yields to no family in the British Empire.

By Susanna Talbot aforesaid, Nicholas Morres had issue 1° John Morres died unmarried; his Will dated 10 December 1743, proved 15 February 1744; 2d Sir Nicholas Morres 8th Baronet; also, a Knight of the Royal and military Order of St Louis, Brigadier General in His most Christian Majest's service, who as Colonel of the Regiment of Bulkeley Irish Brigade, highly distinguished himself in the field. He died at Amboise in Touraine, in or about the year 1795, (*Pedigree*) leaving no issue by his lady a daughter of the Scotch House of Frazer Lord Lovatt. 3d Richard Morres, a Colonel in the French army killed on the day of coronation of Louis XVI, in the crowd, bythe falling of a scaffold; unmarried. 4th Eleanor Countess of Ormonde, wife of Walter Butler of Garryricken and Kilcash, by whom John Butler, recognised, Earl, as her ladyship was restored (at the same time with her son) to the dignity of Countess of Ormonde. This John 10th Earl of Ormonde married February 26 1769, Lady Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John last Earl of Wandesford, by whom he left issue 1° Walter 11th Earl, created Marquis of Ormonde by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent: 2d John-Wandesford died 1796, *celebs:* 3d James-Wandesford born 1773, M. P. co Kilkenny, married Oct. 12 1807, Grace-Louisa, daughter to the Right Honourable John Staples of Lissan, by

Henrietta daughter to Richard 3d Viscount Molesworth, Field-Marshal of His Majesty's forces, the same who at the Battle of Ramilies on Whitsunday 23 May 1706, by his gallantry and presence of mind, saved the life of the Great Duke of Marlborough; Mrs Butler's aunt, Louisa Molesworth, espoused William-Brabazon Ponsonby first Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, Grandson to Brabazon Earl of Besborough, and eldest son of the Right Honourable John Ponsonby, (Speaker of the House of Commons, six times one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, by Elizabeth 2d daughter to William Cavendish 3d Duke of Devonshire,) and brother to the Right Honourable George Ponsonby, late Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, one of the most distinguished and upright Members of the Imperial Parliament, and leader of the Opposition. The Honourable Louisa Molesworth, Lady Ponsonby, is mother to the present John Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly; 2d of Sir William Ponsonby K. C. B. Major-General in the army and Lieutenant-Colonel 5th dragoon-Guards, killed at the battle of Waterloo 18 June 1815, to whom a public monument is erected in St Paul's Cathedral, leaving issue by Georgina Fitz-Roy daughter of Charles 1st Lord Southampton three daughters and a Posthumous son, born 6 Feb. 1816. Her Ladyships other children are 3d Richard Ponsonby, in Holy orders, married Mrs James - Wandesford Butler's sister Frances Staples, his own cousin; 4th George Ponsonby, Knight of the Shire for Cork, married 1° 1807, the eldest daughter of John-Jacob Gledstaines of Ainsgift co Tipperary Esquire, and 2dly Diana youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie brother to William Earl of Radnor. 5th Mary-Elizabeth, married 1794 Charles Earl Grey of Howick. (*Peerage.*)

The remaining grand-children of Eleanor de Montmorency-Morres Countess of Ormonde are 4th Lady Elizabeth Butler married to Thomas Kavenagh, next brother of Walter Kavenagh of Borris co Carlow, chief of the House of Mac-Morough; 5th Charles Butler, married Oct. 1812 Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of Henry-Thomas Earl of Carrick: and 6th Lady Eleanor, married August 11 1808 Cornelius O'Callaghan Viscount Lismore. The Countess besides Earl John her only son, had three daughters: 1° Lady Frances Butler married Walter Kavenagh of Borris Esquire, father of the foregoing Walter and Thomas Kavenagh; 2d Lady Susanna, married Morgan son of Hervey Kavenagh of the same family; and 3d Eleanor Butler, the celebrated recluse of Llangolen Vale in Wales, who with her friend and companion Miss Ponsonby, aunt to the Present Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly at an early age, in the prime of life and beauty, dedicated herself to a life of voluntary and perpetual solitude. The Countess dowager of Ormonde (1) died Jan. 1794, and Earl John in 1796,

(1) Eleanor de Montmorency-Morres Countess dowager of Ormonde and Ossory more than any of her predecessors (the periods in which they flourished and altered manners of the age considered,)

his Countess surviving him. The other daughter of Nicholas Morres and Susanna Talbot, named Frances, married Robert Mac-Gwire of Tempo, co Fermanagh, Esquire, chief of the name. She survived her husband, and died about the year 1791, in Channel-row nunnery, Dublin; leaving issue.

APPENDIX No CVIII.

Sir JOHN MORRES 4th Baronet of KNOCKAGH.

Was eldest son and heir of Colonel Redmond Morres, eldest son of Sir John 3d Baronet, by Mademoiselle de Tracy; and in ward to the Duke of Ormonde.— February 14 1704-1705, a petition was presented to the House on behalf of

resemble! the celebrated *Morhynia Ghearhodha* consort of Earl Pierce.— Like her she was of stature tall and masculine, Handsome, of a commanding countenance and manners, proud, tenacious of her high birth; and zealous for the interest and dignity of the House of Butler. She may also in many respects be supposed to have taken her for a model. — That she mightily venerated the Great countess Margaret I conclude, from the following circumstance. — When I waited on her Ladyship, (then Mrs Butler:) for the first time, at her house in Kilkenny in or about the year 1786, her first question to me was: — « Have you been to visit the tomb of your ancestors » *Morhynia Ghearhodha* and Earl Pierce? » — No, madam, I am not longer than one hour in Kilkenny: my first visit is this. — « Then, let your second be to her; in whom *you* of all our family, have most reason to take pride » This dialogue passing in the presence of Miss Shee of Shee'stown, who seeing me pause, (and indeed at the moment I was ignorant, I confess, of the meaning of my cousin's words,) explained to me that Mrs Butler alluded to the immediate descent, as she often heard her Ladyship repeat, of my branch of the Morres's in particular, from the Earl and Countess, by their daughter Lady Ellice wife of Oliver O'Fearlaghan chief of our line.— And now that I am on the subject, I seize the occasion to give the following extract from a work that has recently appeared, in which we meet this account of the Great Countess of Ormond and Ossory, whose Mausoleum still exists in the cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny, (See Plate) with the following inscriptions to her and to the Earl her husband.

« Hic Jacet Petrus Butteler, comes Ormoniæ et Ossoriæ, qui obiit 26 die Augusti MDXXXIX.
» Et Margareta Fitz-Gerald comitissa, uxor ejus quæ obiit IX die Augusti. . . . . »

« On this tomb the figure of the Earl is extremely well represented in black marble, at full length, in armour, his sword hanging across his body, and a dog at his feet. Entombed along with him is his lady, Margaret Fitz-Gerald daughter of the Earl of Kildare, better know in this country, by her Irish name *Moryhead Ghearhodha*. Of this lady history takes particular notice,

John Morres Esquire an infant by his guardian James Duke of Ormonde, and his five brothers and sisters, children of Redmond Morres Esquire deceased, praying leave that heads of a Bill might be brought in to lessen the incumbrances that may be laid on the estate of the said Infant, by vertue of a late act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom : — and to enable the said John Morres to settle a jointure on any wife he shall marry; and to relieve the younger children of the said Redmond Morres, and to explain some clauses in a former act. — Leave was given; and the bill obtained the Royal Assent 16 June 1705. (*Commons Journal, of those years*, *p.* 425-483.) He made his Will the 24 February 1723. (Witnessed by John Purcell, Cornelius Fogurty, Rich Shee,) in the usual form, with this preamble. — « Whereas George » Mathew Senior of Thomastown is my relation and one I can relye upon for

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and tradition relates extraordinary Anecdotes. Inheriting the lofty spirit and warlike temper of her ancestors Margaret is said to have emulated if not excelled her Lord in deeds of arms. Like the Barons in the times of the feudal system, she was followed by numerous Vassals well clothed and accoutered, forming an army always ready at her command. She had several strong castles within the circle of her territory of which that at Balyragget was not the least considerable, and a favourite residence. On the top of this castle her chair is shown to this day : — « She was a rare woman » — « says Campion in his history of Ireland » — and able for wisdom to rule a realm, had not her stomach over-ruled herself. » This historian continues to inform us, that the Earl her husband being chosen Lord Deputy (Viceroy) — « in this Office, being himself save only in feats of » arms, a simple Gentleman, he bore out his honour and the charge of Government very worthi- » ly, through the singular wisdom of his countess, a lady of such port, that all the estates of » the realm crouched unto her; so politic that nothing was thought substantially debated without » her advice : — manlike and tall of stature, very rich and beautiful : a bitter enemy, the only » means by which in those days her husband's country was reclaimed from the sluttish and un- » clean Irish custom to the English habit, bedding, housekeeping and civility; but to those vir- » tues was yoked a self liking and a Majesty above the tenure of a subject. » — Tradition tells us that bieng seized by violent illness, a clergyman was sent for to attend her; who seeing as he thought, much danger, he resolved at all events, to do his duty; — he accordingly admonished Margaret, and recommended to her at the same time the adoption of certain preliminaries (*restitution*, no doubt?) necessarily in his opinion, connected with her future salvation : upon which the Countess replied to the Reverend Gentleman — « Surely! my good Father! it were » better one old woman should suffer the pains of another world than that the Butlers had no » Estate in This? » — — Her Ladyship, however, recovered at that time, and died in peace at a very advanced age many years after her Lord. (*Mr Shee's, Monuments St Canice Cathedral*, *p.* 47-48.) Mr Lodge, describes the Earl : « a man of unshaken honour and integrity; familiar and » liberal to his friends: an enemy and severe scourge to rebels and malefactors; was very religious » through the course of his life; and every year, in the last fortnight in Lent, retired from all bu- » siness, and lay during that time in a chamber near St Canice church called Paradise, where by » prayers and alms he prepared for his Easter communion. » He promoted manufactures and » industry in Kilkenny. » (*Lodge, Archd. Peerage*, *vol. IV*, *p.* 20.)

» his integrity and good wishes for my family, I do ordain, appoint, con-
» stitute, and devise him the said George Mathew, to be guardian immediately
» after my decease to my son and heir apparent Redmond Morres, until he
» comes to his full age of twenty-one years complete; etc. » The same guardianship to Edmond his next son, in case of the death of Redmond, etc. He orders the rents issues and profits of his Estates during his son's minority to be disposed of by said George Mathew for their respective uses; and Constitutes Mr Mathew his sole Executor. (*Diocesian Court, Cashell.*) His issue by Margaret daughter to Edmond O'Shee of Cloghran co Tipperary Esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Sir Redmond Everard, Baronet, (sister to Mary, Lady Cahir, and to Elizabeth Everard, Lady Dunboyne :) were 1st Sir Redmond, his son-and-heir; 2° Edmond, died unmarried, 3d Katherine, wife of Ambrose O'Kearny of Cappagh, co Tip. Esquire, a Captain in the French service S. P. : 4th Mary, wife of James - Everard Long, of Grove and Killoran, Esquire; 5th Margaret Morres, wife of John Uniake of Youghall Esquire : 6th Elizabeth, wife of — Uniake Esquire, of same family. (*Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX CIX.

FRANCIS MORRES OF CASTLEMORRES ESQUIRE.

He was youngest son and eventual successor of Hervey Morres of Castlemorres Esquire and of Frances Butler of Galmoy; and married, August 1706, Catherine daughter and heir of Sir William Evans of Kilcreen Baronet, by Jane daughter to Colonel Richard Coote of Tullaghmaine (second son of Charles first Earl of Mountrath :) by Jane-Penelope Hill, his wife, daughter to Arthur, and sister to William Hill of Hillsborough, Esquire, whose son and successor Michael had issue, first, Trevor, first Viscount Hillsborough, ancestor of the present Marquis of Downshire; and 2d Arthur, created Viscount Dungannon. Walter Harris, the continuator of Sir James Ware, thus speaks of Sir William Evans's father : — « Captain Thomas Evans came into Ireland
» with a good troop of Horse to serve the Parliament, which being all swept
» away in one night by the bravery of one Scurlog an Irish captain; upon
» which Evans was joined in commission for the administration of the revenue

» with Lt Colonel Oliver Wheeler son to the late Bishop, [of Ossory,] one » Adams, and the noted rebel Axtel, who was hanged at Tyburn. These four » having in vertue of their Commission the disposal of the lands of *Delinquents* » for the arrears of the soldiers, made no difference between Church-lands and » the lands of the rebels, but distributed the best houses, gardens, orchards » and lands of the Bishop and other clergy among the indigent soldiers, whose » grants Evans bought up at an easy and inconsiderable purchase.

» The contiguity of these lands to Kilkenny city, rendered them of very » great value. Bishop Williams endeavoured to recover those lands and tene- » ments but in vain, not only from Evans but Colonel Carey Dillon and Oliver » Wheeler, and when they would neither surrender them or take leases such » as he offered, though he declared that if he should outlive their leases he » would never renew them; and if his successor should do it, he bequeaths » to him that Curse and maledictiou, which God should think fit to impose » on him for such favour to such men, or to any sacriligeous robbers of the » church of God. » (*Harris, life of Bishop Williams.*) This interdict notwithstanding, Evans kept fast hold of the old Episcopal manor of Kilcreen, which passed with his granddaughter Catherine, aforesaid, to Francis Morres; in whose posterity it remains. Mr Morres died 1745; he was a good sportsman, a hospitable and a handsome man; corpulent, fair, and of a good complexion: as his portrait shows. He left issue 1st Hervey, created Viscount Mountmorres, 2^d Sir William-Evans Morres: and 3^d Redmond. (*Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX N° CX.

JAMES MORRES OF ROSSESTOWN ESQUIRE.

FOURTH son of Sir John Morres 3^d Baronet of Knockagh, and Dame Elinor Butler Lady Morres, He died before his father, having made his Will dated 18 August 1718, proved 7 Feb. following. (*Pedigree.*) By — daughter of — Morres, his cousin, (but of which branch I am ignorant,) he had issue 1° John Morres Esquire, S. P. 2, Nicholas a Colonel in the French service, died without issue by — Cameron, daughter to the Laird of Lochiel in Scotland, his wife, whom he espoused in France. 3^d Edmond Morres of Thurless, Esquire,

CLUANIN, or CLUANYMENAGH-CASTLE, in TIPPERARY; now called, Clermont in Ormond, (near Balyrickard-Morres) an ancient seat, of the family of Morres of Laleragh, and for some time, of Robert & Ralph D'Oyley, esquires, (father & son) successively.

CLUANIN, or CLUANYMENAGH-CASTLE, in TIPPERARY, now called Clunamel in Cassel, [illegible]
[illegible] of the family of [illegible]
[illegible]

ob. *celebs*. Will dated 27 Oct. 175 . . proved 27 Feb. 1754. (*Pedigree*.) 4, Anne, wife of Charles Mathew of Annfield and of Two-mille-Borras, Esquire, uncle to Francis first Earl of Landaff, by whom one daughter and heir Catherine-Mary-Anne, wife of Sir Hugh O'Reilly-Nugent of Balynlough and Tologhan co Westmeath Baronet, eldest brother of Count O'Reilly General of Horse in the Austrian Imperial service, an Officer of considerable merit. 5 Margaret Morres, wife of James Baker of Balymoreen co Tipperary Esquire, and had issue.

APPENDIX No CXI.

JAMES MORRES OF CLUANIN-Y-MENAGH AND BALYCAPPEL CHIEF OF THE NAME, BY DESCENT BARON DE MONTEMARISCO.

WAS eldest surviving son of Mathew and Catherine Fforstall of Fforstall's-town. He never married; — and had the misfortune to survive the last tenure of his ancient patrimony. He sold to Sir John Morres in 1718, (the year after his father's death,) his chiefry of ten pounds yearly which hitherto, ever since Oliver's days, Sir John's predecessors constantly paid to this branch out of Lateragh, James still reserving the family burial-place. He died very poor and very old at Glanahelty in lower Ormond in 1766, and by his own desire was buried in the vault of the O'Hogans, in the church of Ardcrony, his nephew Mathew defraying the charges of his interrment.

APPENDIX No CXII.

REDMOND OR REYMOND MORRES OF BALYCAPPEL, RATHNALIN, etc. ESQUIRE.

BROTHER to the foregoing, and youngest son of Mathew Morres and Catherine Fforstal; born 1683, at Cluanyn-y-Menagh.

At six years old he passed into Germany with his maternal uncle Chevalier Fforstall, then a captain of Horse in the Austrian army. When of sufficient age to bear arms, he obtained a cornetcy in the Regiment of Prince Eberhard of Wurtemberg; but in 1702, on his uncle Fforstall (in consequence of a seperation that took place between him and his wife,) changing into the military service of France, added to the shortness of his own eye-sight, Reymond quited the army and returned to Ireland. Soon after his return he conformed to the Established church of England, compelling thereby his father to gavel his property with him. About the same time he espoused Jane daughter to Robert D'Oyley Esquire, who having been comprised under the denomination of persons called notorious regicides and on that account exempted from pardon, lived many years in a state of concealment and seclusion, first in the co Wicklow, where Cromwell gave him lands, which he had been unable to hold, undiscovered, and latterly, at Cluanin, otherwise Cluanyn-y-menagh, (a house belonging to Reymond's father,) where he resided till his death in 1680, under the safeguard of the proprietor his old and intimate friend, though formerly enemies in the field, and of discordant politics at all times. This Robert Doyley was fourth son of Sir Cope Doyley Knight, by Martha Lady Doyley his wife, daughter to James Quarles of Rumford, in Essex, Esquire; which Sir Cope was son and successor to John Doyly of Chislehampton in Oxfordshire Esquire and of Ursula his wife, daughter to Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, Baronet, cofferer to King James. I — Sir Cope died August 4, 1633. In Le Neve (*Monasticon, vol. I, p.* 142,) and quoted in Collins's Baronetage, we read the following Memorial to him; Kimber, too, (*Baronetage*) styles him « that noble and renowned Knight Sir Cope d'Oyley, a Gentleman, » that was in his time the Honour of this ancient honourable House. » —

« *To the Glorious memory of that Noble Knight.*

« SIR COPE D'OYLEY. »

» Late deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and Justice of Oyer and Terminer:
» Heir of the ancient family of the D'Oyleys of the same County,
» Founders of the noble Abbeys of Osseney and Missenden, etc.
» Who put on Immortality the 4 of August in the year of our Redemption.
MDCXXXIII.

» Ask not who is buried here —
» Go ask the Commons ask the Shire

» Go ask the Church, they'll tell thee who,
» As well as blubber'd eyes can do;
» Go ask the Heralds, ask the poor:
» Thine ears shall hear enough to ask no more. —
» Then if thine eye bedew this sacred urn,
» Each drop a pearl will turn
» To adorn his tomb: — or if thou can'st not vent,
» Thou bringst more marble to his monument.

» *Sacred to the pious memory of that rare example of undistained vertue.*

MARTHA.

» Wife of the said Sir Cope D'Oyley Knight, eldest daughter of
» James Quarles of Rumford Esquire, who received the Crown
» Of Glory in the year of Grace.
MDCXVIII.

» Wouldst thou (reader!) draw to life
» The perfect copy of a wife,
» Read on, and then redeem from shame,
» That lost, and honourable name. —
» This dust was once in spirit a Jael,
» Rebecca in Grace, in Heart an Abigail —
» In works a Dorcas to the church a Hannah,
» And, to her Spouse — SUSANNA.
» Prudently simple, providently warie,
» To the world a *Martha* and to Heaven a MARIE.

« They had { 5 Sons and 5 daut^s. } Sons { John. James. Robert. Charles. Francis. } daugh^s. { Martha. Maria. Dorothea. Eliza. Joanna. }

» Dorothea *married* Hubert Arnold of Armswell Esquire. } Both of
» Joan the youngest *m.* John Michel of Kingston-Russel Esquire. } Dorset.

John D'Oyley Esquire eldest son of Sir Cope married Mary daughter of Sir John Shirly of Isfield in Sussex Knt. by whom he was father of Sir John D'Oyley, created a Baronet 7 July 1666, who by Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondeley of Whitby-Abbey in Yorkshire, Knight-Banneret, had 7 sons and two daughters; and is progenitor of the present Sir William D'Oyley of Chislehampton Baronet, chief of this very noble family; which derives in direct succession from Gilbert, second son of Robert D'Oyley Baron of Hocknorton, and Hereditary Constable of England, (by Editha his wife, daughter to Foru Lord of Greystock,) likewise, the founder of the splendid Abbeys of Missenden and Osseney. Robert D'Oyley aforesaid third son of Sir Cope, embarked in the Republican cause, and passed into Ireland as one of Cromwell's Commissioners; he was unfortunately implicated in many of the celebrated Colonel Axtel's doings : and in 1652, a member of the High Court of Justice (rather injustice) along with Colonel Thomas Herbert, which sate in Dublin, and among other acts, after examining Edward Butler of Urlingford, second son of Richard Viscount Mountgarret, on Feb. 16 in that year, pronounced him guilty of certain homicides perpetrated in 1641 and 1642; when on the evidence of Captain Abel Warren he was condemned to death, and forthwith transmitted to Kilkenny and executed. (*Lodge, Peer., v. IV, p.* 67.) Mr D'Oyleys name frequently occurs in public acts of that day. He married, (who after his decease wedded secondly — Ely of Modriny Esquire:) Jane, daughter to William Webster of Newtown-Drangan co Tipperary Esquire (an English Gentleman, one of Cromwell's adherents :) by Jane daughter of Ralph Rolleston of Rolleston in Nottingham Esquire; sister to — Webster married to Henry second son of Sir Henry Ludlow of Maiden-Bradley, brother to the republican General Edmond Ludlow, representative for Wilts; who being outlawed as a regicide, fled to the Continent, and ended his days at Vevay in Switzerland, where a monument is erected to his memory. This Henry Ludlow, is the immediate ancestor of the present Earl of Ludlow, by Stephen his son. (*De Brett. peerage, vol, II, p.* 975. *A. D.* 1817.)

Robert D'Oyley had issue, besides Jane wife of Reymond Morres, born 1673, died 1772, aged 99 years, another daughter, married to Hervey son of Joseph Bathorn of Dranganbeg, to whom Oliver Cromwell assigned those and other lands in the co Tipperary; and two sons, Ralph Doyley of Clonan Esquire, who married — Bettesworth, and died issueless : and Quarles Doyley, died before him, unmarried. (*Pedigree.*) Reymond Morres is reputed to have been one of the handsomest men of his time, which a small portrait I hold, painted in London in 1702, by Zachary brother to Sir Godfrey Knoeller (at the same time that a picture of old Hervey of Castlemorres was painted there by Sir Godfrey

and now or lately in Viscount Mountmorres's possession,) corroborates. He was a person, of most dissipated and irregular conduct; until his fortieth year, he lived away from his wife and family, indulging in every folly and partaking every species of adventure on the catalogue of erratic absurdities to imagine.— In his latter years notwithstanding, he accustomed himself to a sedater system; and died as stated in the text (p. 68) at the premature age of 61 years : leaving two sons John and Mathew, his heirs to a tolerable good Estate. (*Pedigree.*)

APPENDIX Nº CXIII.

SIR REDMOND MORRES OF KNOCKAGH, BARONET.

SECOND Baronet of the name and fifth Baronet of this line; was eldest son-and-heir of Sir John 4th Baronet and Margaret O'Shee of Cloghran, Lady Morres. « November 27 1725, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons on behalf of Edmond, Catherine, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth Morres, minors, by Richard Bettesworth Esquire M. P. for Thomastown, their next friend, setting forth that they are younger children of Sir John Morres (the younger) deceased, and that no provision was made for them by an act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of Her late Majesty's reign in favour of their said father, and praying Relief, etc. leave was in consequence given 30 Nov. and the bill obtained the Royal Assent 8 March 1726. » (*Common's Journals.*) » Anno 1740, October 2, Sir Redmond Morres Baronet made his Will; and by said Will devised to Hervey Morres of Castlemorres Esquire [afterwards, created Viscount Mountmorres] and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, all his real and freehold Estates, and in failure of same the said Sir Redmond did limit his estate over in remainder to other persons in said Will named, and thereby made some provision for Dame Margaret his Mother, for Richard Shee his uncle, Edmond Shee said Richards son, and also, for the said Sir Redmond's sisters Catherine, Mary Margaret and Elizabeth Morres, and for George Morres the son of said Sir Redmond's *unfortunate* uncle Simon, (as said Sir Redmond in his Will styled him,) and appointed said Hervey Morres and Lofius Jones Esquires his Executors; and said Sir Redmond died 11 of October following without issue, and unmarried. » (*Chancery Bill.*) The following we read in a late publication of much consideration,

respecting the Baronet : — « He walled-in the deer-park of Lateragh containing many hundred Acres ; but was always of a delicate state of body and intellect. At the instigation of his Agent [steward] one Andrew Kennedy, (having previously conformed to the established religion, and by levying a fine and Recovery, vested a dominiou over his paternal hereditary fortune and Estate in himself, he alienated, through motives of personal pique and resentment, the ancient manors so long possessed, (though not in a regular line of succession (1)) by his ancestors, from the next heirs male, to Hervey Morres of Castle-Morres, in co of Kilkenny Esquire (afterwards Viscount Mountmorres,) who [and his sons the present Viscount and the late William-Mary Morres] sold the Lordships and castles of Knockagh Lateragh and Castle-Iny, which for upwards of six hundred years had been in the uninterrupted possession of the Montmorency-Morres family, to other Masters. (2) (*Playfair Baronetage, Append. p. xxx.*)

Sir Redmond Morres died at Carlow, of the small-pox, 11 October 1740, and lies buried at Lateragh, under a Mural Monument of Black marble erected for him by Hervey Morres Esquire of Castlemorres « in Gratitude for the bequest » to him of his entire fortune and Estate. »

APPENDIX N° CXIV.

Sir SIMON MORRES Baronet.

Was the second son of Colonel Redmond Morres of Knockagh by Mademoiselle Tracy; and brother to Sir John Morres, fourth baronet.

On the demise of his nephew, unmarried, Simon succeeded to the title, as sixth baronet; but, Sir Redmond disherited him, for this reason; — It so happened that the Baronet had lain without hope of recovery on his death-bed, at which moment his land-agent, one Mr Andrew Kennedy, an artfull

(1) The author alludes to the transfer of those Estates by Oliver-oge and his son Sir John of Balyrickard-Morres, to the younger branch of the family. (*See text, and foregoing article.*)

(2) Those manors were purchased by Lord Shelburn, (now Marquis of Lansdown;) Lord Clive, (now Earl Powis,) Lord Norbury, etc. Keilnafuncbeon is held under a long lease from H. Morres by the Willingtons, Goings, Andrews's, etc. now tenants of Lord Norbury. —

cunning person, insidiously reported to the dying man, how his uncle Simon, being at the house of their relative Mr Redmond Morres at Rathnalin (or Balynahembry I cannot positively say which, both places having belonged to Mr Redmond Morres at the time,) he, and the aforesaid Redmond and their children, on hearing that Sir Redmond died, not only took possession at Knockagh-castle but for *joy* made bonfires on the *doleful* occasion. —

Simon, 'tis true, being a very poor gentleman, and very little noticed by his rich nephew spent a good deal of time with his cousin Redmond; and was actually his guest at the period in question. — The fact is, this Andrew Kennedy himself was sole contriver manager and the news-trumpeter in this diabolical intrigue. — He came in all haste to Mr Redmond Morres's (my grandfather's) house, purposely to announce to the next presumptive heir the intelligence of the late baronet's death: and humbly to solicit, perhaps with feigned humility, the new baronet's favour and protection and to be continued in his Worship's service, as heretofore he had been always employed under his predecessors. Carrying his hypocrisy further; in a jovial boisterous tone of voice he encouraged those about him to make merry and rejoice, loudly proclaiming that, Sir Simon had no cause to bewail the loss of an undutiful nephew who left him so long in want of the commonest necessaries. — He next spirited up the children (Sir Simon's son and my late father,) to light bonfires on the happy change and welcome the arrival of Independence! — The lads, to be sure, desired no better sport: — they accordingly collected into a heap, the inflammable materials of a ruined pig-stye which they set on fire: the exulting Andrew all this time applauding their exertions, delighted within himself at the success of his plan. Not only the unsuspecting victim, Sir Simon, but my grandfather also, severally and severely reprobated the indiscretion of the youths and their little companions, but, already, in Kennedy's presence before he left the spot caused the fire to be quenched. The bait, nevertheless, succeeded; — enough of the poison had been swallowed to destroy the devoted object of Mr Andrew's cupidity: and he lost not a moment to lay the finishing hand to his abominable work.

Kennedy through his emissaries, knew full well the Baronet had not many days to live; he resolved of course, by prematurely proclaiming his death to effect the double purpose of misguiding the unfortunate Simon and keep away the rest of his relations from approaching him before his dissolution.

On reaching Carlow, he feigned to believe the Baronet already dead; — he filled the house with lamentations: and on the servants assuring him their master yet lived and gave signs of amendment, he flew with frantic joy to his apartment: — shed floods of tears on beholding him: and in this apparent paroxism of grief

and happiness sobbed forth the ill-natured conduct and ingratitude of his uncle Simon and his co of Tipperary cousins. — — Sir Redmond shocked and astonished at the recital of this varnished tale, asked the question : « Has » my cousin Redmond rejoiced at my supposed death ? » — « O ! Sir Redmond » make me no questions ! —there is no faith in man !—*even* Redmond Morres !!! » — « Then, continues the baronet — « give me pen and paper— I shall bequeath » my estate to charitable uses : — to — Hospitals ; — not one of my unfeeling » race shall inherit a single acre of mine — I am determined !!. . . « But, » if such be your absolute resolution, surely Sir, some exception may be » found ? — *all* of your relations have not displeased you — « they have ; — all » of them ill-treated me:— uncle, granduncle, cousins !—not one among them » shall possess a sod of my land — — But, Sir Redmond, what has your » worthy cousin Hervey of Castlemorres done to offend you ? — surely, it would » be a melancholy thing to contemplate and behold your ancient patrimony pass » away from the *name*, you having so respectable a relative to leave it to if you » please ? — Hervey, is a Protestant ! — (replied the Baronet :) And so are » you : said Kennedy ; and so is Redmond Morres the friend of Simon, who » is not so nearly related to you as Hervey ; — Yes ! Sir ! but there are Protes- » tants of various kinds?— and Redmond, moreover, is the Head of the Family? » — however, Andrew ! there is some truth in what you say, and I shall » reflect on your advice » — —

Two or three days after Kennedy's departure, my grandfather received a letter from Sir Redmond stating his ill health, requesting to see him at Carlow immediately. Letters, then, took ten days to perform a course that at present requires no more than thirty hours to accomplish ; but, in this instance, other causes of delay may be safely apprehended ? — Andrew, in the mean time had full scope for his operations ; and to crown his plans and hopes, the Baronet's distemper contracted a more malignant complexion immediately after executing his last will and testament ; by which act, he devised his Estates to Hervey Morres a distant relation, to the prejudice of his uncle, grand-uncle, cousin-germain, and second-cousin, all of whom he cut out of the line of succession.

My grandfather no sooner read this letter than he penetrated Kennedy's foul dealings : — and, mounting his horse rode night and day till he reached the town of Carlow. Upon entering Sir Redmond's lodgings Kennedy met him on the stairs ; — he appeared greatly agitated ; and in a faltering tone of voice told him Sir Redmond lay in the agonies of death and it were unseeming in any person to disturb his last moments. — My grandfather without uttering one syllable, only looking on him with scorn and contempt grasped Kennedy

by the collar and flung him neck-and-heels down the flights of stairs. — On entering the Baronet's chamber and hastily approaching the bed, he discovered the young gentleman in a dying posture, almost speechless; he, however, was not insensible to what passed before him, having instantly recognised my grandfather in whose frank and honest countenance neither guilt nor hypocrisy lurked : and lifting his eyes and hands to Heaven invoked in broken accents the name, « Red. . . . ond! O! cousin Red. . . .mond! — My grandfather and Sir Redmond had long lived in habits of greatest intimacy, especially in England; where they spent many years constantly in the society of each-other. Mr Morres, certainly, had nothing selfish in view in his anxiety respecting the Baronet's health and affairs; he was not his heir : — on the contrary, though of the senior representatives of the whole Family he was the last of all the Baronet's relations qualified to claim a title to the succession; which ever since the alienation of the Knockagh estates by Oliver and his son John, vested the entail in the junior line; — but, his personal affection for the Baronet added to a love of justice blended with pity for the unfortunate Simon, and a nice regard for his own character prompted him to take an active yet not a voluntary part on the present occasion.

Mr Morres still highly irritated after the bustle on the stairs, having his mind burthened with the recollection of the traiterous *bonfire* scene exclaimed in his turn, Sir Redmond! my dear Sir Redmond! I suspect they have foully deceived You! — All, I believe, is not sound here! — He impeached the servants with dabbling in the conspiracy : — of withholding his letter, etc.; they, on their side cast the odium from themselves, and represent *the Agent* as solely concerned in the regulation of their dying master's affairs; they reveal in fine, the contents of the Baronet's Will already told, etc. — There is not a doubt had Mr Morres met Kennedy a second time while in that state of mind, something desperate must have followed : but, the provident manager had taken better care of his person; — he galloped post-haste to Castlemorres; — from whence he only returned after Sir Redmond's decease with Hervey Morres, in order to read the Will and convey the corpse, pursuant to the request of the deceased, to Lateragh, for interment.

Sir Redmond in his dying moments when it was already too late, by gestures and the movement of his lips, expressed vast anxiety to speak and write. — two days after the hand of Death sealed his lips and eyes for ever; and Mr Morres meddling no further, returned home to his family.

Sir Simon, on the 9 December 1740 took forcible possession of Knockagh-castle; pretending a title subversive of his nephew's will under the act of

2 Queen Anne, entitled : « An act to prevent the disinheriting of Redmond » Morres Esquire; » who was the late Sir Redmond's grandfather, and father to Sir Simon. (*Chancery Bill.*)

Sir Simon maintained a constant though hopeless suit at law so long as he lived, in expectation to recover his inheritance; and Lord Mountmorres his competitor, not altogether sure of the orthodoxy of his new title to those lands, got rid by sale of as much of the ancient patrimony of our mutual forefathers, including the castles of Lateragh and Knockagh, as purchasers conveniently offered to buy up his lumping penny-worths. — His Lordship, notwithstanding, allowed Sir Simon Morres and his son Sir George tolerable pensions for life : and to his active agent Andrew Kennedy (I will not say his *accomplice*, for, a no more honourable a no more humane nobleman, or one who would be less likely to stoop to a base intrigue than Lord Mountmorres, ever lived) he granted as was meet, an advantageous tenure for 31 years (this Kennedy being a Catholic was thereby rendered incapable of enjoying a longer term) of the castle and manor of Castle-Liny, part of the late Baronet's possessions.

Of Mr Kennedy, (to conclude the drama,) it remains to add : — he was by birth a gentleman; — the son of Captain Kennedy of Pole-in-Ormond (now called Traverston :) sprung of the O'Kennedy family ; which Captain Kennedy served in King James's army as an Officer in Black-James Morres's Regiment. In his youth, at that wretched period that repeated revolutions had plunged the country into a state of abject distress and misery and reduced the offspring of the best and noblest houses in the land to resort to petty trade and the humblest means to secure a livelihood, Andrew, among the rest, having scraped-up some share of literary knowledge, practised the occupation of a land-surveyor and school - master. He married during that interval, a wealthy farmer's daughter of mean extraction, who brought him very opportunely, a good dowery. They lived happily together many years; till after old Captain Kennedy's decease when Andrew succeeded to his father's estate, and had already grown somewhat rich by means of his obtaining various agencies to great landed proprietors, who employed him to collect rents and superintend the setting of their lands and management of their affairs : — a species of traffic by the way, that has placed more than one steward's family on a level with their employers, and pushed others of that description into both houses of parliament. — Andrew's pride encreasing with wealth he repented of the plebeian alliance he had contracted in proverty ; and upon all occasions reproached his wife, her low extraction. He usually accompanied those arguments with an emphatic movement of the hand applied to the poor woman's cheek, crying - out : —

« there's a *bone* for thee to pick! » — At length, kind Death interposed his friendly mediation and intimated his last warning to the unhappy lady. She accordingly summoned her brutal husband to her bed-side to bid her last farewell; and when in her presence thus accosted him : « when I married » you Andrew Kennedy! you were a poor schoolmaster of no higher estima- » tion than myself; — my hand was most welcome and serviceable to you : — » I loved you tenderly; you treated me basely : — you may judge then, » what right I had to respect so bad a man? — Now Mr Kennedy I have a » triffling secret to bequeath you : — I have two surviving sons : — One of » them is *yours:* — the other *is not;* there, Master Andrew! is a *Bone for you* » *to pick!* — and turning aside her head expired shortly after. » One may easily guess what effect that little *secret* operated on the tyrant's mind? — The two youths he sent to the continent amply supplying them with money, and never more beheld them; they died not long since, old officers in the French service. Kennedy married secondly, a daughter of Thomas Lord Cahir viz, the Honourable Margaret Butler, born in 1716, dead about 12 years since in King-street nunnery, Dublin, issueless, and the Pole-in-Ormond estate passing to his nieces (Captain Kennedy's daughters) was sold by them in my memory. (1)

Sir Simon Morres was still living 1749; by — daughter of — Gregory of Tintower Queen's-county, he left one son, Sir George Morres, seventh Baronet; who died in the isle of Man, unmarried : and a daughter Jane wife of — Ballard, Esquire.

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(1) These statements respecting Mr Andrew Kennedy, Sir Redmond Morres, etc. I derive from authentic sources, namely, from my late father; also, from Miss Catherine Everard-Long niece to Sir Redmond Morres, and cousin to the lastmentioned Mrs Kennedy, said Andrew's widow (with whom she resided many years, and still at the time of her death; she was also Mrs Kennedy's heir;) as well as from many other competent informants.

CASTLEMORRES in KILKENNY.

Seat, of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount, Mountmorres.

APPENDIX No CXV.

HERVEY MORRES Lord Viscount MOUNTMORRES Peer of Ireland.

The eldest son-and-heir of Francis Morres of Castlemorres Esquire and of Catherine Evans of Kilcreen; succeeded at Castlemorres in 1740 : chosen a member of Parliament for Irishtown, (city of Kilkenny,) 1734; being seated 19 April upon a petition against Richard Reade of Rosenarrow Esquire, his competitor on that election. (*Commons Journals, vol. VI, p.* 443.) He was advanced to the Peerage; created by privy seal dated at Kensington 23 April 1756, Baron Mountmorres of Castlemorres, also, by patent 4 May same year; and 7 of that month introduced and took his seat in the upper House of Parliament. (*Lodge.*)

April 19 1763, by privy seal dated at St James's, and by patent at Dublin 29 June following, he was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Mountmorres and took his seat by that title 11 October 1763; (*Journals IV*, 268. *Peerage.*) « which title, Mountmorres, as well as the christian-name Hervey; » have been adopted from analogy to the name and title of Hervé de Mont- » morency » (Grand Butler of France,) as I have already shown, and repeat in this place after the pedigree composed by the late Hervey - Redmond second Viscount Mountmorres. The Viscount married, first, 3 November 1742, Lady Lætitia, fourth daughter of Brabazon Ponsonby first Earl of Bessborough and of Sarah his wife, daughter to James Margetson Esquire and granddaughter of Dr James Margetson Archbishop of Armagh; and by her, who died 9 February 1754 and is buried at Aghavillar, had issue one son Hervey-Redmond, late Viscount, and two daughters, viz, 1° Lætitia, married, first, to the Hon. Arthur-Hill Trevor only son of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon who died before his father June 21 1770, and by him was the mother of Arthur-Hill-Trevor who succeeded his grandfather in the peerage Jan. 30 1771 as second and present Viscount Dungannon. His Lordship married 30 July 1795 Charlotte Fitzroy eldest surviving daughter of Charles first Lord Southampton, brother to Augustus 3d Duke of Grafton, and has issue. The Hon. Lætitia Morres married secondly July 3 1774, Randal-William 6 Earl of Antrim, created Marquis of Antrim August 1789, and Earl of Antrim May 2 1785,

CASTLEMORRES in KILKENNY.

Seat, of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount, Mountmorres.

with remainder to his female issue and their issue male; and died 28 July 1791, leaving his eldest daughter Lady Anne-Catherine Mac-Donnel countess of Antrim, born Feb. 11 1778, and Lady Charlotte Mac-Donnel, born 1779, married to Lord Mark-Robert Kerr second son of William-John 5th and late Marquis and brother to William present Marquis and Earl of Lothian, and Earl of Ancram. The Marchioness of Antrim died in 1801, the countess her daughter having espoused April 28 1799 (who died August 1 1813,) Sir Henry Tempest-Vane of Wynyard co Durham, Baronet, by whom her Ladyship has a daughter, Frances-Anne Tempest-Vane, born Jan. 16 1800, but, the Marquisate of Antrim by the death of the Countess' father, becomes extinct for the second time in the Mac-Donnel family. The 2d daughter of Hervey first Viscount Mountmorres, Sarah Morres, married Rev. Joseph Pratt of Cabragh-castle co Cavan D. D. and has issue. The Viscount married secondly in July 1755 Mary Wall, relict of John Baldwin of Coralanty King's-county Esquire (who died without any issue by her, in 1754,) eldest daughter of William Wall of Coolnemucky-castle co Waterford Esquire, Member of Parliament for Knocktopher, by Mary Ponsonby his wife, 3d daughter to William Viscount Duncannon (by Mary, sister to Brabazon Moore of Ardee, Esquire) and sister of Brabazon first Earl of Bessborough. This lady's next sister Catherine Wall, wedded Francis Sadleir of Sopewell-Hall co Tipperary Esquire, and had two daughters, his coheirs: Mary wife of Frederick Trench of Woodlawn co Galway, Esquire, (by whom Frederick first Lord Ashtown:) and Catherine Sadlier, married 1st, John Bury of Tullamore, Esquire, by whom the present Charles Bury Earl of Charleville, and 2dly Henry Prittie first Lord Dunally, and had Henry second and present Baron, and Francis-Aldborough Prittie M. P. for co Tipperary, son-in-law to the late respected Lord Chancellor of Ireland The Right Hon. George Ponsonby. Mr Sadleir of Sopewell-Hall descended from Colonel Thomas Sadleir one of Cromwell's Officers, who first of that family settled in Ireland; he was a representative in the male line of Sir Ralph Sadleir Knight-Banneret, a conspicuous character in the reign of Henry VIII, and deduces his name from a gallant action performed by one of his primitive ancestors, who in single combat with a blow of his battle-axe cut his adversary in two halves from the top of the head to the Saddle-bow; whence, ever after, he had been emphatically styled *le Saddleir*, or the Sadler: and conferred the epithet on his posterity. The family of Wall or Du Val is Strongbonian, of Norman original, and has been seperated since the earliest period subsequent to their settlement in Ireland into three distinct families or lines: — the Walls of the county of Carlow, named of John's-town, which branch has furnished many very prominent military characters

and statesmen to Spain and France; 2d the Walls of Limerick Cork etc. styled O'Faltagh, or the Red Knight, long since fallen to decay: and the Walls of Coolnamuck and Kilcash, (originally of Wallscourt, co Galway,) of whom we have been speaking in a preceding part of this article. Lord Mountmorres left issue by this second marriage, Francis Hervey de Montmorency the present and 3d Viscount, and William-Mary Morres unfortunately drowned near Dublin in 1809, leaving an only daughter. The Viscount died April 6 1766 and lies buried at Aghavillar near Castlemorres, an ancient manor of the family of Grace, which Oliver Cromwell granted to Lieut Colonel William Halsey who sold his title to Captain Hervey Morres his Lordship's grandfather, and thereby vested the property in the Morres family of Castlemorres. Hervey first Viscount Mountmorres was a nobleman of polished manners, a fine person, graceful, and of the most engaging address. His political weight and influence in the co Kilkenny was great; and the accession to his fortune by the donation made him of Sir Redmond Morres's co Tipperary estates, rendered his Lordship one of the richest peers in the realm. At the period of his decease, had he only survived a month longer, his elevation in the peerage to the Earldom of Kilkenny had been promised by the King. As soon as it appeared confirmed by the law of the land that, Sir Redmond Morres possessed a legal power vested in himself to cut off the entail and bequeath his patrimonial estates to whomsoever he pleased; with the solitary exception of Sir Simon, (whose thirst for litigation was unquenchable) every member of the family became progressively reconciled to the existing disposition of the ancient demesne; in so much that, Sir Simon's uncle Nicholas Morres, (father to lady Ormonde,) who resided at Lateragh, on Hervey's coming to the county of Tipperary for the first time, gave a round of festivals and entertainments, at which every member of the family and all the principal inhabitants assisted. At the first of those *fetes*, on Mr Redmond Morres (my grandfather,) entering the room in which the company assembled, Nicholas Morres leading Hervey by the hand advanced to meet him, saying: — « Allow me cousin » Redmond! to introduce to you our *present* KEAN-FINNA (1) cousin Hervey of Castlemorres! » — « I am extremely happy (replied Mr Morres) to meet my » cousin Hervey whose character I admire: — but, allow me to remind you » cousin Nick! our respectable relation is not *my* KEAN-FINNA: that person, » Sir, is my poor brother James. — 'Tis true, my dear Redmond what you » say: (quoth Nicholas,) — but he who possesses the old estates and greatest

(1) Head of a Family or sept, a Chief; from *Kean* or *Caun*, the head, and *Fin* or *Finna*, a clan or sept.

» share of wealth, will always in this ugly world be considered, my dear » cousin, the *first man* of his family ? » — After this conversation Hervey expressed himself in kind and affectionate terms towards every individual present belonging to the family, but in particular to Redmond: whose independent honesty and spirit he most admired, and to whom he offered a lease for ever, at one shilling per acre, of the entire manor of Kilnafunsheon containing several hundred acres of the best land in Munster, which my grandfather declined to accept of for this reason that, his second son Mathew (my father,) for whose sake alone he wished to extend his present property was debarred by his religion from holding a freehold estate or *perpetuity*, and was still too young to manage so large a portion of land under a terminable lease: and to serve his son John who had displeased him, he should not on any account profit of Hervey's generosity; on the contrary, he made it with him a point not to let one acre to his son John; — whereupon Lord Mountmorres made a lease for ever of the manor of Keilnafunsheon to one Mr Willington an industrious settler and farmer of modern standing in these parts, at seven or eight shillings the acreable rent; and he again at a great profit let the same lands to one farmer Going; which lands, in my memory have been let at three or four pounds the acre and more money for grass-farms. The present Viscount Mountmores sold the fee of this manor to Lord Norbury not many years back; thereby evacuating the last hold of the Morres family in this county, after a meritorious stand of seven complete centuries. — —

APPENDIX No CXVI.

JOHN MORRES OF NENAGH.

Chief of the name, Baron de Montemarisco by descent, etc.

Was eldest son of Redmond Morres of Balycappel and Rathnalin and of Jane D'Oyley; born 1706, married 1727 (who survived him 23 years, and dying 1792 at Nenagh, was buried with her husband) Mary, eldest daughter of William and aunt to the late Ewer Ryan of Balymackeogh in Wotheny-O'Moelryan Esquire. He was, as we have stated in the text, bred to a medical profession, and is the only individual of his race (his son excepted) who since

or before him ever followed any profession but the army or the church. The condition of our Roman Catholic Gentlemen after the accession more particularly of Queen Anne, (for, they are much mistaken who accuse William III of illiberality on the score of religion : a weakness that by no means formed any part of that prince's character) pretty much resembled the position of our French nobility during the period of the late Revolutionary war, that ourselves have witnessed Princes, Barons, Dukes and peers constrained to lower their dignity in quest of a livelihood, and condescend to employ themselves in a manner most humiliating, yet, unavoidable to men who preferred life to death and honour and independence to slavery and mendicity. (1)

Mr Morres was a man of cultivated mind and genious, but, extremely violent, proud and passionate. He left Manuscript memoirs of his ancestors from the period of the two Olivers down to himself. He is the translator of the Eligiac verses already noticed in this work, and among other fugitive pieces in the same strain, he composed a satyrical genealogy of the Cromwellian and Williamite resident settlers in his native county, not exactly adapted to the conciliatory spirit of this memoir to enable me to give it insertion. —

On the death of his uncle James in 1766 he became senior representative of the Barons de Montemarisco and Chief of the name; he made his will January 1767, and died soon after; his only son Reymond having departed in 1754 aged 26, unmarried, leaving one *illegitimate-son* William, who died a Navy Officer, S. P. By his Will he bequeathed a jointure to his wife Mary Morres otherwise Ryan, of sixty pounds sterling yearly during her natural life, the residue of his real and freehold estate lying and situate in the

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(1) In England a commercial country, poverty is deemed disgraceful; because, industry opens her arms to receive the necessitous of all descriptions and orders; and the peer who preferred idleness or mendicity to active labour and the useful exercise of the natural endowments of Providence, is esteemed a degraded person unworthy of his noble birth and rank : whereas, by applying to trade and exerting his talent in pursuit of independence he adds lustre to his own character and increases the worthiness of his name. In the peerage of Great-Britain and Ireland numerous examples occur of the very oldest Houses falling to decay; yet, we still contemplate the several members to discharge with noble pride the humbler duties of society, and in due time return with increased wisdom and wealth to the well-earned enjoyment of their hereditary Honours. Among these examples of a recent date we count the father of the late Duke of Norfolk first Duke and peer and Earl Marshal of England, *a wine-merchant;* the grandfather of Lord de Courcy first sitting Baron of Ireland, *a ship-carpenter;* a Lord Trimleston *a Physician;* Lord-Chancelor Joselyn's father (the son of an ancient Baronet) also, *a Medical person;* the late Earl of Roscommon, Barnewall Lord Kingsland, etc. beside several Scotch and English Lords, persons reduced to absolute mendicity or to the nobler alternative of *Earning their bread with the sweat of their brows.* —

town and parish of Nenagh and Lisbonny, and in Arra, to his only daughter and heir, Joan Morres; provided she the said Joan married by and with the full consent and approbation of his dearly beloved brother Mathew and her husband to be by birth, a Gentleman: — in failure of which injunction he willed ordained and constituted sole heir to his estate his said brother Mathew Morres of Rathnalin Gentleman, he paying thereout such annuity to his said daughter as he the said Mathew might think fit or judge expedient to grant. To his kinsman Butler Stanley of Nenagh Esquire his pack of beagles that his uncle Ralph [D'Oyley] left him; and ordered his body to be privately and modestly buried as became him a poor sinner, not in *his proper church of Lateragh* with his ancestors, but in the parish church-yard: etc. and named the Executors to his will his wife and his only brother Mathew. (*Diocesian Registry.*)

Joan Morres heir to her father John wedded Henry Clanchy Esquire, son of Henry or George Clanchy Esquire chief of the name, and of — O'Brien of Banshagh-castle, and brother to the late George Clanchy of Castleconnel Esquire, who by — daughter of Milo Burke of Palace co Tipperary, Esquire, left a son-and-heir, Milo.

By Henry Clanchy her husband who died before her, she left two sons John and George, who sold the last remnant of the family estate in this quarter to Mes^rs Pepper Smith and Harrison.

Mrs Clanchy died soon after her husband; and shortly after her, died her son George, S. P. —

Mr John Morres left an *illegitimate-son* named William, who married the daughter of one Lewis Ryan an *illegitimate-son* of William Ryan of Balymackeogh Esquire (Mrs Morres's brother,) who had issue, and resided lately at Balymacky in Ormond in a mean condition.

APPENDIX N^o CXVII.

HERVEY-REYMOND Viscount MOUNTMORRES.

He was only son of Hervey first Viscount Mountmorres by Lady Letitia Ponsonby his first wife. His Lordship received his education under the Rev. Dr Pack Dean of Ossory; and early in life by the brilliancy of his imagination

excelling most of his cotemporaries in spirituality and eloquence, the Viscount promised to be the greatest living ornament of his name. His Lordship however, according as he advanced in years grew more excentric and unconnected in his ideas, till finally he put a period to his existence by shooting himself in London, August 17, 1797, unmarried. He made his will, by which he alienated from his successor and heirs in the male line the Castlemorres estate; verifying thereby the deranged state of his intellects and an absolute dereliction from those principles of family pride which vivified the sound understanding of his illustrious great-grandfather, who by his will ordained that, this estate which himself had acquired must never pass away to *a female* inheritrix so long as *a male* of the Morres's was to be found upon Earth. —

His Lorship is author of an indifferent history of the Irish Parliaments and of a series of political epistles entitled the Crisis, published in the newspapers in 1792, that possess more merit than his book. He likewise compiled and printed a genealogical sketch of his own family which is extremely defective and incorrect, except in what regards his great-grandfather Hervey Morres and those deriving from him down to himself. His intimacy with the late learned antiquarian Mr Lodge, would no doubt (had latter lived longer) have much assisted his Lordship's heraldic enquiries and given a correct clue to his researches: of which a commencement may be traced to the mission of Mr Cantwell his agent, sent by his Lordship to my father a very few years before his decease, to consult measures respecting the revival of the de Montemarisco Peerage. For some time antecedent to the catastrophe that sent him out of the world, the Viscount it appears, lost all affection to his name and Family. — The Marchioness of Antrim and her sister Mrs Pratt succeeded as his Lordships sisters of the full blood by father and mother, to the Castlemorres estate, to the prejudice of his half-brother the present Viscount: and is the second instance of the same kind to happen in the Morres Family.

The Viscount upon the death of Sir Nicholas Morres last Baronet (and last male of the line of Knockagh,) at Amboise in France, in or about the year 1795 succeeded to the Baronetcy, as eighth Baronet.

Upperwood - House co Kilkenny

The seat of Sir William de Montmorency Baronet.

APPENDIX N° CXVIII.

Sir WILLIAM-EVANS MORRES Baronet.

Second son of Francis Morres of Castlemorres and of Catherine Evans of Kilcreen. He was first Knighted; and afterwards 24 April 1758 created a Baronet. He sat from 1751 to 1774 in Parliament, as a representative of the city of Kilkenny or the borough of Newtown co Down. The Baronet married first, Margaret daughter and sole heir of Josiah Haydock of the city of Kilkenny Esquire, and of Beaulick co Tipperary, who died 22 August 1753 aged 35 years, leaving issue one son Haydock - Evans and a daughter Mary Morres, married to Clayton Bayly Esquire of Gowran co Kilkenny and has issue. Sir William married secondly 1st July 1755, Maria - Juliana Ryves daughter and coheiress with her sister Anne wife of Thomas Croker of Backweston co Kildare Esquire, (whose daughter and sole heiress Anne Croker married 13 April 1762 Sir Edward Crofton Baronet; created 1797 in her own right Baroness Crofton of Moat, remainder to her heirs male) of William Ryves of Upperwood co Kilkenny Esquire, by which lady who died in 1812, he had the present Baronet Sir William-Ryves.

Sir Haydock-Evans Morres succeeded to the Baronetcy on his father's demise in 1774. He represented the city of Kilkenny in Parliament, and died 26 december 1776, leaving no issue by Frances-Gorges Gore Lady Morres, daughter to Ralph Gore of Barowmount Esquire, which lady has married secondly her cousin William Gore Esquire, and has issue.

Sir William-Ryves Morres succeeded to the last Baronet. On the resumption of the name of Montmorency by the Prince Regent's grant Sir William adopted the primitive de Montmorency. He erected at Upperwood a costly and elegant mansion in a finished style of architecture, (*See, Plate,*) and in the internal embelishments the Baronet has displayed a considerable share of taste and knowledge of the fine arts. He is a Magistrate for the county of Kilkenny and Captain and commander of the Freshford corps of Yeoman - cavalry. Sir William de Montmorency was born 7 November 1763 and is still unmarried. (1)

(1) The Baronet has illegitimate issue; but, very properly they do not bear his name; the custom of allowing that infringement of the rights of Wedlock (except in extraordinary cases)

Arms. Ancient Montmorency viz, *or*, a cross *gules* between four ailerons azure, a *mullet* on a *crescent* for difference; quartered with Evans and Ryves; over all the Baronet's shield, *argent* a dexter hand couped *gules*, of Ulster. *Crest*, out of a ducal coronet or, a Peacock in his pride proper. *Motto*, Dieu ayde. Chief seats Upperwood-House near Freshford and Kilcreen near Kilkenny, in co Kilkenny.

APPENDIX CXIX.

REYMOND OR REDMOND MORRES ESQUIRE.

THIRD and Youngest son of Francis Morres of Castlemorres and of Catherine Evans of Kilcreen, and brother to the first Viscount Mountmorres and Sir William-Evans Morres Baronet. He was bred to the Bar and one of His Majesty's council at law. Upon the Marquis of Kildare (the late William-Robert,) succeeding in 1773 to his deceased father James Fitz-Gerald first Duke of Leinster in that dignity (he having till then represented the city of Dublin in the Common's House of Parliament,) Mr Redmond Morres was elected in his stead. He contributed essentially by his unremitting exertions in that Assembly to improve and embelish the city of Dublin and render the Irish metropolis what she is at this day: second in beauty and magnificent public buildings to no city in Europe.—Mr Morres was the first person to write on that subject; and in a well-digested pamphlet, by his sound reasoning and patriotism gained over the public to applaud and second his efforts. He caused the projecting sign-posts that hitherto disfigured and incumbered the streets to be removed, and brought the trading class to fit-up their shops in an elegant manner after the fashion of London. To him, first of all, and finally to Lord de Blaquiere the citizens are indebted their broad streets and comfortable Flag-ways for foot passengers. This respectable and enlightened Gentleman died 1784 in Bruxells, greatly lamented; and lies buried in one of the chur-

being unadvisable, to say the least of it. Sir Haydock had likewise an illegitimate son named Reymond who passed to India. Mr Du Chesne P. Anselme and all our French Genealogists constantly set down the names of natural children in their Pedigrees, in order to obviate imposition.—

ches in that city, a monument having been erected to his memory. By Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Francis Lodge of the city of Dublin Esquire, he had two sons 1° Lodge-Evans created Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, 2° Reymond Morres in Holy Orders, of whom presently; and three daughters, 1st Eleanor married March 27 1762 to Robert Browne of Browne-Hill co Carlow, Esquire, (1) by whom 1° William Browne Esquire, who succeeded to his father's estates on the death of latter in January 1816 aged 87; he

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(1) « The family of Browne is of Norman extraction. (*See text.*) — In or about the year 1422, a younger branch settled in the county of Essex, the eldest representative of which branch possessed the manor of Rokewood-Hall in Abbess-Roding and other considerable possessions; of whom Sir Wiston Browne one of the Gentlemen of the chamber to Henry VIII, who being one of the commanders of the Expedition under the Marquis of Dorset in the 3d year of said reign, for the conquest of Sicily, obtained the honour of Knighthood and an augmentation to the family Arms of, an Eagle of Sicily on a chief, in memory of this atchievement; the original bearings being Gules a chevron between 3 lions paws erect and erased argent, and as a younger branch within a bordure of the second. An other branch settled at Langelhoo in said county, with large possessions: and a third at Ridley-Hall in Terling, viz, Sir Humphry Browne Knt. one of the judges of the court of Common pleas, whose heiress married Townsend of Rainham. From the family of Sir Wiston Browne descended Anthony Browne of Weald-Hall chief justice of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Philip and Mary, Knighted in the Parliament House by Queen Elizabeth. Anthony Wood in his Athenæ Oxoniensis describes Sir Anthony as « One of the ablest men in Queen » Elisabeth's time; of profound learning and great eloquence, and who might have obliged the » world by his pen, had not too much modesty lain in the way. What he did in this way, was en- » titled a « Vindication of Queen Mary of Scotland's title to the crown of England on the demise of the » present reign » — published after his death by Leslie Bishop of Rosses: — and secondly, « charges » against Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester. » Francis Plowden barrister at law, in his reports, makes mention in many cases of his ability and decisions, as one of the fathers of the English law; and joins Wood in quoting the elegant copy of latin Verse written on his decease. — What epitaph (says » the latter,) was affixed to his tomb I know not, but the elegant copy of latin Verse wrote to » his honour after his decease may well serve for one

» Elizabethæ nonum dum transigit annum
» Gentis et Anglorum regia sceptra tenet
» Antonium rapiunt. Maii mala sidera Brownum,
» Qui legum vivum magna gloria fuit,
» Essexia plangit, etc.

» He died at his seat of Weald-Hall in the 57th year of his age; as he had lived he died a Roman Catholic, and was buried in the chancel of the church of south Weald, where a stately tomb near the altar was erected to his memory, upon which his and his lady's effegies were represented. Sir Anthony left no issue by dame Joan his wife who died the following November 1567. They jointly endowed 5 alms-houses for 3 poor men and 2 poor women, and 4 pounds 10 shillings per annum each, in the parish of South-Weald; he likewise founded the chapel in Brentwood, and the free grammar school there, with a very ample endowment: consisting of the adjoining advowson

married 1° in 1794 Lady Charlotte Bourke daughter to Joseph-Deane Archbishop of Tuam and Earl of Mayo, by whom two sons Robert and Joseph and 4 daughters 1° Elizabeth married to Sir Wheeler - Barry Cuff of Leyrath co Kilkenny Baronet; 2. Eleanor, 3. Charlotte, 4. Anne. Mr William Browne married 2ly The Honourable Letitia Toler daughter to John Lord Norbury Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and of Grace Graham Baroness Norwood; and has a daughter Grace, born 1816. — 2° Redmond or

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of Dagenham, and several lands and tenements in Chegwell, renewable every seven years, the master to be in Holy Orders, and to give prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays in each week, the Patron the owner of Weald-hall, and to present in one month after a vacancy: — in case of lapse the Bishop of London to present, etc. This excellent Judge did not exercise the chief-justiceship long, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, for he was removed in he month of January following (1559), and succeeded by Sir John Dyer Knt. it is most probable from his being a Roman Catholic, but continued to his death in May 1567 a Judge of that Court. Sir Anthony Browne was succeeded at Weald by his kinsman Sir Anthony Browne of Abbess-Roding, who dying at the age of 21, married but without children, his two sisters were his heirs at Abbess-Roding and Langelhoo; but the manors of south Weald fell to John Browne of Wickham Esquire, a younger son of Abbess-Roding, as heir male in remainder of the grant of said manor, (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved Abbey of Waltham-Stow) to Judge Browne aforesaid: the manors of Abbess-Roding and Langelhoo by the marriage of those coheiresses became the property, the first of Sir Henry Capel and the second of Sir Nicholas Waldgrave. This John Browne of Wickham had issue 2 sons, Anthony who succeeded him at Weald, afterwards Sir Anthony Browne Knt. who by his first wife had no issue; but, by his second had one son, John. He died in or about the year 1622 and was buried at South-Weald near the tomb of the first Sir Anthony, his son John following him at Weald-Hall. He appears to have held the rank of Colonel in the Royalist army in the civil wars, and not only reduced but nearly alienated the family property in support of the Royal authority in its most pressing exigencies, besides an accumulation of debt. He died about the year 1649 and was succeeded by his son Anthony who, for his adherance to the Royal cause had his estate sequestred during the interregnum, and was himself fined. At the Restoration his estate was restored to him but overburthened with debt that increased with the sequestration of the issues. Charles II received him graciously on the King's landing at Dover, and Knighted him. In 1662 Sir Anthony obtained an act of Parliament to enable him to sell the Weald estate for the benefit of his creditors, when Sir John Scroggs Chief Justice of the court of common pleas became the purchaser; from whom it passed to — Smith Esquire of Leicestershire and by an heiress of this family to the present proprietor John Tower Esquire. The posterity of Sir Anthony existed to the middle of Queen Anne's reign when the last heir male of this branch, William Browne dying young, his sister Elizabeth was his heir; who married John Combers Esquire afterwards called Browne Combers.

We return to John 2d son of John Browne of Wickham Esquire: he married 1585 Margaret daughter and coheiress of Thomas d'Arcy of Tolleshount-d'Arcy in Essex Esquire, who bore for arms argent 3 cinqfoils gules, (perhaps, azure, 3 cinqfoils argent?) and had issue 2 sons, Thomas and Robert; of whom the second upon the alienation of the paternal estates in Buckinghamshire went to Ireland, during the period of the civil war in 1650; at which time the wealthiest families in both countries according as they engaged more or less in the politics of the day found them-

Reymond Browne late a Major of Dragoons in the British service, unmarried: — a Gentleman of a most liberal cultivated mind and upright character, to whom I am indebted the annexed historical sketch of his family, along with a series of truly inteaesting letters, containing valuable observations made in a late tour through the south of France Switzerland Florence Rome Milan Naples, etc., etc. 3° Robert Browne Esquire a Major General in the army, married in 1804 Harriet, only daughter of Sir Richard Clayton of Adlington in Lancashire, Baronet, and has issue; 4° John Browne clk. in Holy Orders, unmarried. The second daughter of Reymond Morres wedded Andrew-Murray Prior of Rathdowney Queen's-county Esquire, and had issue 1° Thomas Prior Esquire who succeeded at Rathdowney: 2° Andrew-Reymond, Accomptant-General to the Post Office Dublin, married March 17 1814 Catherine daughter of Sir John Call Baronet, relict of Major-General Mac-Kinnon, and has issue; and 2 daughters Eleanor and Mary. Elizabeth Morres 3d and youngest daughter espoused Ephraim Hutchinson of the city of Dublin Esquire, and has issue. Mr Morres's second son Reymond took Holy Orders. He married Mary-Eyre, daughter and sole heir of Edward D'Alton of Deer-Park co Clare Esquire and

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selves reduced from the height of prosperity to a very opposite state, and were compelled to seek elsewhere a change of scene and prospects however precarious and delusive the result. Robert Browne adopting that plan settled at Carlow, where he bought up a considerable share of the partitioned soldiers lands granted during the Protectorate and confirmed at the Restoration, comprising a large part of the lordship of Carlow under the Earl of Thommond, Lord paramount; as well as at Killmurry in the same county. He built a roomy mansion close to the Tullow-gate in that town, with very extensive gardens reaching across the town to the Dublin gate, and dying 1670 very much advanced in years, left issue by Joan his wife two sons 1° John to whom he bequeathed his Mansion-house and lands in the Lordship of Carlow: and 2° William to whom he gave the Kilmurry estate; which William married and left posterity. John Browne the eldest son, about the year 1680 married Mary daughter of Robert Jennings of Kilkea-castle co Kildare Esquire, of the family of Jennings of Selsden in Yorkshire, (that bore for arms, argent a chevron between 3 plumets sable,) and of that of Sir John Jennings of Yorkshire from whom those of Herts, to which Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough wife of John Churchill the Great Duke of Marlborough and Elizabeth Jennings wife of Richard Talbot Duke of Tyrconnel, both belonged. Mrs Browne brought a very large fortune, which enabled her husband to extend his property in the Lordship of Carlow, and by fee-farm, so well in that as in the Queen's-county. Upon the accession of King James Mr Browne suffered great hardships and losses; he was first disfranchised from his civil rights in the borough, his house occupied by his enemies, his family imprisoned, his land and stock sequestered and plundered: and still worse might have happened [adds the candid writer] had it not been for the intervention af a most worthy and respectable Roman Catholic Gentleman of the name of Allen, residing at Pollarton, who became security for Mr Browne; though the cause of provocation was never explained. The subsequent battle of the Boyne turned the scale in Mr Browne's favour; since which time none of his descendants have ever been disturbed. He died very old in 1726; having had issue, 1° Robert, who died young, 2° William, his successor, 3° Thomas, died

niece to Lord Eyre of Eyrecourt; by whom 3 sons, 1° Reymond-Hervey of whom presently; 2° Edward-D'Alton, Lieutenant in the R. N.; 3° Francis-Lodge, Lieutenant 22 Regiment, died in India, unmarried : and a daughter Elizabeth Morres married Captain Molesworth of the 20 Regiment Dragoons, of the family of Viscount Molesworth.

Reymond-Hervey the eldest son of Reymond Morres and Mary-Eyre D'Alton, born 24 March 1778, married 8 October 1801, Letitia daughter to Rev. Narcissus-Charles Proby of Boughton in Cheshire D. D., of the same family of the Earl of Carysfort, « descended by her grandmother Catherine-Eliza-» beth Howard from Thomas Earl of Berkshire, brother of Theophilus Earl » of Suffolk the grandson of Thomas Howard 4 Duke of Norfolk, by whom » 1° Hervey-Francis, born 20 July 1802; 2° Letitia-Emma, born 29 Aug. 1804, » 3° Frederica-Henrietta-Arabella, born 18 Oct. 1806, 4° Reymond-Hervey, » born 26 April 1808, 5° William-Ryves, born at St Germain-en-Laye, 4 June » 1806 and 6° Alberic-Geoffrey, born at St Germain-en-Laye aforesaid, 23 sept. » 1814. » — He was elected one of the representatives in the last Parliament of Ireland previous to the Union (in the room of his uncle advanced to the Peer-

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unmarried; and one daughter, married to Benjamin Fisher of Spring-hill in the Queen's county, Esquire.

» William Browne Esquire married Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Dean Clayton D. D. Rector of St Michan's Dublin, and Dean of — of the family of Clayton of Adlington in Lancashire, who bear for arms, argent, a cross engrailed, sable, between 4 torteauxes, gules, Crest a dexter arm and hand with a dagger, by whom he had issue 2 sons, 1° John in Holy Orders, died unmarried Rector of the parish of Dunamane in the diocese of Clogher, and 2° Robert who succeeded him. He had also 4 daughters: 1° Anne married to the Right Rev. Thomas Bernard D. D. Bishop of Limerick; 2° Catherine to Peter Gale of Ashfield Queen's-county Esquire; 3° Mary to Rev. Abraham Symes: and 4 Juliana wife of Thomas Cooper of Newston-castle co Carlow Esquire. Mr Browne died in 1774, in his 88th year being further possessed in the right of his wife as heir to her brother the excellent and learned Dr Clayton Bishop of Clogher, of a considerable increase of property at Chapelizod and Celbridge in the counties of Dublin and Kildare.

» Robert Browne Esquire son and successor of William aforesaid, married as above, (March 1762) Eleanor Morres; and besides 4 sons already noticed in the text, had also 2 daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who died young; Mr Browne removed his residence from Carlow to his fine seat at Browne-Hill, in the year 1770. He too, increased the already very extensive family domain by the following purchases; viz. Bindenstown, Gilberstown, Garanleen, Sandbrook, Carrick-Slany, Kildownings, Balymurphy, Clonegan and Balyredman, all in co Carlow; of Scuolabogue, Carrick-Byrne and Balyshannon [classic ground since 1798] in co Wexford; of Balleen, Bawnmore, Teafeaghny in co Kilkenny; and Aughnacross, Knokardigur and Keyllee in the Queen's-county, and died as already stated — « leaving behind him the verification of the sacred writings in the » promise to the just and worthy: — in his right hand length of days, and in his left Riches » and Honour. » —

age) for the borough of Dingle; and in 1815 pursuant to His Royal Higness the Prince Regent's grant, resumed the primitive family name of de Montmorency. This Gentleman served with credit and distinction in the British army; as may be collected from the following entries, extracted from the Royal Military Calendar; a work that represents the services, similar to what we call « Etat des services: » of every Genéral-Officer, Lieutenant-General Major-General, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, from the date of their first Commissions, in 3 vols. London, printed for A. J. Valpy, Took's-court Chancery-lane, for J. Egerton, Military library White Hall, 1816, *vol.* III, *p.* 304.

« Lieut. Colonel Reymond-Hervey de Montmorency, Major in the 9th Light Dragoons. » (1)

« Appointed Cornet in the XIV Regt Light Dragoons 6 March 1795; Lieutenant XIII Light Dragoons 8 March 1795; Captain 24 September 1799; Major IX Light Dragoons 24 January 1811, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 9 June 1813. (See, *Note.*)

» This Officer embarked for and served the Campaigns of St Domingo and the West-Indies with the XIII Light Dragoons in 1795 1796 1797 and 1798, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercombie, and proceeded afterwards to North America. He embarked with the XIII Light Dragoons in 1809 for the Peninsula [to join the Forces under the Duke of Wellington;] disembarked at Lisbon, and afterwards embarked for and commanded a detached squadron of the XIII Dragoons at the siege of Cadiz in 1810: the Regiment remaining in Portugal. He subsequently re-embarked for Lisbon and rejoined the Regiment in Portugal previous to the battle of Busaco. He commanded the cavalry of the rear-guard of the Division of Lieut. General Lord Hill in the retreat to the British lines before Lisbon: — served in the advance of the army upon the retreat of the Prince of Essling Marshal Massena from Santanam, and afterwards in the Alentejo, at the siege and evacuation of Campo-Major and on the confines of Spain.

» He was taken prisoner by the enemy near Olivença and Badajos in Spain in 1811, when serving as a volunteer with the XIII Light Dragoons, after being promoted to the Majority of the IX Light Dragoons, that Regiment not being then on foreign service. He marched from Badajos through Spain and across the Pyrennees to Bayonne with the Division of the French army under the command of Marshal Mortier Duke de Trevise. After being detained prisoner at

(1) Since the printing of this Registry, appointed 19 december 1816 Lieut. Colonel of the Duke of York's Hussars.

Verdun and St Germain-en-Laye three years, he was liberated 30 March 1814 after the battle of Paris on the entry of the allies into St Germain.

» He served as a student at the senior Department of the Royal military college under the special superintendance and command of General Jarry in 1802, 1803 and 1804; and received a certificate as eligible to serve on the Etat-Major or General Staff of the army. This Officer introduced the exercise and maneuvres of the lance into the British service, in 1816. » (*Vol.* III, *p.* 304.)

Colonel de Montmorency's book, which he dedicated to Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York K. G. and G. C. B. Commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces, bears this title :

« Rules and Regulations for the Exercise and Maneuvres of the Lance.
» Compiled chiefly from the Polish system of General Count Corvin-
» Krazinsky Colonel of the First Regiment of Lancers of the late Im-
» perial Guard, and adapted to the formations movements and Exercise
» of the British Cavalry — By :
» Reymond-Hervey de Montmorency, Lieut. Colonel; Major in His Majesty's 9th Regt of Light Dragoons. »

The Colonel presented this elegant treatise (the first of the kind known in England) at His Royal Highness's military levee at the Horse Guards, 24 May 1814, which was most graciously received; and himself appointed in 1816 to drill and organise the Lancers, in London, that now constitute a distinct corps of the army.

Colonel de Montmorency is a zealous inteligent Officer, and perfectly qualified to do honour to his name and family, in his Country's service.

Arms. Ancient Montmorency, impaled with Proby of Boughton in Cheshire viz, quarterly 1st and 4th *ermine* a Fess *gules* charged with a Lion passant *or*, for Proby, 2d and 3d Howard, Earl of Berkshire. *Crest*, out of a ducal coronet *or*, a Peacock in his pride. *Motto*, Dieu ayde; bearing in his shield his proper heraldic mark of a *crescent* on a *martelet*, as second branch of the fourth House.

APPENDIX No CXX.

FRANCIS-HERVEY Viscount MOUNTMORRES.

He succeeded on the unfortunate catastrophe of his brother Hervey-Redmond the late Viscount in 1797, as third Viscount Mountmorres and ninth Baronet. His lordship is eldest of two sons by his second wife (Mary Wall Viscountess Mountmorres) of Hervey, first Viscount; born 1 September 1756, married 24 April 1794, Anne daughter of Joseph Reade Esquire of Castle-Hayle, co Kilkenny, and has issue : 1° Hervey, born 20 Aug. 1796, 2° Anne, 3° Juliana.

His Lordship is a nobleman of amiable manners and a good deal of character; he is likewise one of the most innocently unfortunate individuals belonging to this Family. — Because His Lordship had been indisposed to conform to the excentricities of a notoriously unsound understanding, his brother the late Viscount labouring under that misfortune, despoiled this nobleman of his birthright and, in an unfeeling paroxism of ill-nature, under the sanction of an obsolate unnatural law, bequeathed away the Castlemorres property from the direct heir male to his already too-wealthy sisters; reluctantly but unavoidably transmitting the family peerage to bear evidence against himself, of this unjust disposition of the hereditary paternal estates.

Lord Mountmorres though at the time involved in an expensive law-suit and incumbered with domestic ills that placed him badly at his ease, still, while unable in his unbiased opinion to foresee any great national benefits likely to result from the Legislative union of Great-Britain and Ireland, he firmly resisted the temptations of the day, and guided by his own pure sentiments, preferring temporary privations to possible self-reproach, the Viscount pronounced his last parliamentary vote, against that measure. — A line of conduct which, if made known to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (who assuredly understands as well as any Sovereign in Europe to appreciate the rare traits of probity that elevate the man of honour above the slave, let his opinions be ever so contradictory to His Royal Highnesses wishes) yet, under the guidance of those honest feelings that influenced the Viscount like a second Andrew Marvel to adhere steadfastly to his principles, that same kind of integrity would have recommended his Lordship, I am convinced, to the

Prince, no less liberal and munificent than King Charles II, who even in an enemy admired virtue, and sought to attach to him the man whom gold could not corrupt. Indeed, his Royal Highness's impartiality, his thorough sense of those honourable hereditary attributes the patrimony of men of ancient birth; his love of justice and his acquaintance with the History and annals of his Empire, has lately appeared manifest in the readiness with which His Royal Highness upon producing their authenticated claims, restored the noble Viscount's family to the primitive name of his ancestors; that branch of our House never till then having reclaimed it, nor any of the Morreses but my line, exercising for ages past this inherent privilege. (1)

In the year 1815, those individuals of the family residing at that period in England and Ireland, presented the following petition to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and in the Dublin Gazette (the Official Journal) of saturday 5 August 1815, n° 9431 [621] and in the London gazette (published by authority) of saturday the 9 September, n° 17059 [1825] the following Notice appears.

« OFFICE OF ARMS

» 5th *August* 1815.

» His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto the Right Honourable Sir Francis-Hervey Lord Viscount Mountmorres and Baronet; the Right Honourable Lodge-Evans Lord Baron Frankfort; Sir William-Ryves Morres Baronet; Reymond-Hervey Morres Esquire Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 9th Regiment of Dragoons, and Hervey-Francis Morres Esquire, Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot, His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority that they and their families should re-assume and use their original surname and arms of De Montmorency only, (their descent in the male line from that ancient and illustrious House with the evidence thereof having been duly proved and recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland; pro-

(1) It may appear singular on reading over the list of privileged persons mentioned in these Acts, to find the name of the confirmed Chief of the Morres family omitted; it will therefore be necessary here to state that, Mr de Montmorency-Morres had every reason to be satisfied with the honourable name of his immediate forefathers which at all times implied everything at present looked for, and in his quality of a French Officer could never have consented to approach His Royal Highness the Prince Regent with this abstract claim, till he had first discharged towards His Most Christian Majesty and the Lords of the House of Montmorency in France, the tribute of duty and respect this book is destined to acquit.

vided that such concession and Declaration of His Royal Highness be first recorded and the Arms duly exemplified in the aforesaid Office ofUlster; which has been done accordingly.

(*Signed*) WILLIAM BETHAM,
Dep. Ulster King of Arms. »

In the Dublin Gazette, Published by Authority saturday August 12 1815, n° 9434 [641] we further read : —

« *In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty.* »

« GEORGE. P. R.

« Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, We greet you well. Whereas Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin Francis-Hervey Lord Viscount Mountmorres and Baronet, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Lodge-Evans Lord Baron Frankfort of Galmoye : Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir William-Ryves Morres of Upperwood Baronet : Our Trusty and Well-beloved Reymond-Hervey Morres Esquire Lieutenant-Colonel of our ninth Regiment of Light Dragoons; and Hervey-Francis Morres Esquire, Captain in our Twenty-first Regiment of Foot or Royal Scotch Fusileers, have by their Memorial represented to you our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, that the Memorialist's Family is a branch of the House of Montmorency in France and settled in England at or about the time of the Norman Conquest; and that Hervey de Montemarisco, or Montmorency, came to Ireland with Earl Strongbow, and was the first Constable in that Country. That Geoffrey de Montmorency-or de Montemarisco was appointed chief Governor of Ireland by their late Majesties King John and King Henry the Third and acquired great possessions in Ireland, that his son and Heir Jordan de Marisco acquired the Manor of Lateragh in the county of Tipperary, by marriage with the Heiress of Martin de Lateragh, which estate descended (1) to the late Sir Redmond Morres of Knockagh baronet, by whom it was devised to Hervey Lord Viscount Mountmorres, Father of the present Viscount, and eventual heir male of the said Sir Redmond. That the Memorialists have duly proved

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(1) The manor of Lateragh no more descended in a direct line to Sir Redmond Morres than from Sir Redmond to the Viscount. Sir Redmond bequeathed it away from his next heirs to a remote relation; and the Baronet's ancestor John Morres of Cloghbalyshane, first acquired the possession by purchase from Oliver-oge Morres of Farney-bridge, Chief of the name, whose sole representative is the writer; the ownership however, in any way, of the domain of Lateragh, sufficiently verifies he point in question.

their descent from the House of Montmorency, and recorded their pedigree with the proofs of the same [*which see*] in the Office of Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland.

» That their surname, as appears by the proofs of their pedigree beforementioned, has been from time to time corrupted and changed from de Montmorency to de Montemarisco, de Marisco, de Mareys, and lastly to Morres. That the Memorialists having in the proper Office duly proved their descent [*see pedigree*] and the allegations above stated, are desirous to re-assume their original and undoubted surname, and had prayed that you, Our said Lieutetant-General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, would recommend it to Us to Grant to the Memorialists and their Families, Our Royal License and Authority to take and re-assume their ancient and Original surname of De Montmorency. We taking the premises into Our Royal Consideration, are Graciously pleased to comply with the Memorialists request, and do out of Our Princely Grace and special Favour give and grant unto them the said Francis-Hervey Lord Viscount Mountmorres and Baronet, Lodge-Evans Lord Baron Frankfort of Galmoye, Sir William-Ryves Morres Baronet, Reymond-Hervey Morres Esquire and Hervey-Francis Morres Esquire, Our License and Authority that they and their families may take and re-assume their ancient and Original surname of De Montmorency, provided that Our License and Concession be recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, to the end that the Officers of Arms there, and all others, upon occasion, may take full notice and have knowledge thereof. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

« Given at our Court at Carleton-House, the 17 day of June 1815, in the 55th year of Our Reign.

« By the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty

(*Signed*) SIDMOUTH.

« Entered at the Signet Office the 17 day of July 1815

(*Signed*) THOMAS BIDWELL Junr Deputy.

« Entered on the Records of Ulster's Office of Arms and compared therewith this 8th day of August 1815.

(*Signed*) WILLIAM BETHAM Deputy Ulster.

« License to Lord Viscount Mountmorres and others to take the name de » Montmorency. —

« WARRANT. »

« WHITWORTH

» In pursuance of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Letter in the Name and Behalf of His Majesty bearing date the 17 day of June 1815, a Copy whereof is herewith sent [*see*, preceding article] these are to direct and require you to Register and record in your Office, His Majesty's Royal License and Authority to Sir Francis-Hervey Viscount Mountmorres and Baronet, Lodge-Evans Lord Baron Frankfort of Galmoye, Sir William-Ryves Morres Baronet, Reymond-Hervey Morres Esquire and Hervey-Francis Morres Esquire, that they and their Families may take and re-assume their ancient and original surname of de Montmorency, provided, His Majesty's said License be recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms to the end that, the Officers of Arms here, and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, according to the Direction of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Letter aforesaid; and for so doing this shall be a Warrant.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 26 day of July 1815. By His Excellency's Command.

(*Signed*) W. GREGORY.

» Registered in Ulster's Office of Arms.

(*Signed*) WM. BETHAM Dep. Ulster King of Arms. »

To this we may subjoin the following Certificate, which is annexed to the Pedigree alluded to among the foregoing documents, that constitutes the Groundwork of the Prince Regent's Grant, and points out the degrees of Seniority between the two lines of Montmorency-Morres existing at the present day. (*See*, *Pedigree.*)

« CERTIFICATE.

» To all and singular whom these presents may concern, I Sir William Betham Deputy Ulster King of Arms and principal Herald of all Ireland do hereby certify and declare that, the foregoing Pedigree of the most ancient Illustrious and noble House of Morres de Marisco de Montemarisco or de Mont-

morency, a junior branch of the illustrious House of De Montmorency premier Baron of France; has been established on Evidence of the most unquestionable Authority, chiefly from the ancient publick Records deposited in the Tower of London, the British Museum, Bermingham Tower in His Majesty's castle of Dublin, the Records of His Majesty's courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer of both England and Ireland, Chartulaires of various Religious Houses in both countries, and from approved ancient Chronicles and Histories; a selection of accurate copies of the most important whereof are annexed by way of proof. The descent of this noble Family from the first settlement thereof in these countries to the death of Stephen de Marisco about the year 1370, (when the estates which were unsettled devolved to James le Botiller Earl of Ormond as heir of the whole blood of the said Stephen,) has been proved from public records. That Stephen had a brother William appears also by proof marked XLVII, [*Appendix* LXIII, *p.* ccvij. *Appendix* LXIV.] who succeeded to the Lordship or manor of Lateragh, etc. which must have been settled upon the male descendants of Jordan de Marisco, who married the daughter and coheir of Martin de Lateragh, in the reign of King Henry III. Sylvester de Marisco and his Brother Richard sons of the above William, are mentioned in a Manuscript Chronicle written by John Clynn, a Friar, a copy of which is now remaining among the Records of Ulster Office. The Records of Ireland after this period until about the time of Queen Elizabeth, owing to the continued state of war between the English colony and the Irish, are very imperfect, the county of Tipperary where this family chiefly resided being, during a great part of that period out of the English Pale, we have of necessity depended as the only evidence existing, upon the Tradition of the country and the family, supported by an ancient Irish Chronicle and the strong fact of the regular descent of the name and of the manor of Lateragh and other lands, which by the evidence beforementioned, were in the possession of Stephen de Mareys or de Marisco and his ancestor, and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were conveyed from Oliver Morres to his brother [uncle] John, and were found by our Inquisition in the year 1625, to have been in the possession of Redmond Morres of Knockagh Lateragh, etc. son of the above John, who bore the Crescent in his arms in the year 1624, as appears by a Funeral Entry in Ulster Office taken at the death of the said Redmond, thus acknowledging the Seniority of the House of Cluanymenagh [late Rathnalin.] — The descent from the above Oliver and John to the present day, has been also fully proved by legal evidence: and I do hereby further certify that the Arms herein depicted do of right belong unto the respective branches of the Family to which they are annexed. In Testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my

name and Title, and affix the seal of the Office of Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, this twenty-ninth day of June Eighteen hundred and Fifteen.

W. BETHAM
Dy. Ulster.

King of Arms of
all Ireland.

« *By the Lord Lieutenant-Général and Général Governor of Ireland.*

» WHITWORTH

» At the humble request of Sir William Betham Knight who has certified and subscribed the foregoing Pedigree of the ancient and Noble House of Morres de Marisco de Montemarisco and de Montmorency, We do by these presents declare and certify that the said Sir William Betham holds the Office of Deputy Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, and that he is the proper Officer for keeping the Records of the Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom and the person duly authorised for certifying the same. Given under Our hand at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin this 10th day of January 1816. »

By His Excellency's Command,

(*Signed*) W. GREGORY.

Arms. Ancient Montmorency : viz, *or* a cross *gules* between 4 ailerons *azure* : a *crescent* for difference, His Lordship being the second branch of de Marisco, which is a junior branch of de Montmorency in France; over all the Baronets shield, *argent* a dexter hand couped *gules*. Crest, out of a Ducal coronet a Peacock in his pride. *Supporters*, 2 angels *argent* hair and faces *proper*. *Motto*, Dieu ayde.

[illegible] -MOTES Page

RATHNALIN-LODGE, co. TIPPERARY: the Seat of
Mathew de Montmorency-Morres Esquire, Chief of the Name
A. D MDCCXCV.

died at Jamaica, universally lamented by his brother Officers; who to perpetuate their esteem, erected a handsome monument to his Memory. He was a gallant soldier; and one of the most facetious best-bred Gentlemen in the British army. He died unmarried at the premature age of 24 years. — 4° John, born 1784 died 1799, aged 15; a Midshipman in the British Royal Navy. 5° daughter, Mary, bred in France. At breaking out of the Revolution she had been just received a Chanoinesse in the Abbey of Flisnes near Douay by the lady Abbess Madame du Chatel, but suffered the general fate of expulsion, on the dissolution of monasteries and the lamentable destruction of those useful and amiable institutions. After her father's death, during the unhappy rebellion of 1798, Miss Morres married, (who died in 1812,) Theophilus O Flanagan A. B. late Professor of the Irish language in Trinity College Dublin, one of the most learned Irish antiquarians of the age; and the author of various national tracts in prose and verse. He is the translator of the Annals of Inisfallen and of the Poem of Deirdre: and late the friend and fellow-labourer of the patriotic and learned General Vallancy; also, of Miss Brooke and Dr Walker, who all mention him in highest terms of praise in their respective writings. Their issue a son and a daughter. 6° Jean, bred with her sister in France; unmarried. 7° Margaret, wife of Mr Carrol : 8e Barbara, married Mr Clynch, issueless : and 9 Anne. —

Mr Morres made his will — June 1795; *Probate* granted to Margaret Morres 28 November 1795 : original will lodged in the High court of Chancery 17 November 1797; By which he directed his estate at Rath, otherwise Rathnaleen, Rathnalin, Rathlin, or Rathmorres, (which is a lease for lives for ever) to be sold; with reservation during her life of the dwelling house and twenty acres of land about said house together with a jointure of sixty pounds yearly, for said term, to his wife Margaret Morres *alias* Magan; and ordered the monies deriving from said sale to be divided equally, share and share alike between his youngest son John and his five daughters, Mary, Jane, Margaret, Barbara, and Anne. To his sons Hervey and Francis, having already made an ample provision for them, he bequeathed five shillings each, in lieu and bar of all claims and demands; and named his executors to his Will, his said wife Margaret Morres, and his friend Stafford O' Brien of Tyone Esquire and Mr John Burke of Nenagh.

By a former deed of sale or bargain, entered into and agreed upon between him the said Mathew, and his eldest son Hervey at the period of his marriage, 1794-95, he the said Mathew covenanted and engaged to make over to him the said Hervey under certain reservations, on payment of the full sum of Three thousand pounds sterling good and lawful money of Ireland regularly paid

on or before the 25th day of March 1799, all that and those his interest, right, title, and inheritance in and to the said town and lands of Rath, Rathnaleen, Rathlin, or Rathmorres, situate and lying in the united parish of Nenagh and Lisbonny, Barony of Upper-Ormond, co Tipperary, containing by estimation 390 acres arable, meadow, and pasture lands, Irish plantation measure, together with the old castle, dwelling house, gardens and Offices; but on failure of payment of said sum, precisely discharged at the said specified term, that then and in such case, this sale and bargain be considered null and void, as if the same had never been thought on or noticed.

The terms of this bargain not having been fulfilled by reason of the unfortunate rebellion that broke out in 1798, and the impossibility in which the occurrences of that disastrous period placed Mr Hervey de M. Morres to discharge his share of the contract, the great benefit likely to accrue to the latter passed away from him and his children, and the letter of Mr Morres's Will being punctually followed up by his widow, for the benefit of the legatees, his youngest son and five daughters, the demesne of Rathnalin became their property, and produces now or did lately an income of 1200 pounds sterling yearly.

His estate in the town of Nenagh he sold for the benefit of his son Francis, and other uses.

APPENDIX N° CXXII.

LODGE-EVANS Lord-Viscount FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY.

Eldest son of Redmond Morres Esquire and Elizabeth Lodge; born January 26 1747, married 1° January 1777 Mary daughter and sole heir of Joseph Fade Esquire of the city of Dublin, who died without issue: secondly, Catherine daughter of George White of Castle-Bellingham, and has issue (besides the aforesaid Hervey-Francis, mentioned in the Prince Regent's grant, a promising fine young soldier; who already distinguished himself in the service of his country, and received a dangerous wound near the left eye at the siege of Berg-op-Zoom during the last campaign in Holland) 1° Lodge-Reymond, born November 24 1806, 2° Catherine-Penelope, 3° Emilia-Eleanor, and 4 Mary-Elizabeth.

His Lordship was created Baron Frankfort of Galmoye, co Kilkenny, 31 July 1800, and Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, January 22 1816.

« Lord Frankfort was first returned to Parliament in the year 1768 and a zealous supporter of the rights and freedom of his country. — He assisted during the greatest part of five successive Parliaments in all the measures then carried-on for the establishing a free trade and liberation of the constitution of Ireland. He continued in Parliament till called to the Peerage in 1800; sometimes in Office and frequently sacraficed to the politics of the day. « He » concurred in the Legislative union of Great-Britain and Ireland upon the » principle of its being the only measure likely to give quiet and repose to the » country long torn by civil and religious dissentions : etc. » —Amongst other Offices the Viscount was appointed receiver general of the Post-Office, and master of the permit-Office, which offices he resigned 1789. In 1793 on the appointment of Earl Fitz-William to the Government of Ireland he was nominated his second secretary : on the recall of the Earl, he resigned his Place and went out of Parliament. — 1797 he again came into Parliament, and was appointed a Lord of the treasury, and of the privy council. Lord Frankfort served the Office of High sheriff for his native county, (Kilkenny); was Vice-President of the society for the encouragement of arts manufactures and commerce; a trustee of the linen manufactures : a commissioner for the improvement of the port and harbour of Dublin and the bridges quays and docks thereof; President of the Harmonic society, and foremost in every plan which had for its object social pleasures or public utility. »

But those traits that preeminently distinguish this nobleman's political character are, a cool and steady loyalty, a sincere attachment to his Prince, and an unquenchable ambition to preserve unbroken the unity and integrity of the Empire. To which end he has marched forward with dignity, alike disdaining the badge of faction and colours of hypocrisy. During a trying period (1798) though very far from seeking popularity (to which phantom he never prayed,) only stimulated by unfeigned principles of true patriotism, the Viscount whithout parade or show rendered greater service to the state by opening the eyes of the bewildered, saving the cabin from the incendiary's torch and the inmate from the lash of cruelty the rope or the gibbet, than any of those hardened candidates for favour and reward dare pretend to.

The Viscount as Vice-President of the Dublin society, filled the chair on the meeting that took place the 26 March 1816, to elect the Archdukes John and Louis of Austria members of that society; when his Lordship was requested to notify to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses their election.

His Lorship's Arms are quarterly, 1st and 4th ancient Montmorency, (a *martlet*

or a *Martlet* on a *crescent* for difference.) 2d and 3d *argent* 3 boars heads *sable*, langued *gules* for Evans of Kilcreen. *Crest*, out of a Ducal coronet a peacock in his pride *proper*. *Supporters*, two angels robed *azure*, hair and faces *proper*. *Motto*, Dieu ayde. *Chief seat*, Maryville near Clontarff co Dublin.

APPENDIX No CXXIII.

HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES

Chief of the Name; by hereditary right of descent in the dormant peerage of Ireland, Baron de Montemarisco : — Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, and a Colonel in the service of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII King of France and Navarre, etc.

He is eldest and only surviving son and heir of Mathew Morres otherwise Mathew de Montmorency-Morres of Rathnalin or Rathmorres co Tipperary Esquire Chief of the name, and of Margaret 2d daughter of Francis Magan of Emoe co Westmeath and of Mary Esmonde of Balynastra; born the 8 March 1767, christened, (as the following certificate attests,) the 8 April same year, David Malone of Balynahown and George Hardinge of Nenagh Esquires, and Jane D'Oyley, (his grandmother,) standing sponsors.

« Anno Domini millesimo septengentesimo sexagesimo septimo, dieque Aprilis octava, Baptizatus fuit Hervæus de Montmorency-Morres, filius Mathæi a Montemorentiaco Dom. de Marisco et Margaritæ Mac-Gan de Emoe; Sponsores fuere David Malone de Ballinahown et Georgius Hardinge de Nenachia, et Joanna D'Oyley.

(*Sign.*) Cornelius Mac-Cormick, *Rector*.

« Infra scriptus fidem facio et attestor supradictum Baptisterium extractum fuisse ex Registris Parochialibus de Nenachia et Lisbonny, ne minima quidem mutatione facta, in cujus fidem signaturam sigillumque hisce apposui. Datum Nenachia die Vigesima quarta Maii an. Dom. 1794.

(*Signat.*) GULIELMUS O'MARA, *Rector de Nenagh.* (L. S.)

» Nos Michaël-Petrus Mac-Mahon Dei et Apostolicæ sedis Gratia Episcopus Laonensis in Hibernia notum facimus ac testamur suprascriptum Reverendum Dominum Gulielmum O'Meara, rectorem esse de Nenagh parochiæ nostræ Diocesis, ejusque supra scripto testimonio omnimodam fidem tam intra quam extra judicium adhibendam esse.

Datum in Ædibus nostris Episcopalibus apud Cappavillam hoc die quarta Junii 1794.

(*Signed*) MICHAEL-PETRUS MAC-MAHON,
Ep. Laonensis, etc.

(L. S.)*

The Original act is lodged at this moment, in the War-Office.

Mr Montmorency-Morres received his classical education at Burke's Grammar-school in Nenagh.

He accompanied in September 1782, at the age of fifteen years and some odd months, his father's Kinsman Lieutenant-General Count Edward D'Alton of Grenanstown, to Flanders, and entered as a Gentleman-Cadet into the Austrian Regiment of Vierset, at that time quartered at Bruges and Ostende and the Grenadiers at Bruxells, his father allowing him a suitable annuity for his maintenance.

His first campaign, he made in 1783 or 1784, at which time the Emperor Joseph II drove the Dutch out of the frontier towns of the Austrian Netherlands. He was present at taking the forts St Donat and St Paul near Sluys etc. In 1786 he passed as Enseign into the Regiment of D'Alton, of which the General of Artillery Count Richard D'Alton, Governor of the Austrian Netherlands

* Seal, 3 Lions passant guardant in pale, surmounted of the Episcopal Hat; round the Exergue, — « MICHAEL-PETRUS MAC-MAHON EPISCOPUS LAONENSIS. »

was Colonel-Proprietor. The same year, in camp near Semlin, he exchanged into the Regiment of Lacy Infantry, Field-Marshal de Lacy himself, inviting him. He made the campaigns of 1787, 1788, 1789 against the Turks under the Emperor Joseph II and Field-Marshals Lacy Laudhon and Haddick. Was present in the several battles of Semlin, Weisskirchen, Karansebetz, Mehadia etc.; at the sieges of Sabatz and Belgrade: and fought as a Volunteer at the storm of the town of Belgrade. Was promoted before Belgrade to a second Lieutenancy in the Cuirassier Regiment of General Count Kavenagh, his relation, his brother Francis Morres being named (but never joined,) to his place in that of Lacy. He returned the same year as second Lieutenant to the Regiment of Lacy; served in 1790, in Silesia, under Marshal Laudhon, the last compaign of that illustrious warrior: and in 1791 visited Ireland. In 1792, as a volunteer attached to the staff of General Count Edward D'Alton, he made the campaign against the French Republic with the army of the French Princes and Prince Hohenloe. Was appointed 4th September 1792 to the command of a company of Rifflemen before Thionville by Prince Hohenloe and General Count Oliver Wallis, in the room of Captain Luke Plunkett (Lord Fingall's brother) who had resigned and went to join his Regiment (Alvinzy's) in Italy. He was on duty at his post before Thionville on the night of 6th September, when close by his side the gallant Prince Waldeck, had his arm carried away by a cannon shot discharged from the town, The 2d Battalion of Lacy's Regiment marched from Znaym in Moravia in December (1792) to unite with the army on the Rhine; upon which occasion Lieutenant Montmorency-Morres joined that corps. He made the campaign of 1793 with Wurmser's army; and assisted 30 June at the combat of Offenbach. On the 9th July following, he was named Aid-de-camp to General Prince Charles de Furstemberg, whose former Aid-de-camp (Hirshmann,) feigning illness soon after, deserted to the enemy. July 19 he assisted at the affair of the fort of Belheim, and 22 of same month, in a smart action fought near that place. Also, 28 July, in the affair in which the Austrians and Condeans succeeded in driving the Republicans from their positions at Hexheim Offenbach and Insheim; and again on the 12 August in the sharp action between Insheim Queicheim and Landau; likewise on the 19 same month on the same field, at a no less important combat to impede the introduction of provisions into the fortress of Landau. He assisted at all the combats delivered by Generals the Prince de Waldeck, de Hotzé, Beatchwitz, etc. near Bergzabern; likewise, with Huff's Regiment and a detachment of the Regiment of Lacy and the Legion of Mirabeau, etc. on the expedition 12 September wherein they drove the enemy from his intrenchments in the mountains, took five redouts, seven pieces of cannon and killed a great many men: the loss on the side of the

victor being also, very considerable. The valiant count Achilles de Montmorency-Laval son to the late and brother to the present Duke de Laval-Montmorency a nobleman of great promise, upon that occasion, to the great sorrow of his friends and deeply lamented by the whole army, gloriously lost his life in the flower of youth. The 14 same month the Austrians suffered a repulse in their turn, having been driven from their position after losing many officers and men: among others Lieutenant-Colonel Chevalier de Beaumont, Major Schrechinger and divers Officers of Huff's Regiment and the Colonel of Hohenloe. September 17 at Barbleroth, Mr de Montmorency-Morres had the honour to be presented to their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Condé and Duke of Bourbon, by Lieutenant-General Count Wall. Not long after, being seized with a violent dysentery and evacuations of blood, he was forced to absent himself from the scene of action: he accordingly on the 1st October repaired to the hospitals of Heidelberg, in which place he remained till the first days in the month of November, when having entirely reestablished his health he returned to the army, and served the rest of the campaign; being present during all the hard fighting in the month of December, from the 12th that the Austrian lines were turned, to the battles of Sultz on the 24th, (in which he received two slight wounds in both legs) at the desperate battle of Weissembourg on the 26th, and so on continually, to the 1st of January 1794, when the Allies repassed the Rhine at Philipsburg and in other directions.

During his stay at Heidelberg two events occurred which form an epoch in his life; the one, a matrimonial engagement, that decided him to retire from the service of Austria and return to Ireland: the other, a letter he received from his father, notifying a disposition on the part of many of the Irish Catholic nobility gentry and traders to open a subscription for the benefit of the emigrant army, in grateful return for the asylum afforded their ancestors friends and relations under similar circumstances, in France; and that he and many of his friends (some of whom he named) had agreed (provided they received their Royal and serene Highness's consent) to collect a large sum in aid of the brave followers of the Prince of Condé, to whom no doubt, his Highness's relationship to the Montmorencys more immediately excited the old gentleman's personnal sollicitude and tended to rouse his exertions, he being otherwise not actively inclined. He accordingly informed Count Robert de Mac-Carthy-Levignac one of the Prince's Aids-de-camp (whose acquaintance he lately made at the army and had conceived for that excellent Officer all the consideration his steady character and talents inspire) of the contents of his father's letter, to which he received the following answer:

« *Bernesheim, le 26 Octobre 1793.*

» Je n'ai reçu qu'hier, mon cher Montmorency, votre lettre du 10 adressée » à Barbelroth; elle m'a suivie dans mes différentes courses et ne m'a rattrapée » qu'à Bernesheim, à trois lieues de Strasbourg. J'ai présenté sur-le-champ votre » plan à Monseigneur; avant de l'accepter, il demande quelques éclaircisse- » ments : — 1° Ne faudra-t-il pas une permission du Gouvernement pour ouvrir » cet *Emprunt ?* 2° Quelles seront les conditions de l'Emprunt? à quelle époque » les prêteurs demanderoient-ils à être remboursés? — 3° Quelles sont les per- » sonnes qui proposent l'Emprunt? vous dites, dans votre Mémoire, que ce » sont les Catholiques d'Irlande; — vous ont-ils chargé d'en faire la proposi- » tion? 4° Si votre plan est accepté, avez-vous la certitude de réussir dans votre » négociation? — 5° Quelles sont au juste les formules de l'acte d'autorisation » que vous désireriez avoir de S. A. S. — l'Emprunt seroit-il de 100,000 livres » de France ou de 100,000 sterlings, la première somme seroit d'un bien petit » secours.

» Quand vous aurez répondu à ces différentes questions, Monseigneur se » décidera.

» Je suis charmé d'apprendre que votre santé est meilleure; vous devez m'en » vouloir pour ne pas vous avoir envoyé les détails de la prise des Lignes : plu- » sieurs raisons purent me servir d'excuse; — toujours courant depuis le 13, » je n'avois avec moi ni plume, ni papier, ni encre; je croyois d'ailleurs que vos » camarades auroient plus les moyens que moi pour vous faire parvenir des nou- » velles. — Voici en abregé le résultat de la journée :

» 33 pièces de canon,
» 14 drapeaux ou étendards,
» 750 prisonniers,
» 4 camps tendus,
» 27 redoutes,
» 2 villes,
» LES LIGNES,
» 8,000 *patriotes* tués, blessés, pris ou désertés.
» Notre perte est de 900 hommes.

» Nous ne sommes plus à présent qu'à trois lieues de Strasbourg. M. le Prince » de Waldeck a eu aujourd'hui une petite affaire : il a pris 8 canons, tué 300 » hommes, fait 400 prisonniers, brûlé un camp de baraques; ses avant-postes

» sont à une lieue de la ville. Le Général d'Hotzé est fort près de Saverne. » J'espère que nous ferons un mouvement sous peu de jours. Nous avons appris » hier la mort de la malheureuse Reine de France. — Cette nouvelle affreuse » nous a pénétrés tous de la plus vive douleur. —

» Adieu, mon cher Morres, recevez l'assurance des sentimens que vous » a voués

» Votre très-humble et très-affectionné serviteur,

» Le Vicomte DE MAC-CARTHY-LEVIGNAC. (1)

» *P. S.* Faites-moi parvenir votre réponse le plutôt possible. »

This letter has been given in the entire as a tribute due to the abilities and feelings of the inteligent writer. That Gentleman however, owing to his non-intercourse no doubt, with Ireland, appears to have misinterpreted this com-, munication : for, he construes into a *loan* what was no other than a *voluntary contribution* offered on the part of a pious and grateful class of persons. Count Mac-Carthy's third query at once answers all his questions : — « Vous dites, » dans votre Mémoire, que ce sont les Catholiques d'Irlande, etc. » — You say in your memorial they are the Catholicks of Ireland who propose *this loan?* The Catholicks in a body could hardly accomplish a desultory loan nor be inclined to undertake any other, whatever they might do to raise a large sum by subscription and bestow it on whomsoever they pleased. — Half a million or a million of individuals would never think of insisting on the reimbursement of a parcel of shillings and pence, the alienation of which though important in a collective sense merited in detail, not one moment's consideration — consequently, the nature and plausibility of this proposal to His Serene Highness will appear in the proper shape, as originally intended by the letter in question, though possibily not altogether so technichaly expressed as it should be? The fatal turn of affairs in 1794, added to a degree of delicacy on the Prince's part, lest the transaction might displease the British Government (if the writer rightly recollects) put an end to the matter; and so it dropped.

On the 11th September 1794, He espoused at Heidelberg Lady Louise-Mary-Caroline-Sophia Baroness von Helmstatt only daughter of Wolfgang-Frederick-Eberhard Sovereign-Baron of Helmstatt Lord of Bischofsheim Berwangen Hasselbach Thirsbach Bugelhof and Helmhof, Lord Chamberlain to His Electoral Highness the Duke of Bavaria Count-Palatin of the Rhine, and of Dame Josephine-

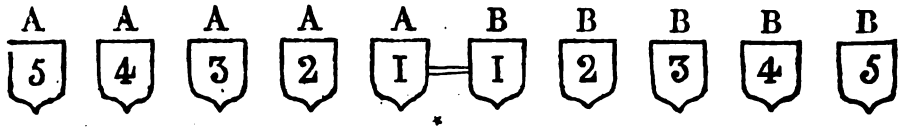
(1) General Mac-Carthy is 2d son of the late Count Mac-Carthy (Justin) of Toulouse, of the ancient House of Mac-Carthy-Reagh, in Ireland; (Spring House line.) —

Felicitas Baroness von Tettenborn, his second wife — Bleichard - Maximilian-Augustin Count de Helmstatt of Morhange and his spouse Louise-Henriette de Montmorency-Laval (sister to the unfortunate and sanctified Abbess of Montmartre Henriette-Chrlotte de Montmorency, guilotined at Paris by Robespierre) having assisted at their nuptials. Baron Wolfgang von Helmstatt was chief of this most ancient and distinguished Teutonic House, which claims descent from the family of the Valerii of Rome, through Valerius Corvinus, the founder tis pretended of Ravensburg-castle near Bischofsheim in Creichgau, which is still the seat of a branch of this House called von Goeler de Ravensburg, in memory of which descent the family arms *argent* a Raven with expanded wings *proper*, bear some analogy, as well as to the name. By his first wife a Lady of the aforesaid family of Barons von Goeler de Ravensburg, Baron Wolfgang had one daughter, Frederica von Helmstatt, who married Count Wiser de Leitershausen, a General in the Bavarian service, and had issue Charles Count de Wiser, who married the Baroness de Erthal, niece to Frederick-Charles-Joseph Baron d'Erthal, Elector and Prince-Archbishop of Mayence and Prince-Bishop of Worms, and 4 daughters: of whom the eldest wedded the Austrian Fiel-Marshal Count de Neipperg, and the second, the Chevalier de Creny a Colonel in the French service. The Baron of Helmstatt dying without male issue, Charles - Christopher his only brother succeeded to the Barony, being a fief of the Germanic Empire not descendable to females. He was President or Director of the assembly of independent nobility of the Canton of Creichgau, and a Knight Grand-cross of the Order of la Fidélité of Baden. By his wife, a Baroness von Geisberg, he left two daughters, one of whom espoused one of the Barons von Gemmingen, the other the Baron von Berlichingen; and dying without issue male, the Barony, in the same manner as it fell to him, devolved on the aforesaid Bleichard-Maximilian-Augustin Count de Helmstatt, last heir-male of the Bischofsheim line. The count served with the rank of Colonel of cavalry in the army of Louis XVI, and a Knight of St Louis. He sat in the National Assembly of 1790, (but not after) for Saargueminde in Alsace; and emigrated very early at the commencement of the Revolution.

The appanage of this branch of the House of Helmstatt-Bischofsheim was situate in the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, and principally consisted of the county of Morhange and its dependancies, which being Allodial and acquired property, became descendable to males and females alike. Count von Helmstatt died at Bischofsheim-castle 20 July 1802 without any issue by his wife Louise-Henriette de Montmorency-Laval; upon which, Napoleon seised into his hands the whole of the count's estates in France, which by some contrivance had not been confiscated under the revolutionary system nor sold, and

of right, ought to have reverted to his heirs general, the daughters of Wolfgang and of Charles-Christopher von Helmstatt-Bischofsheim : namely, to Countess de Wiser, and to the Baronesses de Montmorency-Morres, de Gemmingen and de Berlichingen. Napoleon, however, was persuaded to grant the residue of Count Bleichard-Maximilian's estates to Count Augustin de Helmstatt of Hochhausen, only son of Count Louis de Helmstatt (a Colonel in the French army) and of the Countess de Broglio, descended from a very remote branch of the chief or Bischofsheim line, but, seperated from the main stock long before Bleichard-Maximilian's ancestors made the acquisition of those estates; anterior also, to the period of disjunction of the two lines of Bischofsheim, and before the purchase made by the common progenitor of these two lines, of the county of Morhange; by which is clearly demonstrated that, the family of Helmstatt of Hochhausen had no right or title whatever to Bleichard-Maximilian's succession, which himself could not even alienate by will or otherwise, to the prejudice of his lawful heirs, the children of Wolgang-Frederick-Eberard and Charles-Christopher von Helmstatt-Bischofsheim, already named, had this property been suffered to descend in the legal course. This Count Augustin von Helmstatt continues notwithstanding in possession; he filled in 1812 the Office of *sous*-Prefect of Bittburg, in the Department des Forets or Luxembourg: and is said to owe the acquisition of the aforesaid property, to the influence of his wife's father Mr de Cetto., late Bavarian resident at Napoleon's court.

Mr de Montmorency-Morres previous to espousing the Baroness von Helmstatt procured the following certificate to be drawn up and regulated after authentic documents in the Heralds Office, some family papers, and the pedigree of the learned Sir William Betham, since that time; who has established the standard of the family Genealogy. The certificate is signed by the nearest members of Parliament residing in the neighbourhood of his birth-place, one of whom the Right Honourable John Toler is the present Lord Norbury, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and attested by a Publick Notary, the Lord-Mayor of Dublin, and countersigned *a dorso* By Dr Mac-Mahon Bishop of Killaloe, Arthur O'Leary, (One of the most celebrated Divines and Theologians of the age) chaplain to the Bavarian minister at the court of St James, and by Sigismund Count Hasslang the Bavarian Minister; etc. as followeth. —



* « WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, from our own personal acquaintance, the affirmations of others, Tradition, and the Authenticated testimony of the Country; a perfect Knoweledge of the various Connexions and fortunes of the several old Families of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and from the coeval residence of our families (for the most part) among them, Do CERTIFY Affirm and Attest, our Knowing HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY-MORRES of Knockalton in the county of Tipperary Esquire, *cidevant* First Lieutenant of Grenadiers ranking as Captain in His Imperial Majesty's service; that he is eldest son, and Heir to the perpetual freehold estate of Mathew Morres of Rathnaleen Rath or Rathmorres in said county Esquire, Hereditary Sieur de Montmorency in France, by Margaret his wife, second daughter to Francis Magan of Emoe in the County of Westmeath Esquire, by Mary daughter of the late

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* A Nº 1. *Or*, a cross *gules* between four Ailerons *azure* for ancient Montmorency, surmounted of a shield bearing quarterly 1st *or* a fess dancette and in base a lion rampant *sable* for Morres; 2d per pale *gules* and *ermine* a saltire counterchanged, for Fitz-Stephen de Marisco; 3d *argent* an Eagle of Montmorency between 3 cross-croslets *gules*, for Morres of Cahir; 4th *gules*, 3 chevrons *componee argent* and *azure*, for Fitz-Piers de Marisco Earl of Essex. *Crest*, out of a Ducal Coronet *or* a Crucifix *gules* with the Effigies of Jesus Christ.

A Nº 2. *Or* two bendlets *azure* for D'oyley of Oxford.

A Nº 3. Per pale; in the first, *sable* 3 peons *argent*, for Fforstall, 2d per bend indented or and *azure* two fleurs-de-lis counterchanged, for O'Shee.

A No 4. Per pale; 1st *or* a saltire between 4 boars heads *sable*, for Purcell of Borrisoleagh, a crescent for difference; 2d per pale *argent* and *sable* a fess between 2 boars passant counterchanged, for O'Sullevan-More.

A Nº 5. *Or*, a fess dancette, in base a rampant lion *sable*; an orle on a crescent for difference, for Morres of Knockagh and Balycashy.

B Nº 1. *Argent*, a chevron between 3 boars passant *azure* for Mac-Gan of Emoe, surmounted of *argent* a chevron *azure*, charged with 3 cross-crosslets of the first between 3 boars heads of the 2d, for Mac-Dermott-roe.

B Nº 2. *Ermine*, a chief *gules* charged with 3 stars *argent*; for Esmonde of Balynastra.

B Nº 3. *Gules*, 3 griffons heads erased *argent*, O'Ryan of Wotheny.

B Nº 4. *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, an orle of fleurs-de-lis *or*, for D'Alton of Dangorman and Milltown.

B Nº 5. *Gules*, a chevron between 3 lions rampant, *or*, for Owen of Anglesey.

Sir Laurence and aunt to the present Sir Thomas Esmonde of Ballinastra Baronet, grandaughter of Richard of Emoe and Margaret O' Moelryan (1) daughter of Francis commonly called the Lord of Owney; Great-Grandaughter of Richard, the first, of Emoe and Catherine daughter to Oliver D'Alton of Dungorman by Catherine (D'alton) of Moyvoghla his wife; Great-great-grandaughter of Humphrey of Emoe and Anne daughter of Sir Richard Owen of Wales: which Family of Magan long resident in the county of Westmeath derives from that of Mac-Dermott former dynasts of Moylurg in this Kingdom. Mathew father of Hervey aforesaid, is second son and (by the death of his elder brother John of Nenagh without legitimate male issue) successor to Redmond of Balycappel, (late of Rathnalin,) by Jane his wife daughter and coheir of Robert D'Oyley of Clonan Esquire of the ancient family of that name [seated at Chisselhampton] in England, where he was born, he the said Robert having first settled in Ireland under Cromwell and William the Third. Redmond was second son and at length successor to Mathew I, of Ballycapple and Baronagologe, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Richard Fforstall generally styled Knight of Callan, niece to Galfrid Titular Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, Confessor to the Emperor Leopold the first and His envoy at one time to the state of Venice, and sister to Robert Governor of the city of Vals in Vivarais in France. This Mathew was fourth [third] son and successor to James, known by the name of *Black-James* of Ballycapple Balylusky and Keilnafunch, by Mary Purcell of the Loughmogh family his wife; and serving in the army of [King] James the second as Captain in Bagnal's (and in his own father's) Regiment, he attended his father and his brothers Hervey and Redmond (where the eldest of them was slain) to the battle of Aughrim, and by the death of his brother Richard from wounds he received at the siege of Limerick and of Redmond (who followed King James) in France, all unmarried, he died Chief of this Family. John or John Fitz-John, father of Black-James of Ballycapple by Catherine his wife daughter of Thomas Morres of Knockagh Esquire Lord of the manor of Balycashy, was killed in or about the year 1644 or 1645, while he the said John Fitz-John surnamed the Fear-lahan or Mac-Morres of Ogarthy, defended his castle of Farney-Bridge against Cromwel's party; and James remarkable for bodily strength and intrepidity of character, ended his days at Ballycapple-castle in 1704, and lies interred at Lateragh. John, father of John,

(1) She had been thrice married: 1° to O' Conor-Don, senior representative of the ancient Kings of Connaught, grandmother to the present O' Conor-Don (Alexander, of Clonallis) 2° to O' Flynn chief of the name, co Roscommon: and 3°, to Richard Magan as in the text. Margaret's mother was likewise an O' Conor-Don. —

Fitz-John, surnamed the Fear-Lahan Mac-Morres as aforesaid, was proprietor of the estates of Thorney-bridge Lateragh and Farney-bridge, the two first his ancient family domain, the latter came to his grandfather as part of the marriage portion of his grandmother Elish daughter to Pierce Butler Earl of Ormond; and [he] was Lord in right of his wife, daughter to Rory-oge O'More chieftain of Leix, named Onora, of lands in the Queen's and King's counties, etc. etc. He mortgaged Knockagh to Thomas Lord Thurles afterwards Earl of Ormond his cousin, who made over those lands at a chief rent to John, called little John Morres of Cloghballyshane, in whose branch they remained. Thorney bridge [manors] consisting of Twenty thousand acres was forfeited to Elizabeth, and Farney-bridge met a similar fate afterwards. Oliver who was a man of great power during the reign of Henry VIII and lived in that of Elizabeth, ended his days at a very advanced age in France, *anno* 1595. His body was brought over and buried at Holy-cross in the tomb of Oliver-Fear-lahan-more his father; he leaving by Hannah O'Moelryan his first wife the said John his successor. He was the legitimate Chief and undoubted Representative of the de Marisco or Morres family, that has been possessed of landed estates and property and resident almost without interruption in this same County of Tipperary since about the middle of the Twefth century; being lineally and in the direct male line legitimately descended, of Geoffrey Sire de Marisco Viceroy of Ireland in the year 1215, eldest son and successor of Jordan de Montmorency Baron de Montemarisco, Lord of Marisco of Camley of La Clude of Brampton of Hontspile-Mareys, etc. etc.

» This Jordan de Montmorency Sire de Marisco was brother to Stephen father of the renowned Robert Fitz Stephen, who with Hervey de Montmorency surnamed of Mountmorres, his paternal Uncle, came in the year 1168 with Thirty Knights from among his followers, sixty men at arms, and three hundred archers, all chosen men of Wales, to the assistance of Dermod King of Leinster; and with those paved the way to that progress afterwards made in the conquest of Ireland by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. He (Fitz-Stephen) was afterwards by Henry the second invested with the Lordship of the *Kingdom* of Cork jointly with de Cogan his brother-in-law, and was looked upon as one of the greatest Captains of his time. Jordan and Stephen Sires de Marisco and Hervey their brother, Constable of Ireland, (that died without issue, a monk in Canterbury,) were sons of Robert, grand-sons of Geoffrey, and great-grand-sons of Hervey I. Lord or Sire de Montmorency premier Baron and first Christian Baron of France; from whence this family passed into England, where they became possessed of good estates in different counties of said Kingdom, that were afterwards partly confiscated, sold, or

became the marriage portions of the daughters of the family with other Houses particularly that of Ormond ; as we find among other intermarriages with the Butlers that, Theobald Lord Butler of Arkloe became possessed of large territories in England and Ireland in right of his wife Johanna daughter and coheir of John de Marisco, reconed one of the richest Barons of Ireland; by whom she was mother of Edmond first Earl of Carrick and Ormond, and of Thomas Lord Dunboyne.

» We do further certify and attest that, we never knew or heard it mentioned that any member of this family at any period whatsoever deviated from those principles of Honour that characterise the Gentleman — intermarried with Houses unworthy of theirs, branded with any ungentlemanly stain, or to have acted derogatory to Themselves. And finally, we do Believe that the lands of Rath Rathline or Rathmorres with the several divisions and sub-denominations of Ballywilhan, Faheen, The Heath, Glanatour, the Castle, House, and Rath divisions, all situate within three quarters of a mile of the town of Nenagh, Barony of Upper Ormond and County of Tipperary, (when said lands of Ballywilhan shall be out of lease in thirteen years) and those improvements made, such as he the said Hervey sieur de Montmorency-Morres will have it in his power to make, will bring in and produce the clear yearly profit rent of from Five to six hundred pounds sterling or thereabouts; (1) its proximity to the town of Nenagh, the fine situation and quality of the grounds, easily rendering this place of value. Given Under our Hands and seals the Twenty eighth day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four.

(*Signed*) DANIEL TOLER, Knight of the shire for the County of Tipperary. (L. S.)

PETER HOLMES Member of Parliament for the Borough of Kilmallock and Lord of the manor of Nenagh in the County Tipperary. (L. S.)

JOHN TOLER The King's Solicitor-General of Ireland, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Gorey. (2) (L. S.)

« By this public Instrument of Attestation be it known and Manifest that

(1) In 1812, it produced 1200 pounds sterling yearly to memorialist's mother and sisters, the present owners.

(2) Now, Lord Norbury, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

I Charles Bury of the city of Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland Notary and Tabellian Public by Royal Authority admitted and Sworn, dwelling in said city, do hereby Attest Certify and Declare, That I from Acquaintance, personal Knowledge, hearsay and Belief Know the abovenamed Daniel Toler, Peter Holmes and John Toler Esquires, to be persons of the Rank, Dignity, and distinction severally and respectively annexed to their names, and that the Names of said several gentlemen so annexed thereto are their proper Names and Handwriting respectively. — In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and affixed my Notarial seal of office, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord God, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety four. »

(*Signed*) CHARLES BURY
Pub. Not. (L. S.)

« KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I the Right Honourable William James Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, Do certify to whom it may concern that, the abovenamed Charles Bury who hath Executed and signed the foregoing act, is a Sworn Public Notary dwelling and practising in this city, and that to all acts by him so signed full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given in Judicature and thereout. In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and affixed the Great Seal of the city of Dublin, this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord God one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety four,

(*Signed*) WILLIAM JAMES
Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. (L. S.)

(*A dorso*) — Limerick June the 4th 1794.

(L. S.) MICHAEL-PETER MAC-MAHON,
Episc. Laonensis.

« I the undersigned Apostolical Missionary of the Kingdom of Ireland and formerly one of the chaplains belonging to His Excellency the Bavarian Ambassador, certify the signature of the Lord Mayor of Dublin as well as

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* Bishop of Killaloe; the Episcopal Seal as before; sent by letter after reading over the pedigree, with his Lordship's directions how to place it, by his authority.

the Seal of Office affixed to this pedigree to be genuine. Given under my hand this 22 day of July 1794,

(*Signed*) ARTHUR O'LEARY.

Warwick-Street Golden-square London.

« Nous Sigismond, Comte de Haslang Grand' Croix du très-illustre Ordre de St-George, Grand-Maître héréditaire de la Basse-Bavière, Chambellan, Conseiller intime actuel, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de son Altesse Sérénissime l'Electeur Palatin et Duc de Bavière près Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne.

Certifions que le sieur Arthur O'Leary, qui a signé l'attestation ci-dessus, a ci-devant appartenu, en qualité de chapelain, à notre chapelle de Bavière en cette ville de Londres, et que foi peut être ajoutée à son attestation et signature ci-dessus. En foi de quoi, Nous avons delivré le présent Certificat, signé de notre main, fait contre-signer de notre Secrétaire et muni de l'empreinte de nos armes, pour valoir et servir par tout où il appartiendra.

Fait à Londres ce 23 Juillet 1794.

(*Signé*)

(L. S.) SIGISMOND Comte D'HASLANG.

(*Contre-signé*)

Aubert, *Secrétaire.*

A few days after celebration of the marriage ceremony Mr de Montmorency-Morres, his lady, and Madame de Helmstatt his mother-in-law, set out for Ireland by the way of Bremen and London. From London they proceeded to Dublin, and arrived in December at his seat at Knockalton, one mile distant from his father's residence at Rathnalin. June 19 1795 his worthy father died at Rathnalin universally lamented; but by nobody more sincerely bewailed than by his daughter-in-law whom he tenderly loved; and in her turn she felt for him the warmest sentiments of filial duty and affection. The country at this period enjoyed an unusual share of internal comfort and harmony — That malignant spirit of religious animosity so general throughout the province not many years before, appeared now not only to have subsided but had almost disappeared: — both the Catholics and Protestants lived together on terms of cordial amity — the lower order of farmers were accumulating wealth, to which the land-carriage bounty not a little contributed. Catholic Gentlemen served as Grand-Jurors and Magistrates — a spirit of loyalty, of love of the laws peace and integrity of the

empire animated every breast : and at the instant Ulster and the Northen district of Leinster had been torn by factions and bigoted dissentions, the south felt indignant at a state of diabolical intemperance that agitated the smoothest surface which till then had ever before covered the political face of Ireland. It is not the writers object, in this place, to take a review of Irish politics : — the topic is personally too painful; — it only remains for him to say that, to a letter he addressed to the secretary of state Lord Pelham inclosing a paper of observations on the unhappy progress of faction in other quarters of the island, respectfully recommending it to the Government with a strong and impartial hand to crush at once the infectious serpent, and suffer the law alone to operate the indiscriminate welfare of all orders and classes of His Majesty's subjects : to this plan and observations, he received the following letter from Edward Cooke Esquire, Under Secretary of state : —

« *Dublin*, 13 *Sept.* 1796,

» SIR

» Your letter of the 11th instant and the Plan annexed to it has been received and laid before my Lord Lieutenant. (1) — However it may not be suited to the exact circumstances of the country it is certainly a proof of your Loyalty and Zeal : and if Corps shall be raised for the preservation of internal Peace His Excellency has no doubt but you will cooperate in whatever Plan, may be devised, as most suited to preserve tranquility in your Neighbourhood.

I have the Honour to be Sir
your most obedient
and humble servant

(*Signed*)
E. Cooke.

Hervey M. Morres Esquire
Knockalton
Nenagh.

In the month of December 1796, the French expedition under the command of the republican General Hoche appeared in Bantry Bay. General Ralph Dundas commanded in the District between Limerick and Birr : and agreeable to

(1) Earl, now Marquis Camden.

the General's request Mr de Montmorency-Morres consented to act under him as a volunteer at the army, in the quality of the General's Aid-de-camp. The elements, however, accomplished the discomfiture of the invader, and the kingdom was happily preserved from the horrors of war and military operations. Still, the spirit of party marching in the train of the Northern militia Regiments of Downshire and Tyrone, with demoniac jealousy planted those seeds of discord that in a happy though too susceptible soil could not fail under the invocation or show of religion to grow a-pace, and in a short interval put forth those deceptious weeds that altered the complexion of the island and poisoned the hearts of the unfortunate inhabitants. . . . . .
. . . . . .

On the 23d of November 1798, the Baroness Louise de Montmorency-Helmstatt-Morres departed this life. . . . . aged about 26 years — she was one of the most accomplished and *learned* females of the age — one of the most virtuous of mankind — the pride and honour of her antique race ! — — This distinguished lady received from her parents a more than ordinary, nay, an uncommon education. — She wrote and spoke fluently the Latin English German French and Italian languages. She has left several fugitive pieces of German poesy of her composition ; and was far advanced already, at the period of her death, in a translation of Metastatio's works. Long before her marriage, she conceived an ardent partiality for Ireland, the primitive seat of European literature and civilization, and actually at this early period of her life had compiled an abridgement of the history of that island. — Her genius ranked in the first order ; her acquiantance with every branch of knowledge was hardly second to the best informed of either sex of her day. In her person she was extremely graceful, being above the middle size ; her eyes dark and expressive, — a marked inteligent phisiognimy : and her head adorned with a profusion of long auburn hair. — « I can scarce refrain from tears (writes a friend and eyewitness, in » a letter containing *all the particulars and nature of her death*) at the bare » recollection of the transactions of that fatal day on which the most amiable » the most accomplished and scientific woman *died* that ever entered this dis- » tracted country, after sufferin'g more tortures. . . . . »

A few minutes before her dissolution, she directed her husband's picture to be placed on her breast and left there so long as animation remained — and after her death, to deposit her precious remains if not in one coffin, by all means in the very same grave, with her dearly beloved father-in-law — — and never perhaps, did any grave contain the ashes of two more perfect Mortals ! ! —

By this distinguished lady Mr de Montmorency-Morres had three children, 1° Louise-Josephine born at Knockalton 20 September 1795, Dame d'honneur

to the Queen and Governess to the Princess Caroline of Bavaria; 2° Hervey-Mathew born 1796, died 10 August 1797 at Rathnalin and buried in the family vault in the church of Lateragh; 3° Josephine-Margaret born at Knockalton in September 1797, died at Paris 25 May 1817 deeply regretted by her family and friends.

Mr de Montmorency - Morres married secondly in Dublin, the 2 February 1803, Dame Helen Esmonde relict of his cousin John Esmonde Esquire, second son of Sir James, (1) and next brother and heir of Sir Thomas Esmonde

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(1) The primitive name of this ancient family is d'Osmond; but, since their settlement in England has been corruptly written Esmond, and latterly Esmonde. Dumoulin the Historian of Normandy (p. 116) records a fact which shows how the first person of the name came to reside in England; to which occurrence the arms of Esmonde bear conclusive evidence at this day. « La guerre et la chasse sont les plus agreables exercices des valeureux; c'est pourquoi au défaut de cestuy-là, ROBERT (le Liberal Duc de Normandie) ou pour le plaisir ou pour maintenir ses forces en vigueur, s'adonnoit à cestuy-ci. Or, comme un jour il chassoit un cerf dans la forest de Lions, DRENGOT OSMOND tua Guillaume Rapostel en vengeance de qu'il s'estoit vanté en présence du Prince et de ses courtisans d'avoir abusé de sa fille, — ce meurtre, commis en la présence du Prince, auquel chacun est obligé d'honneur et d'obéissance, fut tellement blasmé de tous que Drengot ne voyant plus de seureté pour luy dans la Normandie, s'en alla avec ses enfans nepveux et quelques cavaliers, premièrement en Bretagne, de la en ANGLETERRE, et enfin au Royaume de la Pouille, où le Prince de Benevent (lors bien empesché avec les Sarrasins d'Afrique qui tous les ans descendoient en son pays et contraignoient ses subjets et les Grecs habitués dans la Calabre, à leur payer des grands tributs) les reçeut à bras ouverts et avec tant d'affection qu'il leur donna une ville pour demeurer et pour en jouir comme de leur propre. Ainsi Osmond fut le premier des Normands qui prit habitude en ces cantons-là en 1031. » — A branch of this family afterwards returned to Normandy and another settled at Hundington in Lincolnshire and in Norfolk, in the time of the Conqueror. Lord Geoffrey d'Ezmondeys held a great domain under Gilbert de Gaunt. In the reign of King Henry II he accompanied Earl Strongbow to the conquest of Ireland, and obtained an extensive grant of lands in Forth and Bargy from Hervey de Montmorency Lord Paramount of those two baronies — which settlement descended to his posterity. Lord Geoffrey in John's reign granted two carucates of land at his manor of Hundington in Lincolnshire to the Gilbertine Priory of Stykeswold in that county. (*Monast. Anglic.*, *tom. I*, *p.* 486; *tom. II p.* 809.)

Lord William Esmond of Johnstown (Dominus Gulielmus Esmond de Johnstown) appears 1320. (*See Ulster Office*, *Redmond pedigree.*) He was father most probably of John Bishop of Ferns 1349. (*Ware. Harris.*) John Esmond Archdeacon of Ferns was Bishop of that see from 1356 to 1362. (*Ibid.*) James Esmond of Johnstown Esquire married Isabel daughter of Thomas Rossitee of Rathmacnee-castle in Barony of Forth Esquire, by whom Laurence Esmond Esquire of Johnstown, who by Eleanor his wife daughter to Walter Walsh of the Mountains had William his heir, slain fighting for Queen Elizabeth by the Irish. (*See Patent Lord Esmond.*) He married Margaret daughter to Michael Furlong of Horetown Esquire and was father of 1° Robert 2° Laurence Lord Esmond, 3° James, 4° Patrick, 5° daughter Margaret wife of John Esmond of Rathlonan, 6° Elanor married to Edward Furlong, 7° Joan wife of John Hay, 8° Marian

of Balynastra co Wexford Baronet and the father by her of the present Sir Thomas Esmonde, who on his uncle's demise without issue in 1803, succeeded to his title and estate; she is likewise the mother of, 2 the Reverend Bartholemew Esmonde of the Order of Jesuites; 3 James a Lieutenant in the

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of Leonard Bolan of Wexford, 9 Isabel to Dowlan-Mac-Dermot Kavenagh, 10 Anastatia married to Roger Masterson of Harold-Grange and 11° Alicia Esmond to Philip Stafford.

Laurence 2d son of William and Eleanor Walsh steadily adhered to the Queen's interest; he was Knighted by Sir Henry Sydney the Viceroy, and commanded a considerable body of troops in the British army: he also conformed to the established church of England and became a zealous Protestant. In 1622 May 21 he was created a peer of Ireland by the title and style of Lord Esmond Baron of Limerick in the manor of Esmond. His Lordship married — daughter of O'Flaherty of Aghnenewer (Dynast of Iar-Conaught) by the celebrated Grace O Mailly daughter to Owen Lord of the Owles, which Grace O'Mailly styled Grania-na-Uile after O'Flaherty's death (to whom beside the aforesaid daughter and other children she bore Sir Morough-na-doe O'Flaherty Knight) married secondly Sir Richard-an-Jarain Bourke, Lord Mac-William-Oughter, and had (who survived her) Sir Tibbot-ny-Lung-Bourke, created Viscount Mayo, by privy seal dated at Westminster 8 Feb. 1626 and by patent 21 June 1627. (*Ulster Office, ancient pedigree of family of Redmond.*)

By the daughter of O'Flaherty Lord Esmond had one only son Sir Thomas; but, a disagreement arising between them on account of their different religions, O'Flaherty's daughter carried off her son by stratagem, and so effectually concealed him from her spouse that, for many years he could procure no intelligence respecting him; upon which Lord Esmond resolved in his turn, to be revenged of his lady — He took advantage of an existing law (lately repealed) which prohibited the intermarriage of Protestants with Catholics, and dissolving his marriage with O'Flaherty's daughter, espoused during the lifetime of his first wife, Ellice second daughter of Walter Butler of Nodstown or Moyaliff 4th son of James 9th Earl of Ormonde, which lady had been already twice married and a widow, first to John Sherlock of Mothe co Waterford Esquire, and secondly to Sir Edward Gough by whom she had a son and daughter, but by Lord Esmond who died Major General of all the King's forces in Ireland and Governor of Duncannon-Fort 26 March 1645 she had no issue, she dying the foregoing 16 January before him. His Lordship though he and his son not only never met or kept up any intercourse (but on the contrary, were often opposed to each other on the field of battle,) bequeathed to Sir Thomas his whole estate in the counties of Wexford Wicklow Carlow and Tipperary, and lies buried in the family vault at Ardkavan near Balynastra. Sir Thomas Esmond distinguished himself in the reign of Charles I; he was general of horse in the King's service and a steady supporter of the Royal cause and Catholic Religion. Having attached himself altogether to his mother's family, the year after his uncle Tibbot-ny-Lung was advanced to the peerage, Sir Thomas who had been already knighted was created a Baronet (by Patent dated 28 January 1628.) through his Lorship's influence and his own good services. He married without licence from the crown, for which they had a pardon 19 March 1629 for the fine of 6 pounds 13 shillings 4d, Irish, Ellice Baroness dowager of Cahier, relict of Thomas 4th Lord Cahier and daughter to Sir John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana co of Waterford, whose sisters wedded as followeth: Catherine, to James Prendergast of Newcastle Esquire, Elinor to Gerald de Courcy Lord Kingsale, Amy to Tibbot Butler Esquire and Mary to Patrick de Courcy grandfather of Gerald late Lord Kingsale. (*Peerage Lodge, vol. I*, 68; *vol. IV*, *p.* 28-29; *vol. VI*, *p.* 220.) By that Lady Sir Thomas left issue 1 Sir Laurence his successor, 2 James of Balynastra of whom

Royal Navy of England; 4 Laurence, Captain in the Legion du Gers, (Regiment of the line) in His most Christian Majesty's service; 5 John, late a Midshipman in the British Royal Navy: and 6 one daughter, Margaret Esmonde.

Dame Helen de Montmorency-Morres is the second of the 3 daughters and co-

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hereafter. Sir Laurence Esmond of Hundington near Clonegall co Carlow 2d Baronet (which place is so called after the primitive family seat, Hundington in Lincolnshire) married Lucia eldest daughter of Richard Butler of Kilcash 3d son of Thomas Viscount Thurless (eldest son of Walter Earl of Ormonde) brother to James first Duke of Ormonde, and of Lady Frances Touchet youngest daughter of Mervin Earl of Castlehaven, by whom 1° Sir Laurence 3d Baronet, died issueless, 2d Captain Richard Esmonde married Helen 3d daughter of Thomas Butler of Kilcash (grandson of Richard) by Lady Margaret de Burgh relict of Bryan Lord Iveagh and daughter to William Earl of Clanrickard, but by her who remarried with Richard Butler of Westcourt Esquire he had no issue, and died 17 December 1736 of a wound he accidentally received by the discharge of his own fowling piece in the hall of Hundington castle. 3d Sir John 4th Baronet, who left two daughters unmarried; 4° Sir Walter Esmonde of Cregg co Tipperary, 5th Baronet, whose only daughter and heir espoused Stanislaus Mac-Mahon of the county of Clare, chief of the name We now return to James Esmonde of Balynastra Esquire 2d son of Sir Thomas. He married Barbara daughter of — Vincent of the city of Limerick Esquire by whom 1 Laurence, and 2 Patrick Chevalier d'Esmond, a colonel in the Austrian service, who had been a long time a prisoner with the Turks. He married and had issue an only daughter who espoused Charles Count Kavenagh General of Horse in the Imperial service, brother to Hervey Kavenagh and son to John Kavenagh of Balyhale Esquire and June daughter of Hervey Morres. Laurence Esmonde of Balynastra Esquire the eldest son, was one of the most leading Gentlemen of the co Wexford in his day, and revered and respected by his neighbours. He was a man of wit; and seems to have shared the poetic genius (as some satyrs remaining of his composition indicate) which inspired so many of our illfated native chieftains at that period. He maried 1 Elizabeth daughter of Henry Brownrigg of Wingfield co Wexford Esquire, by Jean Symes of Hilbrooke and Balyarthur co Wicklow; 2 — daugter of — Masterson of Monyseed co Wexford Esquire, (widow of — Wyse of the manor of St John near Waterford Esquire) and 3dly — daughter of Bagg Esquire, but had issue only by the first, and died at the age of 84 of a fall from his horse in leaping a six-barred-gate when hunting.

His children were 1 Sir James his only son and heir; 2 Elizabeth wife of Richard Doyle of Barrahoragh co Wexford Esquire, 3 Frances wife of Howard Kyan of Mounthoward same county Esquire, 4 Mary, married Francis Magan of Emoe co Westmeath Esquire, and 5 Barbara Esmonde a nun.

Sir James Esmonde served many years in the French army; he survived his cousin Sir Walter Esmonde only two days; on whose death he succeeded to the title as 6th Baronet, and they were both buried at the same time at Ardkavan or Limerick near Balynastra. He married Ellice only daughter and heir of James White of Pembrokestown co Waterford Esquire, by whom he left three sons, Sir Thomas, John and James, which last married Mary daughter of John Fitz-Gerald of Yermanstown co Kildare Esquire, by whom 2 sons John and Charles and one daughter Anne; and 4 daughters Catherine wife of John Dogherty Esquire. 2 Elizabeth married to Laurence Doyle Esquire; 3 Mary 1st to Mathew White of Scarnagh co Wicklow Esquire and had issue one son Lau-

heiresses of Bartholemew Callan, otherwise O'Callan, of Osberston-House in the county of Kildare Esquire, by Helen daughter of Michael Caulfield of Levitstown in same county Esquire and of Helen daughter to John Taylor of Swords-House co Dublin; of which last family the present Christopher Taylor Esquire is the twenty-second owner and resident proprietor at Swords, in lineal descent from Nicholas 2d son of Edward Taylor of Beverley in Yorkshire Esquire, grand Falconer to King Henry III; which Nicholas settled at Swords 2d of Edward II *anno* 1273, and his descendants have continued to reside there ever since.

Dame Helen's eldest sister Joan Ny-Callan, espoused Walter Nangle of Kildalky co Meath, titular Baron of Navan (late a Major in the army,) by whom Bartholemew, Charles, and James Nangle, all British Officers; and her youngest sister Margaret Ny-Callan, married 1 Thomas Fitz-Simon of Glancullen co Wicklow Esquire, (of the same family of the celebrated Walter Fitz-Simon Archbishop of Dublin from 1481 to 1511, Lord Chancellor and Viceroy of Ireland and the great favourite of K. Henry VII.) by whom 1° Christopher now of Glancullen, 2° Bartholemew, 3° Thomas [redacted], and 4th Henry; she married secondly Thomas O'Meara Esquire, and

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rence-Esmonde White, and secondly Mr Nash of Mallow; and 4 Frances married first to —Durdin and secondly at Philadelphia to — Lewis Esquires.

Sir Thomas Esmonde succeeded his father as 7th Baronet. He died in London 1803 leaving no issue by Mary daughter and heir of Myles Dowdall of Cloon co Meath Esquire his first, nor by Letitia Hill-Devereux niece and heir of Nicholas Devereux of Ringville co Kilkenny Esquire his last wife, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present and 8th Baronet.

John Esmonde of Osberstown and Pembrokestown Esquire second son of Sir James and father (as in the text) of the present sir Thomas, was educated at the English college of Douay in Flanders and studied but (since his marriage) never practised Physick. — He fell a sacrifice to those political calamities that in 1798 bore heavily on every corner of Europe and operated like a scourge to chastise us for our sins. If offering up his life were the only suffering the family of a Gentleman whose bitterest enemies acknowledge him to have been eminently gifted with all these virtues that anticipate happiness Hereafter and a lasting irreproachable character in this world was doomed to endure, time, it is hoped, might moderate our feelings and reconcile us to the decrees of Providence; but, to have belied and slandered him in the tomb as some have maliciously or inconsiderately affected to do, argues such uncharitableness in a Christian writer and corruption in the hireling scribe that, the most moderate and conciliatory member of society will find it hard to excuse or paliate a so detestable crime — The faithful *unbought* historian, the respectable Dr James Gordon an enlightened Protestant clergyman, has proved the falsity of their assertions who asperse Mr Esmonde's candour and reputation in his (unfortunate) quality of a fair and open foe — nay, Captain Griffith his prosecutor has *sworn*, upon the question being put to him by Dr Gordon that, « all that had been published respecting any social intercourse between Mr Esmonde and Captain Swayne of the Regi-

has issue. Bartholemew father to these three ladies (who inherited from him a very considerable fortune) was only son and heir of Patrick Callan Esquire and Margaret Barnewall of the city of Dublin, which Patrick was next brother to General Neill O Callan, styled O'Neill, who about the year 1777 died at Bruxells in the military service of Austria, unmarried.

Of the family O'Callan it will not here be irrelevant to say someting. — Six families different one from the other occur in Irish history under the names Mac-Callan or O' Callan, O'Cullin, O' Collins, O or Mac-Cuillin, Hy-Caelan of Rath-aois-Cael near Athy, (now extinct) and Clan-Colean or Macnamara in co Clare. O' Cuillin Mac-Cuillin or Mac-Uillin springs from Fiacha eldest son of Neill the great, styled of « the nine Hostages : » the O' Collins in Munster derive with Mac-Carthy from Eogan eldest son of King Oliol-Ollum of the race of Ith, and O' Cullin Lord of Crioc-Cualan whose territories comprised a large portion of the counties of Kildare Dublin and Wichlow, of which Naas on the arrival of the Anglo-Normans was his chief town, dates his origin like

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ment of N. Cork militia prior to the taking and burning of the town of Prosperous by the insurgents, in which affair the Captain fell, was *untrue* — absolutely *false* and altogether *impossible*. —

Indeed, the most violent of Mr Esmonde's personal adversaries—the neediest foulmouthed reporter of old-women's tales and factious falshehood, after one moment of honest reflection will grant the *impossibility*,—the absolute *impossibility!* under existing circumstances of their meeting on friendly terms, anywhere—The spirit of alienation which mutually possessed the King's troops and the inhabitants on the eve of a rupture, and more than all on the forenoon of the day (on which he is represented to pass the evening in Esmonde's company) that Swayne, in the vicinity of Salins, notoriously burned the house of one Hanlon by whose hand he in return perished at Prosperous, marks out an insuperable barrier-wall of seperation between them. Moreover, the cruelties and enormities practised by captain Swayne not only in Clain where he burned the religious vestments of the Parish Priest, but in the town and neighbourhood of Kildare, where his name will long be held up to execration — facts known to Mr Esmond — were causes truly sufficient to interdict the unhallowed bigot his hospitable board? — It has been proved to me upon oath that, during the period of freequarters before breaking out of the rebellion Captain Swayne burned the hamlet of Milltown, within two miles of the town of Kildare and fired among a crowd of inoffensive peasants assembled there according to custom on a sunday after the celebration of Mass, to dance and make merry, wounding the innkeeper, one Fitz-Gerald, and another man in the thighs, the rest of the poor creatures flying for their lives in all directions. He burned the village of Newbridge near the Curragh of Kildare ; and perpetrated many acts of the same and a more barbarous nature too base and indelicate to repeat — but, having performed I hope, my duty, to the memory of my Kinsman and the man I most loved and esteemed on Earth, I shall cease to rake up from the ashes of those mournful times a longer catalogue of crimes and woes. — —

ARMS of Esmonde. *Ermine*, a chief *gules* charged with 3 mullets *argent*. CREST out of a mural crown *or*, a Sarracen's head, *proper*. MOTTO'S, malo mori quam fœdari — and, sometimes JERUSALEM. Chief seat Balynastra in the manor of Esmond, near Gorey, co Wexford. The Esmond peerage is, to a certainty, reclaimable by the Baronet.

Ancient stone-cross, at Armagh, 18 feet high, erected to Neill-Callan, *King of Ireland ab anno 833 to 863 — His cross at Kilree, is quite plain and much shorter.*

Mac-Morough, O Toole, Hy-Caelan and O'Maolryan, from Fiacha *the lame*, son of the Monarch Cahir-More.

Abbé Mac-Geoghegan and Dr O'Halloran variously report the early origin of the Ulster and Scotch O'Callans and Mac Callans. — At one time they derive O'Callan as well as Caulfield or O'Caoffoil of Crioch-ui-main in Ossory, from Maine son of Neill the Great; again, from Leogaire an elder brother of that Prince: consequently of the Heremonian race. These identical Genealogists at another time, bestow a pedigree on the Scotch line, from Lughad-Mac-Con of the race of Ith, monarch of Ireland in the 3d century, by Faha-Canan his son. (*Hist. of Irel. tom.* I. *p.* 207. 220.) The truth of the matter appears that, the Mac-Callans of Scotland and Ireland deduce their origin one and all from the tribe of O'Neill— and bear this name in honour of their lineal progenitor *Neill* surnamed *Callan*, monarch of Ireland anno 833, the common progenitor of the Northern Hy-Niall Princes and Sovereigns of Ulster and Tyrone. The *sobriquet* O'Callan, tis presumed, derives from the circumstance of King Neill having been drowned in the river Callan near the town of Callan co Kilkenny? —The probability is, King Neill perished in the Aun-ree (King's-river) — as a stone cross to his memory preserved to this day in the church of Kilree (King's-church) in that neighbourhood, indicates, and that he rather gave his own name to the town of Callan than received it from that place. It is more raisonable to calculate he bore that title after the portion of Ulster west of his hereditary state of Kineleogan or Tyrone, also, west of Caledonia or Scotland, in Ptolemy's time called *Eire-Caille* i. e. West-Callan or West-Caledonia (*Beaufort's map*) of which he was the sovereign.

The annexed cross, of cœval date commemorates King Neil-Callan's victories over the Danes. *See Statistical Surv. of co Armagh.*

In this district moreover the family of Mac-Callan and O'Callan had been seated time immemorial, and the epithet is considered to be a version of the ancient *Gael*, a primitive denomination, which variously conferred a local title on successive proprietors, and to others, as in Scotland, a confirmed *patronomic*. Mr Walter Scot in his incomparable « LADY OF THE LAKE » (*Note* XII, *p.* 322.) — « Beside his ordinary name and surname [as formerly in Ireland] which were » chiefly used in his intercourse with the lowlands every Highland chief had an » epithet expressive of his patriarchial dignity as head of the clan, and which » was common to all his predecessors and successors, as Pharoah to the Kings » of Egypt or Absaces to those of Parthia. This name was usualy a patronomic » expressive of his descent from the Founder of the family: thus the Duke of » Argyle is called MAC-CALLAN-MORE or the son of Collin the Great. Sometimes » however it is derived from armorial distinctions or the memory of some great » feat etc. » The Ducal line of Argyle and whole House of CAMPBELL, pertinaciously cultivate the christian-name *Neill* as well as *Collin* or *Callan*: and O'Halloran informs (*Hist. of Irel.*) how the Campbells at all times claimed one

common lineage with O'Neill and fostered the relationship by family festivals, periodical rejoicings, and complimentary visits. He tells us how Mac-Callan of Argyle being honoured with one of those visits from O'Neill of Tyrone, received him in a sumptuous tent or palace constructed of wood, provided in the best manner with costly furniture and dainty fare: — that, after spending several days hunting carousing dancing and in all kinds of sports, the neighbouring nobility gentry and people for many miles round partaking their amusements, O'Neill took leave of his hospitable Kinsman and Mac-Callan set fire to his wooden palace and burnt it to the ground; which act in those days, was counted the highest compliment possible to confer on illustrious visitors. The learned Mr O'Conor of Bealnagare loosely hints at Mac-Callan's descent of the line of Ir: — « Beside the » milesian race (viz the Mac-Gennises O'Mores O'Connors of Kerry and Cor- » cumroe, O'Loghlins of Burren, O'Ferrals of Anally, Mac-Ranel of Letter- » fian) there was another in South Munster descended of Lugad son of Ithy, » which gave three Kings to Ireland, the last of whom the famous Mac-Con » reigned in the year 253. Several families of this line still exist, particularly the » celebrated race of the Mac-Cathlins (Mac - Callans) or Campbells, formerly » hereditary justiciarys of the Kingdom of Scotland, and now represented by his » Grace Archibald duke of Argyle the chief of his name as well as of the whole » Mac-Conian tribe. » (*Dissertations, p.* 29.)

Notwithstanding this weighty evidence, the first hypothesis stands unimpeached. The Monarch Neill Callan in the year 838 sent a considerable force to Scotland to assist King Kenneth in his wars with the Picts; and Eire-Caille in Scoltand (now Argyle) takes its name from that colony.

In the year 1548 Calvagh O'Donel Dynast of Donegal aided by Gilespic Mac-Callan, made war on his father Manus prince of Tyrconnel and took his parent prisoner. From thenceforward the family Mac-Callan or O'Callan became stationary in these parts and seated at Tyrcallan in Donegal. *Anno* 1594 Dominick Mac-Callan (called O'Callan) of this place, a Jesuit, « suspensus fuit et sectus, » was hanged and quartered, (writes O'Sullevan) by Elisabeth's Government, on account of his religion. « About the 20 of November 1641 Sir William Steward » commanded the gentry and inhabitants of the county Donegal to join with his » forces against the rebels, and accordingly they came to the place appointed, » where Captain Conyngham with a party of the said Sir William's regiment, » under pretence of incorporating with them fell upon the inhabitants with his » armed soldiers and killed very many of them; among whom were Owen » Mac-Sherney, Morris O'Farey and Donough O'Callan, *Gentlemen of quality* » *and estates.* (*Curry's review. Collection of massacres, p.* 92.) O'Callan's estate being forfeited, was given to Cromwell's soldiers. This Donough was son to O'

Callan of Tyrcallan and. — O'Conor - Sligo's daughter (as his arms show :) he married with whom he obtained the lands of Kilbrack in barony of Farney co Monaghan, the daughter of Colly Mac - Mahon of Farney co Monaghan, by whom he had issue Coll or Connor O'Callan of Kilbrack, who by a Lady that bore for arms *azure* a trefoil between eight mullets (or an orle) *or* or *argent*, (possibly Phibbs or Caldwell ?) had Patrick of Kilbrack and Bryan.—Patrick O' Callan died 1678, and left issue Edward his son and heir, and a daughter Catherine Ny-Callan. Bryan lived also at Kilbrack ; by — daughter of Colla-Mac-Rossbane Mac-Mahon of Monaghan-duff he left issue Teig O'Callan, who died in pilgrimage at Lough-Derg A. D. 1682 and is interred under a stone cross in the parish churchyard of Temple - cairne near Pettigow, on the borders of Lough-Derg. Teig resided in the co Louth, and by — D'Arcy of Meath, who bore for arms *azure* 3 cinqfoils *argent* had issue Neil O'Neil-Callan aforesaid, who died at Bruxells a general officer in the Austrian service, and Patrick father of Bartholemew and grandfather of Madame de Montmorency-Morres.

At a meeting of Catholic Gentlemen Freeholders and other respectable inhabitants of the county of Wexford held at Gorey the 10 April 1806 the following address written by Mr Montmorency-Morres (who as a freeholder of this county acted as Secretary) Sir Thomas Esmonde Baronet in the chair, was agreed to and presented the 24 of May following to the new Lord Lieutenant in the name of their constituents by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Edward Hay, Laurence-Esmonde White, and Hervey M. Morres Esquires.

» To his grace John Duke of Bedford Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland !

May it please your Grace.

» We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects Roman Catholics of the county of Wexford beg leave to approach Your Grace with sincere congratulations on your appointment to the chief Government of Ireland — An event which has already operated the liveliest interest in the public mind, while the prospect of returning harmony which accompanies Your Grace's presence, leads us to anticipate from your Administration the most beneficial consequences to the nation at large.

» It is, moreover, may it please Your Grace, under the influence of those liberal and independent principles which characterise the House of Russel and entailed on You from your ancestors, and under the auspices of those great and distinguished persons lately called to His Majesty's councils that, we look with confidence to the extinction of faction and religious animosities and to a seasonable participation in all these Blessings and benefits which the British constitu-

tion so bounteously bestows on our Protestant brethren and fellow subjects, with whom we have but one common interest and lend one common hand, to maintain the dignity of the Crown and the glory of the Empire. »

(*Signed*) THOMAS ESMONDE *chairman*.

HERVEY MONTMORENCY-MORRES *Secretary*.

His Grace's Answer.

« I derive much gratification from the assurances I receive of the loyal sentiments of the Roman Catholicks of the county of Wexford and of the confidence they repose in these persons whom his Majesty has been lately pleased to call to his Councils. In conjunction with them I will not fail to use my utmost endeavours to ensure to every class and description of his Majesty's subjects in this part of the United-Kingdom a mild and equitable administration of the laws and an impartial attention to their liberties their interests and their happiness. » (1)

Upon this Address and Answer, the Dublin Evening Post and Evening Herald newspapers of Monday July 7th 1806 write:

« We select the following observations from the LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE on the address presented to His Grace the Duke of Bedford from the Catholicks of the County of Wexford as peculiarly applicable to the remedies that are best to be adopted for the conciliation of Ireland. —

« This is an honourable and an upright address to the illustrious Viceroy; » and we cannot too highly commend the firm correct and accomplished spirit » which, in offering a tribute of merited homage to an exalted character, does » not forget its own dignity.

» The language of a cringing Sycophant must be odious to a free or an exalted » mind : — Such minds are only to be addressed by the good the wise and the » brave, etc. »

In the summer of 1809 Mr de Montmorency-Morres made a tour through a great part of the island to collect materials for a new edition of the Monasticon Hibernicum, also, for a Topographical Dictionary and history of the Strongbonian Settlers in Ireland, which on a future day he hopes he shall be able to commit to the Press.

The question of granting the King what istermed a VETO upon the nomination of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, having been zealously recommended

(1) *See, The Dublin Evening Post*, and the *Evening Herald* Newspapers, of 26 May 1806.

by an English Catholic prelate as a measure most likely to conciliate the Government and accellerate Catholic emancipation, a large portion of persons of that persuasion concurred in the opinion ; viewing it in no other light than conceding to the prince a secular privilege inherent in the Sovereignty, nowise detrimental to the Catholic religion. Upon that occasion, Mr Morres published a pamphlet entitled « Thoughts on the Veto », which appeared in Dublin 18 March 1810, in favour of conceding a limited Veto to the King.

The particular interests of his children demanding his presence on the continent (he being perfectly free to absent himself for an unlimited time) Mr de Montmorency-Morres in the month of February 1811 went to London, and from thence on the 27 April to Gravesend, where after registering his name at the Alien office (in company with other persons about to visit the continent) he embarked the same day on board the Alexander fishing-smack, S. Cohen owner, which vessel was furnished with a Government licence for the coast of Holland.

May the 7, he landed on the Dutch coast near the village of Sandfort. —

On the 7 July he arrived in Paris; and, by an Imperial Decree, dated at Dresden 19 May 1812, he was named Adjudant-Commandant in the French army. —

October 13 he was named of Marshal Augereau's Staff. —

November 11 Madame de Montmorency-Morres reached Paris from Morlaix with her children.

Early in 1814, he was named chief of the Staff of General Rémond's division, at the army of Lyons, with which corps he made that campaign. He was named (*see*, « *l'Almanach-Imperial* » of 1813 and the Royal Almanach of 1815,) Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Napoleon having abdicated at Fontainbleau and departed for the isle of Elba the superior Officers of the army gave in their adhesion to the Government of Louis XVIII. —

Colonel de Montmorency was presented to the King at the Tuilleries along with the Colonels of the army 9 June 1814, on which occasion His Majesty conferred on that class of superior officers the Order of the Golden Lilly.

February 25 1815 Marshal Augereau added the following *apostille* or marginal note to Colonel de Montmorency's two Memorials to Marshal Soult Minister of war, demanding the cross of St Louis and a confirmation of the Officer's cross of the Legion of Honour :

« Je prie Son Excellence le ministre de la guerre de prendre en considération

» la demande de Mr l'Adjudant-Commandant de Montmorency ; cet officier supé-
» rieur a servi avec distinction à l'armée de Lyon. »

(*Signé*) Le Maréchal de France

AUGEREAU,

Duc de Castiglione.

Colonel de Montmorency-Morres not having been employed since his return from the army of Lyons after the Restoration, remained with his family at Paris till the 8 July, that His Majesty Louis XVIII made his entry into his capital. — November 16 1816 he obtained letters of Naturalisation as a French citizen, signed by the King and countersigned by the Chancellor Dambray. His Majesty has been further graciously pleased by a Decree of the 25 June 1817, to create him a Knight of the Royal and military Order of St Louis; and on the 9 July the Chevalier de Montmorency-Morres was received and by a Royal licence delegated to General Count D'Ollone Knight of the Order, solemnly Knighted by that General Officer. —

By his present spouse Mr de Montmorency has had the following issue :

1° Hervey, born at Streamtown-House near Malahide, co Dublin, 13 september 1804.

2° Geoffrey, born in Dublin 23 November 1806.

3° Mathew-Edward, born in Dublin 16 November 1808.

4° Bouchard-Jordan, born in Paris 16 April 1815.

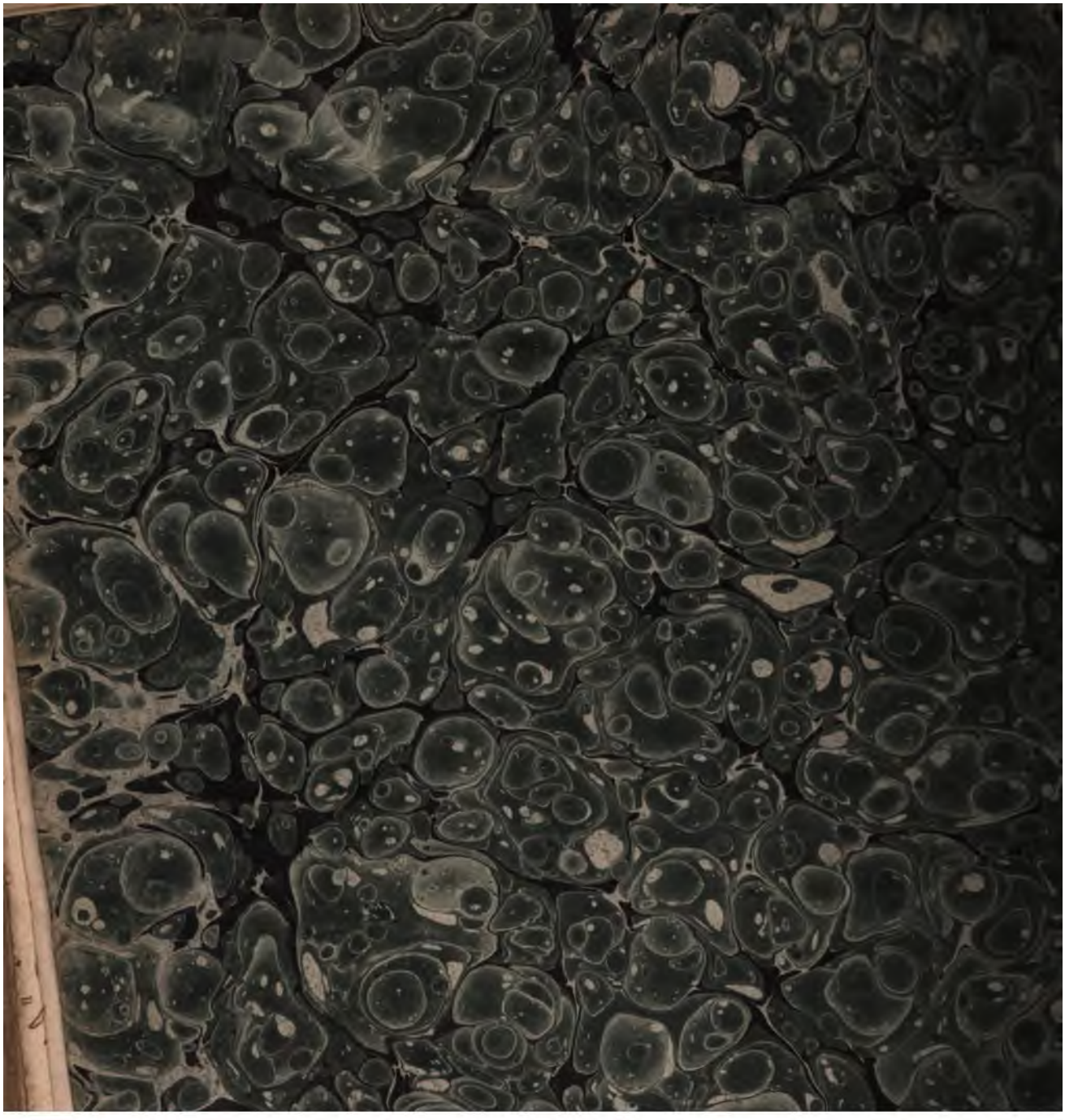
5° 6° Reymond and Reymond-Oliver, died young;

7° Jourdaine-Marie, born in Paris, January 11 1817.

ARMS of the line of de Montmorency de Marisco of Rathmorres, Rathnalin or Rathlin, of Lateragh-Obhrain, of Balyrickard-Morres, Thorny-bridge, etc. co Tipperary, chief of the name — 1° Ancient Montmorency; 2° Morres of Lateragh and of Knockagh; 3° Morres of Cahier; 4° Fitz-Stephen-de Marisco; 5° Fitz-Piers de Marisco; 6° Arundel; 7° Dillon of Proudston; ; 8° Ormond and Ossory; 9° Plantagenet; 10° Kildare; 11° O'More of Leix; 12° Purcell of Loughmoe; 13° O'Sullevan-More; 14° of the Earls of Desmond; 15° Fforstall of Forstall'stown, 16° D'oyley of Chislehampton; 17° von Helmstatt : and 18° O'Neill-O'Callan of Tyrcallan : also, the Cross of St John of Jerusalem. — Crests, out of a coronet *or*, a Crucifix proper; 2 a demi-lion sable; 3 a Peacock in his pride. — Mottos, *Fear-laghan-aboo* (the broad-man uppermost) and, *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* also, *Mac-Morres-aboo* and, *Dieu*

°) De Riddles-
rd, Baron of
ray.
H de M.M.

ayde au Premier Baron Chrétien.—SUPPORTERS, two Angels habited in the family *cotte-d'armes*, the dexter ancient Montmorency, the sinister, Morres: — Or, on the dexter side an Eagle *azure* winged and armed *or*, the wings charged with a cross *gules* and grasping a Standard of Montmorency or of France or charged with a crucifix; the sinister, a Lion rampant, *or*, girded round the middle with a fess dancette *sable*, armed *gules*, holding a Standard of Morres or of England. Over all a Barons coronet.

ARMS of von Helmstatt — *argent* a raven *proper*. CREST : out of a helmet two buffle-horns.—ARMS of O'Callan, quarterly, 1st and 4th, in 1st *argent* 2 garbs *gules*: the 4th *argent* a garb and in chief 3 hands of Ulster *gules*, in base, 3 trefoils *vert*, both for O'Callan. 2 Gyrony *or* and *sable*; 3 *argent*, a galley *sable*, for Mac-Callan of Argyle; over all an escuteon of pretence *argent*, the hand of Ulster and in chief 3 stars *gules* in base, wavy, *azure*, a fish swimming against the stream, *proper*, for O'NEILL. *Crest*, that of ONeill; viz. An armed hand-and-arm grasping a dagger. MOTTO. *Cœlo, Solo, salo, potentes.*

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